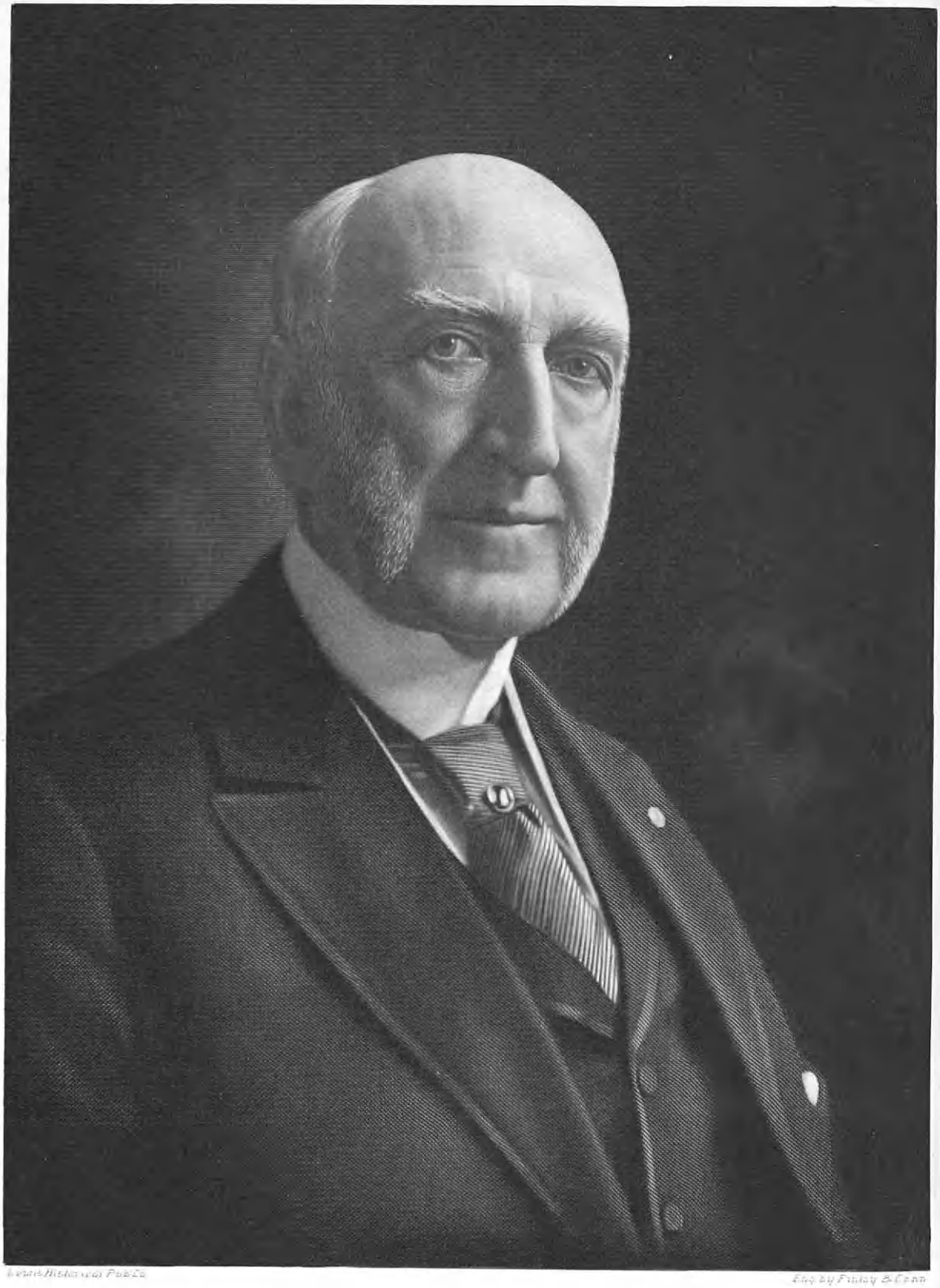

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AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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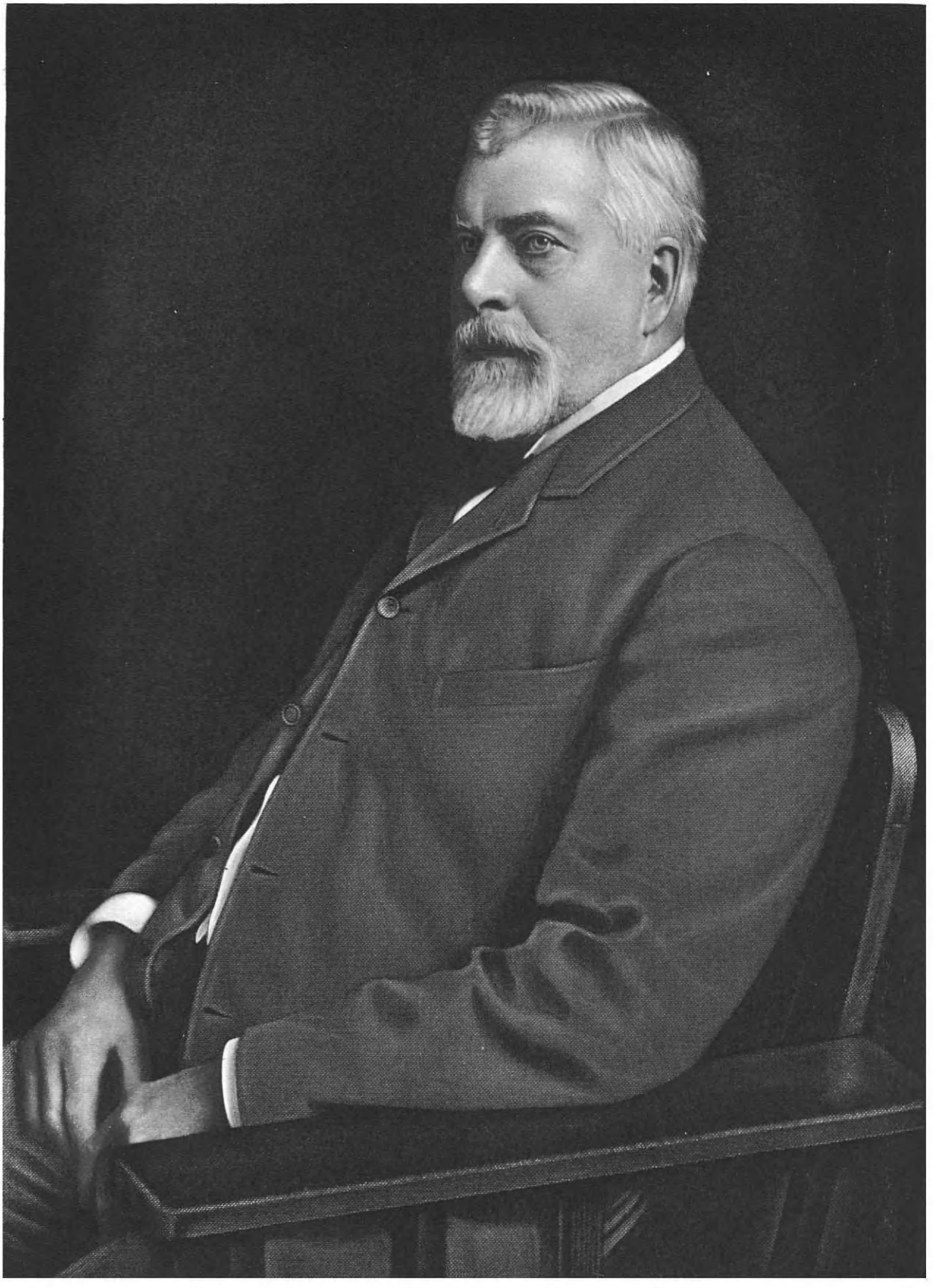


R. J. Crane

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

CRANE, Richard Teller,
Industrialist.

The Crane family in America, which numbered among its most prominent representatives the late Richard Teller Crane, industrialist of Chicago, Illinois, has been the subject of much discussion among genealogists and etymologists in regard to the derivation of the patronymic and the English ancestry of the American branches.

Arms—Argent, a fesse between three crosses-crosslet fitchee gules.

Crest—A crane proper.

The renowned etymologist and orthographer, the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, spent his entire life (1843-1898) in the study of the derivation of surnames, and his several published works on the subject are regarded as the most authoritative yet compiled. Bardsley classifies Crane as a nickname, from the bird of that name, the surname undoubtedly first being applied to one who somewhat resembled that water-bird in being tall, angular and long-legged. Bardsley also gives the following examples of the name in its earliest recorded forms: John and Thomas le Cran appear in Kirby's Quest (*circa* Edward III); Johannes Crane, Alicia Uxor ejus, is given in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire in 1379, as is also the name of Elisot Grane and Stephams Crane; John Crane de Cranebrok is mentioned in the Close Rolls (*temp.* Richard II); and Dionisia Cranne, *vidua*, is given in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire (1379). "American Families, Genealogical and Heraldic," (Vol. 9), an American Historical Society publication, goes into the subject exhaustively and says, in part:

As is common with other family names, great latitude has been taken in the spelling of this patronymic. The records in New England disclose the following styles: Crane, Cran, Cranne, Crain, Craine, Crayne. During the early period of colonial settlements it often occurred that men were ushered into public office who certainly were not, to say the least, adept spellers, and if judged by the present educational standard would be characterized as somewhat defective in their orthography, nevertheless, they served their time and generation, making good and valuable citizens. It is not very many generations ago that the man who could write his name was the exception rather than the rule, but we are now well past that period of our national history. Henry Crane could and did write his own name, and in the manner it is most commonly spelled—Crane. Careful investigations in the Doomsday Book of England, a record covering the period from 1066 to 1086, have thus far failed to disclose this surname, and it is not until the year 1272 that it is found, in common with other Norman family names, in the record publication styled "Rotuli Hundredorum." There, among the tenants of Sir William le Moyne, a Norman lord, are Andreas, John, Oliver and William de Crane, the "de" undoubtedly conveying the intelligence that they were of or from Crannes, in Maine, an ancient province in France, thereby furnishing excellent reason for the assumption that the Cranes of England were of Norman extraction, and that they located there at the time of the Conquest or not long thereafter. Family names or surnames were not in general use previous to the Conquest, and their popularity was measured by an exceedingly slow growth. It was only when it became necessary to distinguish persons bearing the same Christian name, then the only customary name, that it was found needful to add the second one, and the latter was suggested by some prominent characteristic or peculiarity of the person, his occupation, or from the locality in which he lived or came from, or possibly it might be from some natural object.

Many have supposed that the appellation came

within the class last cited, for it has been so classed by writers on surnames. It doubtless was the easiest way for them to dispose of the subject. To be sure, members of the family have used the bird about their coat armor, but it was not only proper, but in the line of custom that they should adopt a crest that would be the most appropriate to the family name, and the Crane would certainly not be inappropriate.

It seems, however, possible and quite probable, that the source of one may also disclose the origin of the other. In the Doomsday Book, before referrred to, are to be found the following named places: Craneforda, Cranesford, Cranesforda, Cranesfordam, Cranewarda, Cranewisse, Cranefort, Cranawarda, Cranlea, Cranslea and Cranbone; nearly all these names appear within the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, the very localities to which the origin of the family pedigree is traced. These words, or rather names, are from *cran*, meaning water, and *ford*, a shallow place, or a village by the ford, stream or lake. These words have for their root the Gaelic word *an*, water, with the prefix *cr*. We have *cranmere*, a water source or marshy place, also *Crane*, the name of a stream in the southerly portion of the county of Kent, England.

In consulting ancient maps, bearing dates from the year 1180 down to the present period, the town of Craon can be located within the province of Maine. This may not be the place referred to from whence Sir William and his associates went to England some seven or eight hundred years ago, yet it is quite certain that they went from near that locality in France, and it may be the very town, surely it is located on the banks of the river Oudin or Oudom (spelled both ways, Oudin being a family name) and the name has the same Gaelic root, and signifies a place by the water or stream. In the northern portion of France is found names that would illustrate the point, so that there appears little doubt as to the origin of the patronymic. It is a local name from Crannes or Craon, and has for its root the Gaelic *cran* or *an*, water, and the bird doubtless received its name also from being a frequenter of brooks or ponds of water and wet, marshy places.

In summing up the conclusions drawn by various writers concerning the correct derivation of the surname, it is clear that the name Crane was applied at an early date to places, to the bird family, and to men. The order of precedence of this application will never be known, although the weight of opinion seems to favor the place name, then the bird name, and finally the surname.

The Cranes of England have ever been prominent, and are classed among the families belonging to Suffolk County. The records of this county prove the family to have been of the titled aristocracy for many centuries. This family was the fountain-head of all the other Crane families of England, who are found in nearly every shire, parish and county. From what part of England and from which branch of the family came the American ancestor of the line herein considered is a matter shrouded in doubt and obscurity, and although countless records, wills, vital statistics, etc., have been consulted, to date nothing has been found that will throw light on the subject. The first American Crane connected with the line under consideration was Henry Crane, of whom further.

(I) Captain Henry Crane (date and place of birth, and parentage unknown), is thought to have been born about 1635. In 1655 he was engaged with his brother, Benjamin Crane, as a tanner and currier of leather, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. On August 17, 1658, he was one of the fifty signers of a petition for the dismissal of the Rev. John Russell from the pastorate of the Wethersfield Church. Soon after, he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he is often mentioned in the records of that town up until 1663. During this latter year he became one of the first settlers of Hammonassett, Connecticut, (later called Killingworth, and still later Clinton). He became a captain of the local militia. He died in Hammonassett (Killingworth), April 22, 1711.

Captain Crane married (first) in Guilford (adjoining Killingworth), about

1663, Concurrence Meigs, a daughter of John Meigs, of that place. She died in Killingworth, Connecticut, October 9, 1708. He married (second), December 26, 1709, Deborah Champion, widow of Henry Champion, of Lyme, Connecticut. Captain Henry Crane was the father of ten children, all by the first marriage, the first three having been born at Guilford and the others at Killingworth. Issue: 1. John, born about 1664. 2. Elizabeth, born about 1666, died in 1686. 3. Concurrence, born December 27, 1667. 4. Mary, born in 1670; married Samuel Hackitt, in 1690. 5. Phebe, born December 24, 1672; married John Kesley, Jr., in 1697. 6. Theophilus, born January 5, 1674. 7. Abigail, born in 1676, died young. 8. Henry, of whom forward. 9. Mercy, born June 21, 1680. 10. Nathaniel, born in 1682, died in 1683.

(II) Henry (2) Crane, eighth of the ten children of Captain Henry and Concurrence (Meigs) Crane, was born in Hammonassett (Killingworth, Clinton), Connecticut, October 25, 1677. He was one of the thirty-four original proprietors of Durham, which had been set off from Killingworth. He was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church when it was formed in 1710, and held this office until his death in 1741. He was a Representative of the State Legislature for twenty-eight sessions (1718-1740), and served as justice of the peace for the county of New Haven from 1728 to his death. He became a captain of the Durham Train Band in October, 1718. He was one of the most influential and esteemed men in the community, and left a large estate to his children when he died, April 11, 1741.

Mr. Crane married, January 27, 1703-04, Abigail Flood, daughter of Robert Flood, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. She bore him four children, as follows: 1. Silas, born January 25, 1705. 2. Concurrence, born March 25, 1708. 3. Henry, of whom forward. 4. Abigail, born June 6, 1712, died June 25, 1724.

(III) Sergeant Henry (3) Crane, third of the four children of Captain Henry (2) and Abigail (Flood) Crane, settled in Durham, occupying a portion of his father's farm, which he and his brother Silas inherited. When these two brothers came into the possession of the extensive tract of land left them by their father, they divided it by a partition deed, conveying to Henry three hundred and fifty-eight acres and to Silas three hundred and ninety-one acres. In addition they owned jointly several parcels of land in and about Durham. Mr. Crane was active in civil and religious matters, and one of the leading men of the town. He also displayed a readiness to share with others in the hardships and responsibilities of guarding the institutions of home, town and State. He served in the militia, performing his duties so ably as to attain in 1748 the rank of sergeant. He was frequently called upon to occupy places of public trust and responsibility. Henry Crane made his will, June 7, 1759, and died February 1, 1768. His widow disposed of her property by a will dated January 25, 1786, and died September 19, of that year.

Mr. Crane married, June 7, 1732, Mercy Francis, daughter of Robert Francis, Jr., of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Children: 1. John, born March 27, 1733, died December 12, 1736. 2. Elihu, born June 24, 1735. 3. Phebe, born February 6, 1737. 4. Mary, born November 24, 1739. 5. John, of whom forward. 6. Concurrence, born November 14, 1744. 7. Ann, born October 8, 1746. 8. Henry, born Decem-

ber 11, 1748. 9. Enos, born August 10, 1751, died August 28, 1751.

(IV) John Crane, son of Sergeant Henry (3) and Mercy (Francis) Crane, was born in Durham, Connecticut, July 1, 1741, and probably resided in that town the greater portion of his life, although in his will, dated May 7, 1784, he styles himself John Crane, of New Haven. He took the freeman's oath and the oath of fidelity to the State of Connecticut at Durham, September 16, 1777. He is reported as having been a school teacher, also a merchant in New Haven. He inherited from his father one hundred acres of land in Saybrook and other land on Pack Hill.

Mr. Crane married, April 7, 1761, Abigail Camp. She died in 1788, and Zelek, her eldest son living, was appointed administrator of her estate, October 6, of that year. Children: 1. Clarissa, born July 31, 1762; married Curtis Bates. 2. Oroondates, born November 10, 1763, died May 12, 1766. 3. Zelek, born February 23, 1766. 4. Elam, born July 23, 1768. 5. Miranda, born January 20, 1771; married a Mr. Rose. 6. Timothy Botchford, of whom forward. 7. Rejoice, born October 10, 1775, died February 17, 1777. 8. Rejoice, born May 1, 1778. 9. Oren Datus, born in 1780. 10. Abigail, born in 1783.

(V) Timothy Botchford Crane, son of John and Abigail (Camp) Crane, was born June 10, 1773, and died September 10, 1845. He received from his father's estate land on the north end of Park's Hill, so called, in Durham, Connecticut. He married (first) Sarah Teller, and settled in New York City, where five of her children were born. Here the death of his first wife occurred, and he married (second), in February, 1827, Maria Ryerson. Mr. Crane's occupation was that of architect and builder, and he conducted an extensive business both in New York City and Paterson. He must have left Durham, Connecticut, in 1795, for at that time he deeded away a part of his land there, and in 1801, being then of New York City, he executed two more deeds of property, at that time the last of his possessions in Durham.

Children of his first marriage: 1. Thomas Jefferson, born August 11, 1801. 2. John Madison, born July 15, 1803. 3. Clarissa, born September 9, 1805. 4. Cornelia Clinton, born in 1807. 5. Henry Camp, born in 1810. 6. Sarah Elizabeth, born in 1813. 7. Orin D., born in 1815. 8. Timothy Isaac, born in 1817. Children of his second marriage: 9. Franklin, born February 13, 1828. 10. Jane Abigail, born in 1829, died in Chicago, Illinois, in June, 1883, unmarried. 11. Richard Teller, of whom forward. 12. Charles Squire, born March 21, 1834.

(VI) Richard Teller Crane, son of Timothy Botchford and Maria (Ryerson) Crane, was born on the Totoway road, near Passaic Falls, Paterson, New Jersey, May 15, 1832. The panic of 1837 found his father in severe financial straits, with the care of a large family, as a result of which young Crane, at the age of nine, was placed in a cotton mill tending cards. After spending something more than a year in this occupation, he worked for four years in a tobacco factory for Stephen A. Allen, stripping tobacco, tending store and doing miscellaneous work. During the last two years at this place he peddled cigars, tobacco, etc., using first a wheelbarrow and later a handcart and a helper. His largest sales on any one trip were seven or eight dollars, but they were very satisfactory to his employer. Up to the time he went to work in the cotton mill, he states in his autobiography, he had re-

ceived but two or three years' schooling. Later, while employed in Mr. Allen's tobacco factory, he worked nights and mornings and went to school during the day for a part of the time.

In 1847 an uncle secured for him the opportunity to learn the brass and bell foundry and brass finishing trade with John Benson, of Brooklyn, who also carried on the business of coppersmithing. During the first year of his apprenticeship he received $2.50 a week, with an increase of fifty cents a week each subsequent year. For his board and washing he paid $2.25, leaving him the munificent sum of twenty-five cents to meet all other expenses. He relates in his autobiography that, owing to his timidity and a peculiar arrangement for serving meals at his boarding house, he was about starved for a long time. After two years in the foundry and an equal length of time in the brass finishing department and on various lines of work, he not only had secured a good mastery of his trade, but had gained a certain degree of confidence in himself hitherto quite lacking. He now decided that the brass foundry and brass finishing business was not to his liking, and that he would prefer the machinist's trade. Thereupon he secured a position in a machine shop in lower New York City. Because the work turned out here was of an inferior grade, he decided that this was no place to learn to become a good machinist. Through his introduction to a young man in the employ of the Taylor Printing Press Works, he applied for and obtained a position with that concern, and "then" to quote his own words, "owing to the great interest taken in me by the young man to whom I had been introduced, and owing to slack management on the part of the superintendent and foreman, which enabled me to conceal my ignorance, I went ahead rapidly in learning the machinist's trade." His mother became ill after he had been here a short time, and he gave up his job, returning to Paterson that he might gratify her wish to have her boy near her. Her death occurred not long afterward, and he returned to New York City. At that time Hoe & Company, printing press manufacturers, had the reputation of turning out the finest machine work in the country. He sought and obtained employment with them, believing this would give him an opportunity to get into a still better class of work and become a better machinist. He had been with Hoe & Company a short time when the panic of 1854 came, and being one of the new hands he was laid off. He was unable to secure work during the fall and winter of 1854 and 1855, and this fact proved to be the turning point of his career. Spring found him still without employment and his small savings about exhausted. Business failed to revive with the spring, and young Crane began to think of going West to Chicago. This was considered quite an undertaking in those days, and such a journey was to be embarked upon only after due and careful consideration. Having turned every feature of the enterprise over in his mind, he decided to try his fortune in Chicago, and asked his uncle, Martin Ryerson, to either help him in finding a position or in getting a start for himself.

After an uneventful journey he reached Chicago, May 1, 1855, and was hospitably received by his uncle, who took a great interest in his nephew from the start. For the purpose of sizing him up, Mr. Ryerson took him for a trip to Michigan, and on their return suggested that he look around and see what the chances were for succeeding in business should he de-

cide to give him a start. This young Crane did so far as his meager knowledge of business and business conditions permitted, and reported that the outlook was favorable. "Go ahead," said his uncle, "and I will assist you." He also gave him permission to erect a brass foundry in a corner of his lumber yard, at the southwest corner of Canal and Fulton streets. Here a small frame building was at once put up, on which a sign was placed, reading:

R. T. CRANE
BRASS AND BELL FOUNDRY.

The first heat was taken off in this foundry on July 4, 1855. A few months later Mr. Crane invited his brother, Charles S. Crane, to join in the business, and the following year they adopted the name of R. T. Crane & Brother. In 1865 the business was incorporated under the name of Northwestern Manufacturing Company. In the year 1872 the name was changed to Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, in 1890 change to Crane Company, and changed in 1922 to Crane Co.

In the beginning, the business consisted entirely of the making of brass castings, the first castings turned out being for couplings and copper points used on lightning rods, for which there was a great demand. Soon afterward the making and finishing of brass goods was added, and as the business prospered other lines were gradually taken up, including iron foundry work, steam fitters' supplies, wrought iron pipe, steam warming work, steam engine building and the construction of steam, hydraulic and electric elevators. While the business in all of these lines was highly successful, Mr. Crane finally concluded to specialize on the fittings business, and thereupon the other lines gradually were dropped.

During his lifetime, Mr. Crane saw his business develop into one of the leading enterprises in this country, its many factory buildings and its branch stores throughout the country covering upwards of ninety-one acres of floor space, more than ten thousand times that occupied by the first factory. That one man should be able to point to such an organization and say, "This is my work," when he had entered the contest of life without money, without business education, without the aid of tariff or patents, without what could be to-day termed a first mechanical training, is an accomplishment truly marvelous. Very few instances can be found where a business of a strictly competitive nature, not protected by patents or given special privileges, has been conducted with such marked success.

As an employer, Mr. Crane came close to ideal relations with his employees. To their loyalty and efficiency he generously attributed the large measure of his success and by them he was regarded as the head of a great industrial family. He acknowledged a definite obligation toward them and a heavy moral responsibility for their welfare. Sickness and accident benefits, pensions, profit sharing, and all of the practices usual to-day were early adopted by Crane Co., and he outlined a plan "for the purpose of taking care of my men," by which a million dollars was made a perpetual fund for this use. Death interrupted its perfection under his direction, but his wishes have been scrupulously observed by his sons. "Collier's Weekly," in an issue published shortly after Mr. Crane's death, had editorial comment as follows:

In 1855 Richard T. Crane poured and melted himself the first pot of metal in a business which grew larger than the business of some railroads. Everybody who reads the news may now know that Mr. Crane left one million dollars for the benefit

of his employees; few know that he gave them three million dollars beyond their wages in his lifetime. All may know that he left a million dollars for women who are widowed with young children, but not many know that none of this money was earned at the expense of Mr. Crane's fellow-creatures. Although he lived to see his business become enormous, he never regularly retained a firm of lawyers. He did not fight his fellow creatures, but helped them. . . . The world could not be expected to realize that if he seemed inhospitable to the colleges, it was because of the intensity of his interest in those lower forms of education which lighten the burden of the struggling many. He never asked or needed tariff favors. He was an honor to the business world and to the country in which he lived.

Notwithstanding the pressing demands upon his time in the direction and development of his gigantic enterprise, Mr. Crane found opportunity for reflection and action on public questions, especially those of an educational nature. A large share of his time and means were devoted to providing for the social and mental development of those members of the community who are deprived of beneficial advantages, believing it an aid to the strengthening and preparation of the principles of Americanism.

Mr. Crane was an ardent advocate of education for the great mass of people, of schooling that prepared its recipients for the work of life. He championed the cause of the elementary schools and fearlessly opposed university and college programs that were urged at the expense of the institutions of lower grade. He was the object of severe criticism because of his stand on this matter, largely from the fact that his position was misinterpreted. In brief, his opposition to higher schooling at public expense was that it robbed the elementary schools of needed support; that it defrauded the poor boy, whose education must terminate there, of the education he ought to have and that he would otherwise get; that it was not worth to the public what it cost in money; and that it is at best a luxury, and should be paid for by those who want the luxury.

Particularly was he wholehearted in his support of the manual training school. So strong were his feelings on this subject that in 1891 he obtained permission from the Board of Education of Chicago to establish a department for this work in the Tilden School, at the corner of Lake and Elizabeth streets. Later on Mr. Crane enlarged this work by adding courses in household arts and construction work for girls, and establishing similar departments in five more elementary schools, as well as providing twenty-four scholarships to aid in the preparation of manual training teachers. The part such training now plays in our educational systems shows Mr. Crane's vision to have been as accurate and reliable in this respect as in the field of business, where the house he founded and whose course he traced holds front rank in American business.

Mr. Crane died January 8, 1912, mourned by the many friends and associates who, in widely separated lines of endeavor, had come to appreciate his worth and the lofty goal of his ambitions. He was unselfish in his public spirit, and throughout a life of four score years his influence was unvaryingly on the side of right and progress. Equipped with unusual talents, his stewardship was a generous one, and many benefited from his efforts for the welfare of his fellows. He still lives in the hearts of those who were associated with him as the symbol of all that is strong and manly. In the home that he loved so well, in the office, where, readily approachable, he directed the mammoth organization, in social gatherings, or wherever human intercourse took him, he

held the influences of life in their proper relation, and, with a creed simple and straightforward, he worked out a splendid destiny.

Richard Teller Crane married (first), October 8, 1857, Mary Josephine Prentice, who died in 1885. He married (second) Eliza Ann Prentice, born January 6, 1833, sister of his first wife, who died at Lake Geneva, in 1902. His children: 1. Charles Richard, born August 7, 1858. 2. Herbert Prentice, born June 6, 1861. 3. George Hamilton, born December 11, 1862, died February 21, 1864. 4. Kate Elizabeth, born February 2, 1865. 5. Mary Ryerson, born August 30, 1866. 6. Frances Williams, born August 30, 1869. 7. Emily Rockwell, born March 4, 1871. 8. Richard Teller, Jr., born November 7, 1873. 9. Leon Harold, born October 27, 1875, died July 22, 1876.

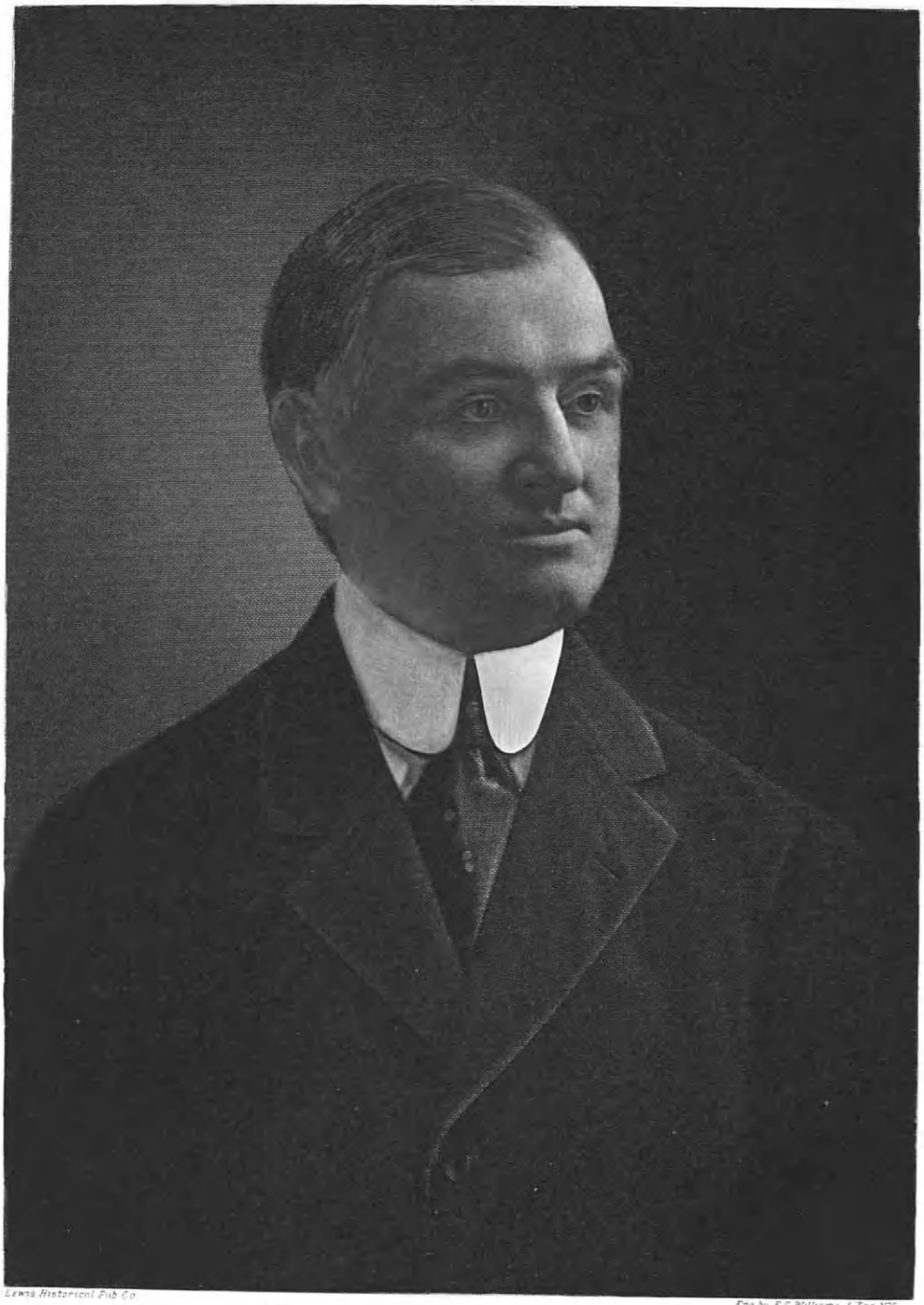
WALSH, Judge William Aloysius,

Corporation Counsel.

From the beginning of his practice in his profession Judge William Aloysius Walsh, New York State attorney and justice, inclined to the interests of corporation law and the trial of cases, and becoming expertly proficient in the study and application of these specialties, his repute to-day is considerably more than State-wide in the distinct success he has attained in the handling of celebrated cases. The senior partner of his law firm at Yonkers, New York, Judge Walsh is an outstanding figure in the legal fraternity, and with his well-informed mind and an experience inclusive of the causes of many important corporations, he is rightly considered one of the most able men in his department of practice.

William A. Walsh is the son of Michael Walsh, who was born in Ireland, and who came to the United States when he was nine years of age, residing at Yonkers, New York, to the time of his death, at seventy-nine years of age, in 1916. He became a well known building contractor, constructing many residences and public buildings; and in the civic life of Yonkers he bore a prominent part, serving for twenty-one years as water commissioner, and he was for many years a member of the Yonkers Charity Organization, and a sharer in all effort for its progress. He was a life director of the nationally known Hollywood Inn, at Yonkers. Mr. Walsh was one of the most prominent communicants of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and was a member of its board of trustees from the time of the organization of that parish to his death, a period of fifty years; he was president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of Yonkers, and he was also president of the Superior Council of that Order in Westchester County. Michael Walsh married, when he was nineteen years of age, in old St. Mary's Church, at Yonkers, Margaret Farrell, who died in Yonkers in the latter part of 1874, at an early age.

William Aloysius Walsh was born August 18, 1871, at Yonkers, New York, where he attended the parochial schools, afterwards matriculating at Notre Dame University, at Notre Dame, Indiana, 1894. While there he was prominent in athletics, and was elected captain of the varsity football team. Judge Walsh prepared for his profession in the law department of Georgetown University, at Washington, District of Columbia, where he graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1897. He began the practice of his profession in the law offices of Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, of New York City, and he remained with that firm, of which Judge Silkman,



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James A. Walsh

The American Historical Society

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Henry C. Sturges

former surrogate of Westchester County, was a member, until 1898. For more than three years thereafter he was assistant corporation counsel for Mount Vernon, New York, and had charge of important litigation in behalf of that city. Then, engaging in practice for a time under his own name at Port Chester, New York, he afterwards formed a partnership with J. Henry Esser, of Mount Vernon, who was corporation counsel for that city for some time. In 1905, Judge Walsh withdrew from that partnership, and for twelve years he was senior partner in the firm of Walsh, Wallin, Beckwith & Edie, that became well known for extensive law activities throughout the State. In 1917, Judge Walsh was appointed city judge in the city of Yonkers, but retiring a year later, he became corporation counsel of Yonkers, by appointment of his law partner, Mayor Wallin, serving in that office four years, during which time he tried prominent cases involving millions of dollars, and with eminent success. Upon his retirement from that position in 1921, he organized the present firm of Walsh, Baird & Smith, of which he is the senior partner.

Judge Walsh's position in all legal matters is a distinguished one, but his specialty is that of corporation law and trial counsel, and he has successfully handled many noted cases; and he is counsel for a number of corporations and also for several banking institutions. During the World War, Judge Walsh took a prominent share in all activities in behalf of the United States Government; he was one of the original "four-minute" speakers; and he was foremost in all patriotic effort. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Westchester Bar Association, Yonkers Lawyers' Association, of which he is president, the Notre Dame Club of New York City, the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Yonkers City Club, and the Yonkers Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director. He is a communicant of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, of Yonkers.

Judge William Aloysius Walsh married, in 1907, Harriette Ann Walsh, of Yonkers, who died in 1909. He married Clara F. Hingston, of Plattsburgh, New York, July 23, 1913, and they are the parents of three children: William A., Jr., born in 1914; Claire Hingston, born in 1917; and James Hingston, born in 1920. They reside at No. 57 Park Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

STURGES, Henry Cady,

Litterateur, Philanthropist.

In an age when things so rapidly change, and old traditions pass and are soon forgotten, it is with pleasure that we turn back to view a life so full of interest and a character of such marked personality as that of the late Henry Cady Sturges. Although quiet and unassuming in manner, he was at all times with his friends and family a most delightful companion, and owing to the immense amount of reading which he did from a very early age, there was hardly a subject upon which he could not talk intelligently. He was a representative of the ninth generation of the name in America and by his long and useful life he "carried on" all that was best and finest in the traditions of his family. He was always a student; a litterateur; a lover of the arts; a collector of rare books and prints, and, in a very personal way, a philanthropist. He had a high sense of

honor and integrity, and would ever stand by his conviction of what was right.

The progenitor of the Sturges family in America was Edward Sturges, who was born at Hartnington, England, a son of Philip, and who came to New England in the year 1634, locating first at Charlestown, but removing in 1639 to Yarmouth on Cape Cod, where he is listed as serving as selectman and as a representative of Yarmouth at the Colonial Court. He was a firm friend of Miles Standish, with whom he was associated in town affairs. From Edward, the line of descent is through his son, John Sturges, who settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, and his wife, Deborah Barlow; their son, Jonathan Sturges and his wife, Susannah Banks; their son, Peter Sturges and his wife, Hannah Jennings; their son, Samuel Sturges and his second wife, Ann Burr; their son, Judge Jonathan Sturges, and his wife, Deborah Lewis; their son, Barnabas Lothrop Sturges, and his wife, Mary Sturges; their son, Jonathan Sturges, and his wife, Mary Pemberton Cady; their son, Henry Cady Sturges.

Judge Jonathan Sturges, LL. D., of the sixth American generation, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, August 23, 1740, and died October 4, 1819. He was a graduate of Yale, 1759; a patriot of the Revolution; member of the Colonial Congress of 1774; Congressman, 1789-1792; judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, 1792-1805. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1807.

Jonathan Sturges, of the eighth generation, grandson of Judge Jonathan Sturges, was born in Southport, Connecticut, in 1802, and died in New York City in 1874. He entered mercantile life, after completing a liberal education, and in 1828 became a partner of R. & L. Reed, New York City, a firm that became Sturges, Bennett & Company, and in 1865 Sturges, Arnold & Bennett. Mr. Sturges became very prominent in business life and continued at the head of Sturges, Arnold & Bennett. He was one of the founders of the New York Bank of Commerce, and a director; was first president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; member of the Chamber of Commerce; a founder of the Union League Club of New York, and of the Century Association. He married, on Christmas Evening, 1829, Mary Pemberton Cady, daughter of Ebenezer Pemberton Cady, one-time editor of the "Connecticut Gazette," then the only paper being published in New London, Connecticut. Mary Pemberton (Cady) Sturges was born in New London, December 21, 1806, and died at her home, "The Cottage," Fairfield, Connecticut, July 29, 1894, in her eighty-eighth year. In 1885-86 she dictated a volume of reminiscences that appeared shortly after her death, and her son, Henry Cady Sturges, wrote the following tribute to her beautiful life, as a "Finis" to the book in whose compilation she had labored so long and lovingly:

At the awakening of dawn, with the first song of the birds she so dearly loved to listen to, she entered into the joy of her Lord and Saviour to spend an eternal Sabbath above.

The only words which can be added are not those of eulogy. The thousand acts of kindness, love and charity which endeared her to every one, the record of her life work and example, and the triumphant ending, all these need no words of praise.

As the pages of these "Reminiscences" were coming from the press, before she could look upon this last work which had given her so much pleasure, she fell asleep.

Surely every one who knew and loved her will place the proper value upon these precious memorials of a long life so grandly good and holy.

Mrs. Sturges' book of reminiscences is a valuable contribution to American literature, in that it mirrors truly and exactly the customs, habits, and life in general of this period in American history. Her literary style is not typical of this period, which, as a rule, still clung to the rather bombastic Victorian style, and was prone to lengthy and inflated flights of rhetoric. On the contrary, Mrs. Sturges wrote in a delightfully conversational manner with a simple direct style, and these attributes, together with an innate gift for narrative, have given us a book which is valuable as a work of reference, as a true picture of that period of our American life before the Civil War, as well as contexturally interesting to the lay reader. The following excerpt, chosen at random from many others of a like nature, gives an interesting side-light on New York City of the early days, and of the difficulties in reaching the city from the Southern States:

The weather was hot, and it took us three days to go down the Rappahannock River. We often only went with the tide, and as there was no wind were obliged to lie at anchor when that turned. I remember our anchoring one evening just off a beautiful plantation, the house was in full sight, and the grounds ran down to the high bank of the river. The captain lowered the large boat and gave us a charming row. We were all singers, accustomed to singing together in parts—three ladies and one gentleman. I suppose the singing on the water must have reached the house on the shore, for as we swept around under the bank we could see a group of heads in the bushes above listening intently. This was the romantic part of our trip. The next day a fine breeze sprung up and we were carried out to sea and fairly laid away in our berths for two or three days.

I think the third day the captain had us brought up on deck and laid on mattresses side by side in the shadow of the mainsail. In this way we gradually came around. The first thing that tasted good was some codfish prepared by the captain himself. My young sister (Elizabeth) was the first to get entirely well. The youngest of our party, at the end of our voyage, looked as if she had had a long fit of sickness.

We came through the Narrows into the Bay of New York on the ninth day, just after the hour for the doctor's visit at the quarantine, consequently had to anchor and stay on board all night within hearing of the voices of the people, the noises of animals, and the crowing of the cocks. The next morning we dressed ourselves nicely and sat on deck to await the visit of the doctor, as we had sugars on board which had come from the West Indies, and the quarantine was very strict on account of the yellow fever. The doctor came out in his pretty little boat; the examination was satisfactory, and we were allowed to set sail for the city, which, I think, we reached about eleven o'clock.

Our young friends went to a boarding house, and we to my uncle's; he had been married in the interval since my last visit, and was settled in a pretty house in North Moore Street, two blocks from the North River. That part of New York was at that time very airy and charming, quite uptown and within two blocks of St. John's Park; it was between Greenwich and Washington Streets, which were then filled with pretty private houses which had large, pleasant back yards, and were kept beautifully clean; they had cisterns in the yards for washing purposes, and excellent pumps at the street corners from which water was brought for tea and for drinking.

The rents were very reasonable; the rent my uncle paid was, I think, two hundred and fifty dollars a year. I think at that time this part of the city was inhabited by lawyers, brokers, etc., and not by merchants, whose business obliged them to be at their offices early.

Henry Cady Sturges, a member of the ninth generation of the name in America, a son of Jonathan and Mary Pemberton (Cady) Sturges, was born at the family homestead in Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 31, 1846, and died, in the very room in which he was born, on February 16, 1922. When he had reached his tenth year he entered the Flushing Institute, and after completing a thorough course by which he prepared for college, he matriculated at Columbia University, and was graduated from this time-honored institution with the class of 1869. He was awarded the Goodwood Cup, given at that time to the most popular member of the

class. He then took up the study of law in the Columbia Law School, but before he had completed his course, eye trouble developed and he was obliged to discontinue his legal studies. During his undergraduate days he was honored by election to Delta Psi, one of the oldest and foremost of the National Greek-letter fraternities, and while an active member, he composed what has always been one of their most popular songs.

Henceforth, Mr. Sturges' life was spent largely in his library and in the collection of rare books, engravings, autographs and manuscripts. He also amassed a valuable collection of early "Americana," and became an accepted authority on William Cullen Bryant. In Fairfield, he did a very valuable work in having the historical records preserved and restored to readable form, and he had marked many old and forgotten sites of the original town. He was founder and president of the Fairfield Beach Company, was generous in the support of all worthy causes, and aided in all forward movements.

Mr. Sturges took a deep interest in Fairfield institutions and gave to both the Historical Society and Memorial Library his time and expert knowledge, serving the former as vice-president and the latter as director. Other societies of which he was a member included The Society of Colonial Wars, New York Historical and Genealogical Society, American Geographical Society, Archæological and Zoological Society, and the Museum of Natural History. He was very fond of yachting, was one of the oldest members of the New York Yacht Club, and owned, during his period of membership, several fine yachts. He was also, for some years, a member of the Larchmont and Seewanaka Yacht clubs. His city clubs were: The Grolier, the St. Anthony Club, the University Club, and others.

Although highly cultured and possessed of a pleasing literary style, his published work consists of but one book, and that a bibliography of the writings of William Cullen Bryant. Studious and retiring, home was the centre of the universe for him, and his home surroundings were delightful. He was a man of strong character, possessing a sense of humor which mated well with his genius and intellectual quality. He traced descent from the Puritans and there was no vital element of character which he lacked.

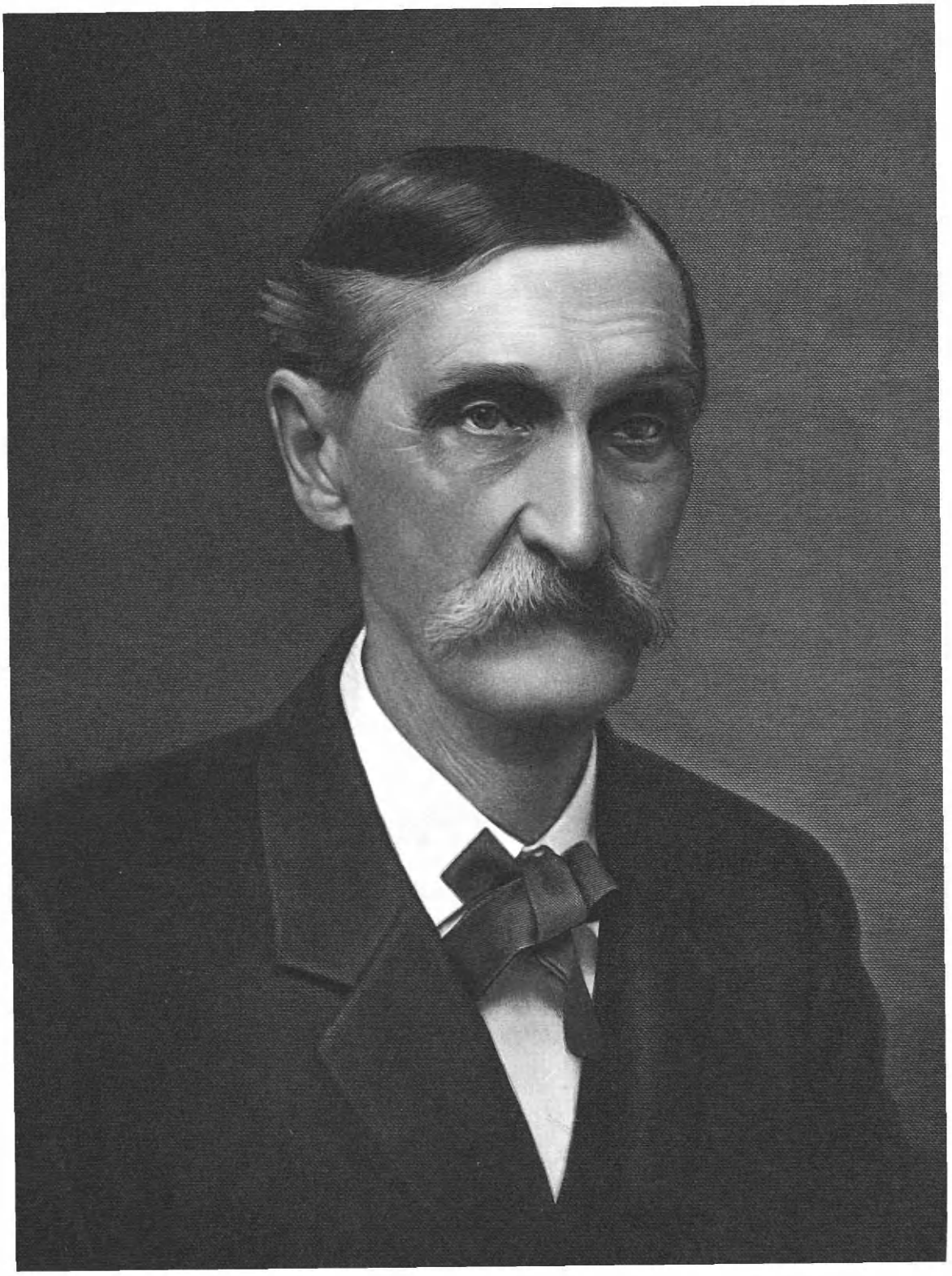
On November 8, 1883, Henry Cady Sturges was married to Sarah Adams MacWhorter, of Augusta, Georgia, who survives him, and is a resident of Fairfield. To them six children were born, as follows: 1. Henry Pemberton. 2. Annie Adams, who married Roger H. Bullard, and has children: Roger Perrin, Henry Sturges, Mary, and Jonathan Harrington Bullard. 3. George MacWhorter, who died in early childhood. 4. Mary Cady, who married James Henly Frier, Jr., and has children: James Henly (3), Mary Sturges, Sarah Hewitt, and Anna Adams. 5. Sarah MacWhorter, who married Dudley Fuller Parker. Their son is Richard Van Cortlandt. 6. John Adams.

These children comprise in this branch the tenth and eleventh American generations of the Sturges family in New England.

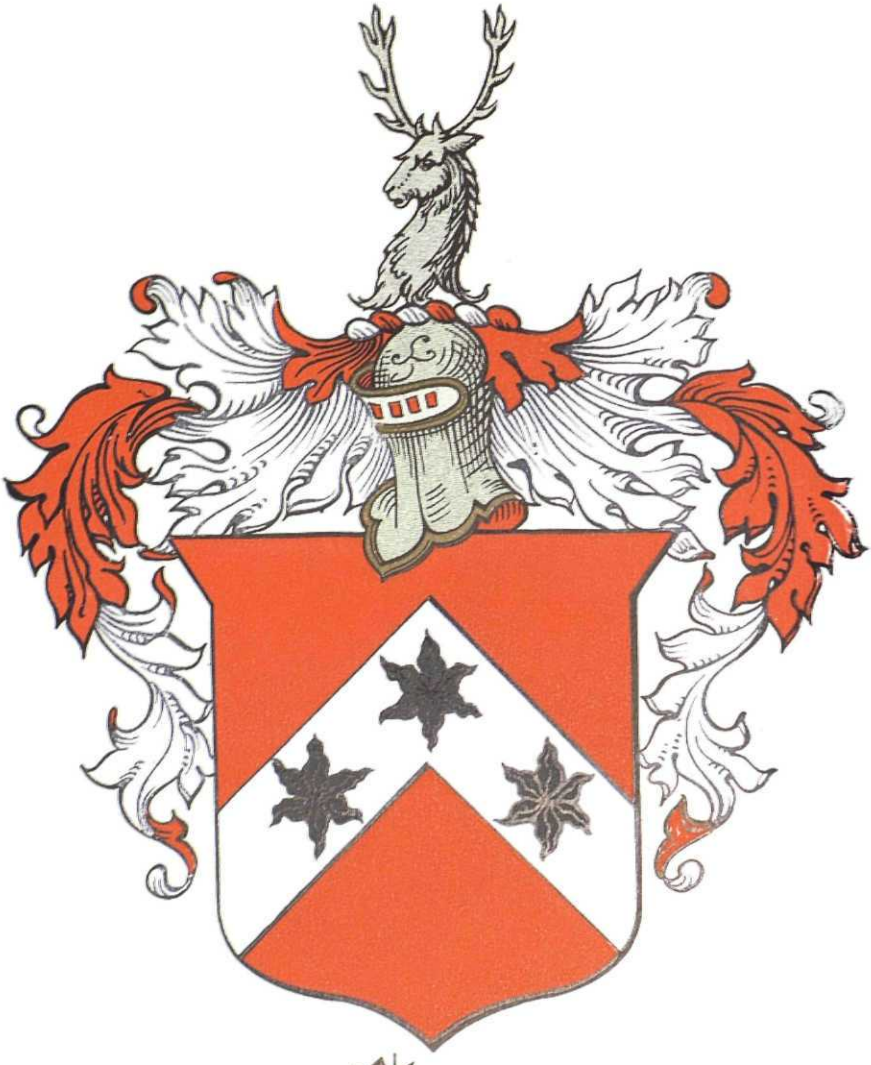
CARR, Lewis Eleazer,

Lawyer.

For some thirty years Lewis Eleazor Carr has been resident counsel in Albany, New York, for the Delaware & Hudson Company. In 1893 he gave up the outstanding position he had won in the legal and public life of Orange County, and cast off the ties, social and professional, he had formed in a residence of twenty-eight years in Port Jervis, and took up



Lewis E. Lee



Carr

his home in the city of Albany. He has continued since that day to occupy the position given him, and has grown in strength and influence in the community and in his prestige as a leader of the New York State Bar. His admission to the bar in 1864 followed his graduation from the Albany Law School the same year.

The English-speaking family of Carr, or Kerr, goes back to the Norman Conquest. Among the followers of the Conqueror was one who bore the name of "Karre," as taken from the Roll of Battle Abbey. His posterity settled in the North of England, and succeeding generations dwelt on both sides of the Scotch border, and later went to Ireland. The name has been spelt Carre, Carr, Car, Karre, Karr, Kar, Kerre, Kerr, Ker. That the family is a distinguished one is evidenced by the fact that Burke, in his "General Armory," records about twenty coats-of-arms for various branches of the family living in England, Scotland, and Ireland. A large proportion of those recorded show as principal charges a chevron upon which are three mullets (five pointed) or estoiles (six pointed). The armorial bearings of Carr of Northumberland, emblazoned herewith, are perhaps the most ancient:

Arms—Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles sable.

Crest—A stag's head erased, proper.

The American family is traced back to four brothers: Benjamin, William, George and James Carr, born in London. Benjamin, the first born, is the progenitor of the ancestor in this branch of the family, although the only one of the four brothers who did not come to the country. William was among the founders of Bristol, Rhode Island. George owned an island in the Merrimac River, which remained in possession of the family for many years. Caleb, a sea captain, was lost at sea on a voyage from Boston to the West Indies.

Benjamin Carr, born in London, August 15, 1592, married, September 2, 1613, Margaret Hardington, and they left four sons: Robert, founder of the New England branch of the Carr family; Caleb, Richard, and Andrew.

Robert Carr was born in London, England, October 14, 1614, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1681. He came to New England with his brother, Caleb, afterwards governor of the colony, sailing from London May 9, 1635. The brothers, who were minors, were sent over to the care of their uncle, William Carr, who was living in Bristol, Rhode Island, at the time Benjamin and Martha (Hardington) Carr died in London. After living with their uncle several years, the boys settled in Newport. Robert Carr was admitted an inhabitant of Portsmouth February 21, 1639, and a freeman in Newport, March 16, 1641. He was one of the original purchasers of Conanicut Island in Narragansett Bay, and owned much property in Newport. He married, but the name of his wife is not known, and was the father of six children, descent in this branch being traced through Caleb Carr, the eldest, of Newport and Jamestown, Rhode Island, and his wife, Phillis Green; their son, Caleb (2), of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, and his first wife, Joanna Slocum; their son, Caleb (3) Carr, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and his wife, Sarah; their son and ninth child, Eleazer Carr, born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 22, 1746, and died in Rensselaer County, New York, July 19, 1816. He left Rhode Island a young man, and went to live in Rensselaer County, where his six children were born. He married Eleanor Stafford, who died October 26, 1813, and they were the

parents of six children. From Eleazer Carr, the line descends through his youngest son, Eleazer (2) Carr, who settled in Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, where he died August 26, 1833, and his wife, Hannah Hakes, born in 1779, died November 30, 1857; their son, Eleazer (3) Carr, and his wife, Hannah Raynor; their son, Lewis Eleazer Carr, of Albany, New York, head of the ninth recorded generation of the family.

Eleazer (3) Carr, youngest of the children of Eleazer (2) and Hannah (Hakes) Carr, was born in Salisbury, New York, December 9, 1811, and died September 18, 1869. He was a farmer, and passed his life in Herkimer County, a man of character, integrity and honor. He married, in Salisbury, January 5, 1832, Hannah Raynor, and they were the parents of: Lyman Hakes; Eliza May, who married Hinton S. Lloyd; Malvin L.; Ormenda, who married Richard E. Whitney; and Lewis Eleazer, of whom further.

Lewis Eleazer Carr was born in Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, March 10, 1842, and is now, in 1925, an honored resident of Albany. He was educated in the public schools, Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York, and Fairfield Academy, where he was graduated in 1862. He passed a part of two years on his father's farm, but deciding on a professional career, he entered the Albany Law School, and was graduated a Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1864. He passed the following year in Buffalo, as a clerk in the office of Sherman S. Rogers, his room-mate there being Grover Cleveland, afterwards President of the United States. Mr. Carr began private practice of law at Port Jervis, Orange County, in July, 1865, and continued for twenty-eight years, winning high rank as a lawyer of skill and learning. For five years, 1869-1874, he was in partnership with O. P. Howell, but Mr. Carr was district attorney of Orange County in 1871-1874, three years of the period. He was appointed attorney for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad in 1872, and placed in charge of the company's law business in Orange, Delaware and Sullivan counties. He was highly successful in his practice, and was recognized by the public and his professional brethren as a leader of men. He was for eight years a director of the Port Jervis National Bank; for sixteen years a member of the Board of Education in Port Jervis, and engaged in various professional business and social interests there. In 1893 he removed to Albany, as chief attorney for the Delaware & Hudson Company, resident at Albany, and he has continued active in law practice, although as the years have advanced, he has turned over to younger men a mass of detail and drudgery. He has been connected with many famous cases; he defended Judge William Brewer Hooker against removal in the historic impeachment proceedings, and was successful, Judge Hooker serving out his full term, and retiring to private life when it ended December 31, 1913.

In Port Jervis, Mr. Carr took a live interest in Masonry, and was a member of Port Jervis Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Neversink Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and for several years Eminent Commander of Delaware Commandery, Knights Templar. He has been a Republican in politics, but has not sought office, the only one he ever held being that of District Attorney of Orange County. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Associations of Albany and Orange counties, and the New York Bar Association. His clubs are: The Fort

Raymond Lelan

Lewis E. Campbell

Orange and Aurania of Albany, and the Lawyers' of New York City. His religious faith is Episcopalian.

Mr. Carr married, in 1865, Ruth Duke, daughter of Matthias Duke, an officer of the British Army, stationed at Kingston, Ontario. Mrs. Carr is a maternal granddaughter of John Gallagher, an officer under Wellington at Waterloo, and with the British forces in Eastport, Maine, during the War of 1812-14. He surrendered that town to the Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Carr were the parents of three sons: Raymond W., Lewis Eleazer, Jr., and William Duke, biographies of whom follow.

CARR, Raymond W.,

Lawyer.

Raymond W. Carr, son of Lewis Eleazer and Ruth (Duke) Carr (see preceding biography), followed in the footsteps of his distinguished father and practiced law. He was born in Port Jervis, Orange County, New York, June 13, 1869. He attended the public schools and the high school at Port Jervis, and the Albany Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon his graduation in 1896. He was admitted to the bar the same year. From his admission in 1896 to the day of his death, April 13, 1911, Mr. Carr was engaged in the law department of the Delaware & Hudson Company (Railroad Department) as assistant to the counsel. He was married in Port Jervis to Henrietta Dunning, daughter of Benjamin F. and Blandina Dunning, of Port Jervis. They were the parents of three children: 1. Ruth, who died in infancy. 2. Raymond W., Jr., a graduate of the Albany Law School, and admitted to the bar, and now an assistant to the counsel of the Delaware & Hudson Company. He was a member of the Albany County Bar Association; the New York State Bar Association; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 48; and the Episcopal Church. Mr. Carr was one of the ornaments of the Albany County Bar. He possessed the gifts of eloquence, the ready wit, the repartee, which have so marked his father's long career, and he gave promise of leaving a name no less distinguished had he lived. 3. Frances.

CARR, Lewis Eleazer, Jr.

Lawyer.

After the death of his brother, Raymond W. Carr (see preceding biography), another son of the famous lawyer, Lewis E. Carr, Sr., who directs the law department of the Delaware & Hudson Company, gave up his practice in New York City ,and took over the work of assistant to the counsel of the Railroad Department. This was Lewis E. Carr, Jr. He was born in Port Jervis, Orange County, New York, January 18, 1871, the second son of Lewis E. and Ruth (Duke) Carr (q. v.). He attended the public schools and the high school at Port Jervis, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being admitted to the bar the same year. He was engaged in practice in New York City the five succeeding years, when he removed to Albany. Mr. Carr was a member of the Albany County Bar Association, and the New York State Bar Association, and attended the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Carr was married, in Jersey City, to Elsie Dixon, daughter of Jonathan Dixon, at one time a justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. They were the parents of one son, William Dixon Carr, a graduate of Williams College, class of

1924, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is now a student of law at Harvard University. Lewis E. Carr, Jr., died in Albany, January 18, 1921, in his fiftieth year. He was a fine scholar, a thoroughly equipped and solid lawyer, who had proved his worth in many difficult legal battles. He devoted himself, his life and his ambition to excelling in the law; yet he was devoted to his family as well, and made and kept a host of friends.

CARR, William Duke,

Ex-Soldier.

William Duke Carr, third and youngest son of Lewis E. and Ruth (Duke) Carr (q. v.), was born in Port Jervis, Orange County, New York, October 26, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and the Port Jervis High School, and came to Albany with the family in 1894. He attended Williston Academy for a year. He enlisted, in 1898, in the 10th Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, and was sent to Camp Black, Long Island, and thence to the Presidio, San Francisco; and to Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands. After the completion of his military duties, peace with Spain having been restored, he returned to Albany, where he died in 1904, from disease contracted in the service.

HOOD, Edwin Milton,

Associated Press Correspondent and Journalist.

With the near approach of the fiftieth anniversary of his service with the Associated Press, Edwin Milton Hood's death suddenly terminated the enviable position he had created. He was internationally known as the dean of newspaper correspondents, the "Grand Old Man of Journalism." He was truly a Washingtonian, having been born and reared in the Capital City. It was the scene of his greatest activities in the march of his progress from copy boy to superintendent of the Southern Division of the Associated Press, and his even larger assignment, the collection and dissemination of diplomatic news, which was everywhere recognized as a truly meritorious accomplishment. He was not ostentatious, aggressive or unsympathetic. He was, in fact, the exact reverse of all three of these characteristics and, through all the metamorphosis of his chosen profession, whilst the world of politics, legislation and diplomacy centered its forces to mould the destinies of humanity, each in its own interest, "Eddie" Hood continued along the even tenor of his way, gentle, lovable, and modest, yet withal firm for the right and equally firm for the punishment of wrong.

Edwin Milton Hood was the third son of Henry Ormond Hood, formerly of Herkimer, New York, and Laura (Rymph) Hood, whose early home was in Chatauqua County, New York. Their second oldest son, Charles Norman Hood, died in 1897, and a fourth son, Frank Loughlin Hood, died in 1909. Mr. Hood, Sr., moved to Washington about 1850, from Louisville, Kentucky, and established a manufacturing jewelry business on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Third and Fourth streets. About six years later he removed his business to the block between Ninth and Tenth streets, and in 1870 he erected and occupied the Hood Building, a fine marble structure, at Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, the present site of the magnificent new home of the "Washington Star." Henry Ormond Hood was active in Masonic affairs and identified also with many other organizations and interests. He was a special friend of Abraham Lin-

:oln, the great Civil War President, and t is said the latter often strolled down he Avenue for a chat with the jeweler, vhen they would discuss the issues of he day.

Edwin Milton Hood was born in Washington, District of Columbia, November 17, 1858, at which time his parents were living on Eleventh Street, North West, just above F Street. He ttended the public schools until fourteen ears of age, when his parents died. He hen worked for Reichmann & Seibert, a irm of photographers, until they failed, nd he then secured a position as shop oy with Somerville & Sons, dealers in team fittings and plumbers' supplies. Ie did not remain long with this concern, ut followed his greater longing by conecting himself with the Western Union elegraph Company as a student messener. When still a boy of sixteen he joind the New York Associated Press in Washington, District of Columbia, as elegrapher and messenger. This was owards the close of 1874. He remained ith the Associated Press through all his emaining years, rising successively hrough various positions from office boy o reporter, editor, acting manager and ssistant superintendent.

In 1875 the Western Union leased to he Associated Press the first special wire o be used exclusively for press news. 'his was a through line from New York o Washington with Philadelphia and altimore connections. The pioneer disatchers who worked this wire were: oseph Christie, Thomas R. Taltavall, F. . Bassett, Wilfred N. Gove, W. H. C. largrave and H. A. Wells. At that time igh duty service meant copying two housand words per hour in long hand on ne original with ten carbon tissue copies. itman's system of shorthand was in use but neither wire nor operator could utilize it and there was constant complaint by the press gang on the score of overwork. "Tom" Taltavall was rated as one of the best all-around telegraphers and fastest senders in the country and even he objected to two thousand words per hour. So it was that a bunch of the faithful met for a Sunday holiday at Cape May, during the summer of 1875. In the party were Messrs. Hargrave, Wells, Christie, Gove, and Walter P. Phillips, who was then manager of the Associated Press office in Washington. It was supposed to be a care free meeting but they evidently felt their cares could be greatly lessened if they could devise some relief for their task of copying all of their work in long hand. In short, as a result of the conference, W. P. Phillips seems to have been deputized to take the lead and, shortly thereafter, he passed along a system of abbreviated words and phrases, which reduced the actual long hand writing as much as twenty-five and even fifty per cent. The new system, which soon became known as the Phillips Code, was put into use in 1875 and among those who first adopted it was E. M. Hood, W. T. Loper, George Kennan and Walter Wellman, all of them well known correspondents even in that early day.

When Mr. Hood first went with the Associated Press he began under Lawrence A. Gobright as office boy. His previous experience in handling a key at the Western Union office was a help in getting on with the Associated Press and he seems to have done considerable telegraphing for them. His mastery of the Phillips Code was a further evidence of his resourcefulness and determination and it no doubt hastened his entrance into reportorial work. He made rapid strides in his acquaintance with the Govern-

mental departments in Washington and became a great favorite not only among the officials of the American State Department but among the Diplomatic Corps also. One of the notable assignments of his early career was the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. This occupied a large part of his time from the murderer Guiteau's appearance on the scene, July 2d, until the President's death on September 19th following, and the impressive funeral services which finally closed in Cleveland about ten days later. Forty-two years later Mr. Hood was both reporter and mourner at the bier of the late President Harding whose body rested upon the same catafalque that had been used for the lamented President Garfield. The same, too, that served for that other victim of the assassin's bullet, President William McKinley.

"Eddie" Hood did all this and more. He wrote the Associated Press stories of the Government's Star Route trials, the innumerable exciting episodes of the Spanish-American War, Diplomacy of the Panama Canal, Boxer Movement, Japanese Exclusion and many other exciting bits of diplomatic controversy, not excepting the Moroccan ultimatum and our Mexican rumpus at Vera Cruz. Our Government's caustic ultimatum to Morocco is generally credited to President Roosevelt but, according to seemingly authentic records, the correspondence was being conducted by Secretary of State John Hay, who prepared one of his very scholarly diplomatic messages and was about to put it on the wire when "Eddie" Hood dropped in with his "anything new?" Secretary Hay showed his draft to Hood and asked for his criticism. "It's too long," he replied. "What would you say?" inquired Secretary Hay, and Hood's answer was immediate: "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." Secretary Hay scrapped his lengthy diplomatic note and Hood's five word message was sent in its place. The result is well known. The Moroccan chief readily understood that language, Raisuli got his £10,000 and Perdicaris was soon on his way back to America.

Doubtless the most spectacular example of reportorial work ever performed in this or any other country was the uncovering of the Zimmerman Correspondence, and its connection with this country's declaration of war with Germany. Among the prized paper found in the private file of the late "Eddie" Hood is a front page portion of the "Washington Post," issue of Thursday, March 1, 1917, which carried a two double column account of the "Details of Machinations, Begun in Berlin January 19, and Furthered by Von Bernsdorf, in President's Hands." The account was topped by a two line heading "German Plot to Conquer United States with aid of Japan and Mexico Revealed." It was with very great satisfaction, no doubt, that Mr. Hood penned across the top margin: "This story was my 'scoop'; no other newspaper man had it. It caused the immediate declaration of a State of War by Congress." To this he added his signature, "E. M. Hood."

Whilst many wiseacres afterwards made a pretense of having anticipated efforts by Germany to embroil other nations in a war with us it was "Eddie" Hood's own quiet, painstaking, persistency that collated and coördinated the evidence that appeared as a "scoop" of the first magnitude in the Associated Press news of March 1, 1917, and instantly aroused Congress and the Nation to action. That was scientific journalism and it does not appear that anyone has

ever attempted to rob "Eddie" Hood of the glory of its accomplishment.

When the Armistice of 1918 had been signed and preparations were made for the Peace Conference in 1919, "Eddie" Hood was selected as the Associated Press representative for this country in Paris, and his relations with President Wilson and the entire American staff were most cordial and helpful. Mr. Hood was a true diplomat as well as a journalist, and he rarely ever created bad situations through excessive zeal in collecting news. His ability to see a good story in the midst of much dry matter often won for him attractive offers to serve as contributor for publications quite apart from his regular clients. In February, 1908, he became day manager of the Washington office of the Associated Press, and in March, 1908, he was made assistant superintendent of the Southern Division.

Mr. Hood was a staunch Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the Gridiron Club and the National Press Club, and he was a member also of the Overseas Writers' Club.

Edwin Milton Hood married, October 4, 1883, in Washington, District of Columbia, Sophie Ely, daughter of George and Margaretta (Schumacher) Ely, of Hesse Cassel und Saarbruken. One daughter was born of the union, Gretchen Hood, who has become an accomplished singer of much note in Washington, District of Columbia, and New York.

Edwin Milton Hood died of heart failure at 2 A. M., August 9, 1923, at his Washington home, No. 1226 Fairmount Street, North West. During all of the preceding day he had been busy with the preparation of press news relatives to the passing of President Harding and the State funeral which countless thousands from near and far had witnessed. Through his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Harding, first as Senator and for more than two years as President, he had written much that dealt with the living. Little did he then dream that they would so soon meet in the spirit world.

Mr. Hood left as relatives his wife, his daughter, Gretchen, and his oldest brother, William. Of the friends there could be no count for they would appear in legion. One class alone, those who have been at some time or in some manner befriended by him, would form a countless number and they would include all sorts from the homeless vagrant to ambassadors who have sought and were freely given confidential pointers on inside methods of diplomatic procedure. Edwin Milton Hood was a notable character, a gentle, lovable man who was also quick to see opportunities for good press stuff and who knew how to present it in terms pleasing alike to the subject and the reader. His life was never spectacular, but his vast store of useful information was a constant source of pleasure to everyone with whom he came in contact.

McMICHAEL, Dr. Orville Winthrop,

Beloved Physician.

An internationally known specialist on tuberculosis, and called America's "White Plague Pasteur," recognized as perhaps the greatest enemy of that scourge in this country, passed away in the death of Dr. Orville Winthrop McMichael, at the Columbus Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, on October 2, 1924. He himself, after he had been of invaluable service to numerous others, fell a victim to septicemia following the amputation of a leg as a last resort in the hope that his life might be saved. Earlier

in the year, Dr. McMichael, in getting into his automobile, suffered what then was thought to be only a slight injury; but infection set in and he submitted to two major operations and two blood transfusions, but the heroic measures were unavailing. He had arrived at the eminence of his profession and was second to none in America in his special department of combatting tuberculosis. Snatched, as it were, from the wide realm of his service and devotion to his profession, in the very prime of life, it seemed that he could ill be spared; that there could not be such another physician so gifted, so skilled, so progressive, who would be able to fight back the encroachments of that dread malady which has carried thousands upon thousands to untimely graves. He had fought and won many a battle against the white plague. He had contributed of his vast knowledge and experience to the medical world and to boards of health by which the disease had been arrested in its incipiency in numerous cases. He had made science his handmaiden, and together they served the common weal. Perhaps no other man in the country had accomplished more than Dr. McMichael in helping educate the public in the country-wide campaign against the disease in the treatment of which he had devoted his entire life. His had been an illuminating career in the best sense of the term, for he was in a sense a pioneer who had blazed a trail for others to follow in one of the most successful attacks against a common enemy of the people. Although he received the plaudits and numerous honors from his colleagues in the medical profession, and high praise from a grateful people, and thanks of the delightfully intimate sort from those whom he had been instrumental in bringing back from the portals of death, while he yet labored in his beloved calling, the name of McMichael will never die, and the memory of what he gave to an afflicted and fearful people will be kept alive not only in the present generation out of which he has gone, but also for generations to come. His name has been written high in the annals of medical accomplishments, and his fame is of the sort that shall endure the ravages and the rivalries of time.

Orville Winthrop McMichael was born February 11, 1867, in Ontario, Canada, a son of Simon Bishop and Mary (Haynes) McMichael. Through his parents he was of Scotch extraction. In every generation of the McMichael family there has been a physician. It has come to be more than a tradition that this succession must be kept inviolate, for with it is inseparably associated the honored name of McMichael. One of the ancestors of Orville Winthrop McMichael was physician to King George III of England, therefore he must have been a doctor of no mean ability to occupy so lofty a place in that discriminating monarch's entourage. It would seem, then, that to be a physician was in young Orville's blood; that he was born to be a doctor; and that he came of a good and worthy strain has been borne out by the resultant facts in the career of this noble physician who has just passed on.

Orville W. McMichael attended school in Hamilton, Ontario. He afterward was a student at Woodstock College, and later, the University of Toronto, whence he was graduated in the class of 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He secured his degree of Doctor of Medicine following his graduation from Niagara University Medical College, class of 1890, and from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. He supplemented his studies in

this country with courses at hospitals in the great medical centers of Paris and London. He early began to specialize on diseases of the chest, and returning to the United States, he was appointed to the staff of the Chicago Polyclinic and to the staff of the Henrotin hospitals. He was also attached to the Masonic Hospital. Already his name was made so far as Chicago and its environs were concerned, and he was on the up-grade in the councils of the profession over a wide territory. He became the senior physician on the staff of the Columbus Hospital, Chicago; consultant to the Palmer Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Springfield, Illinois; consultant in tuberculosis to the United States Public Health Service; formerly a member of the advisory board and the head of the Polyclinic Dispensary, Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Chicago; consulting director of the Rockford (Illinois) Tuberculosis Sanitarium; medical director of the Edward Sanitarium, Naperville, Illinois; and medical director of the Winyah Sanitarium, Asheville, North Carolina. From the above it will be readily perceived that Dr. McMichael now was a recognized authority in his department throughout the country.

During the Spanish-American War of 1898, Dr. McMichael served as a first lieutenant of the Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Regiment. He afterward became commander, in 1924, of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He rendered lasting service to his home city of Chicago by being instrumental in introducing there the open-air schools. He himself had charge of the health provision of the open-air school system of the city. This arrangement has gone a long way in the fight on tuberculosis both as a preventive and also as a remedy of the disease in its earliest stages, particularly among undernourished children or children whose home surroundings are in a fetid atmosphere—or rather were in that state, for Dr. McMichael's anti-tuberculosis crusade has done much to educate fathers and mothers to sanitate their homes with fresh air and sunlight wherever possible; and what there has been lacking in the homes has been made up in goodly measure by the open-air method according to the McMichael system in the public schools.

The following tribute was paid to Dr. McMichael by Dr. George Thomas Palmer, of the Palmer Tuberculosis Sanitarium, of Springfield, Illinois:

The announcement of the death of Dr. O. W. McMichael, of Chicago, came as a distinct shock to the patients and to the staff of the Palmer Sanatorium to most of whom he was personally known and by all of whom he was respected and admired. From the very beginning Dr. McMichael has been one of the warmest friends of the institution, and on his occasional visits to Springfield, he never missed an opportunity to visit the Colony and Homestead.

At a recent meeting of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, at Decatur, Dr. Palmer was called upon for a short speech at the annual dinner and he chose that occasion, surrounded by those who had worked with Dr. McMichael and most of whom had followed his leadership for years, to offer the following tribute:

"I want to take the few moments assigned to me at this meeting to recall to your minds and your memories a lovable, a fine and a charming personality.

"A year ago at our annual dinner there sat at the speakers' table a man with whom the history of this association has been intimately associated since its very earliest days. He is not here tonight.

"He served as a member of our executive committee and as its chairman; he was for several years a director and member of the executive committee of the National Tuberculosis Association; he has stood in the front rank among the leaders of clinical tuberculosis in the Middle West. He has been one of the clinicians for this association, and wherever he has gone on his clinical

work it has been impossible to find an acceptable substitute for him.

"He had an unusual capacity for genuine and unselfish friendship. He possessed a rare quality of constant and unswerving loyalty. I need not say that I speak of Dr. Orville W. McMichael.

Dr. McMichael was a man of scientific mind. He wanted to know the whys and wherefores. I recall traveling with him to the Pacific Coast through the Canadian Rockies. All day he sat silently smoking, looking out over the majestic scene. Finally, when we came, late in the day, to some great, unusual upheaval, he turned to me and said simply, 'I wish I had been here when it happened.'

"I rather imagine that he approached life's great adventure—that excursion into the beyond which we all must take one day—in a spirit of gentle curiosity.

"I care not how our ecclesiastical opinions may differ—how we each may feel of the hereafter—but I think of McMichael to-night with that gentle smile on his face, traveling those paths which are set aside for kind and loyal and generous souls."

With the beginning of construction of a new addition to the Sanatorium, an announcement was made that the new building will be known as the Orville W. McMichael Pavilion, in memory of Dr. O. W. McMichael, of Chicago.

Dr. Michael was of a genial disposition; he loved his fellowmen and was fond of their association; he was extremely fond of outdoor life. He believed in practicing what he preached—fresh air for himself as well as others; and he was a living exponent of his doctrines until he was stricken with his fatal malady, having its origin in an injury. Dr. McMichael was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Society for the Study of Internal Secretions, the Chicago Physicians' Club, the Illinois and the National Tuberculosis associations, Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, and the Chicago Tuberculosis Society.

Dr. McMichael has left a number of permanent contributions to medical literature bearing upon his specialty. He was the author of "Tuberculosis in Children," "Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis," and "Latent Tuberculosis."

Dr. McMichael was a member of Standard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Chicago; member of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War, of which he was commander in 1923; and of the Army and Navy Club, of Chicago.

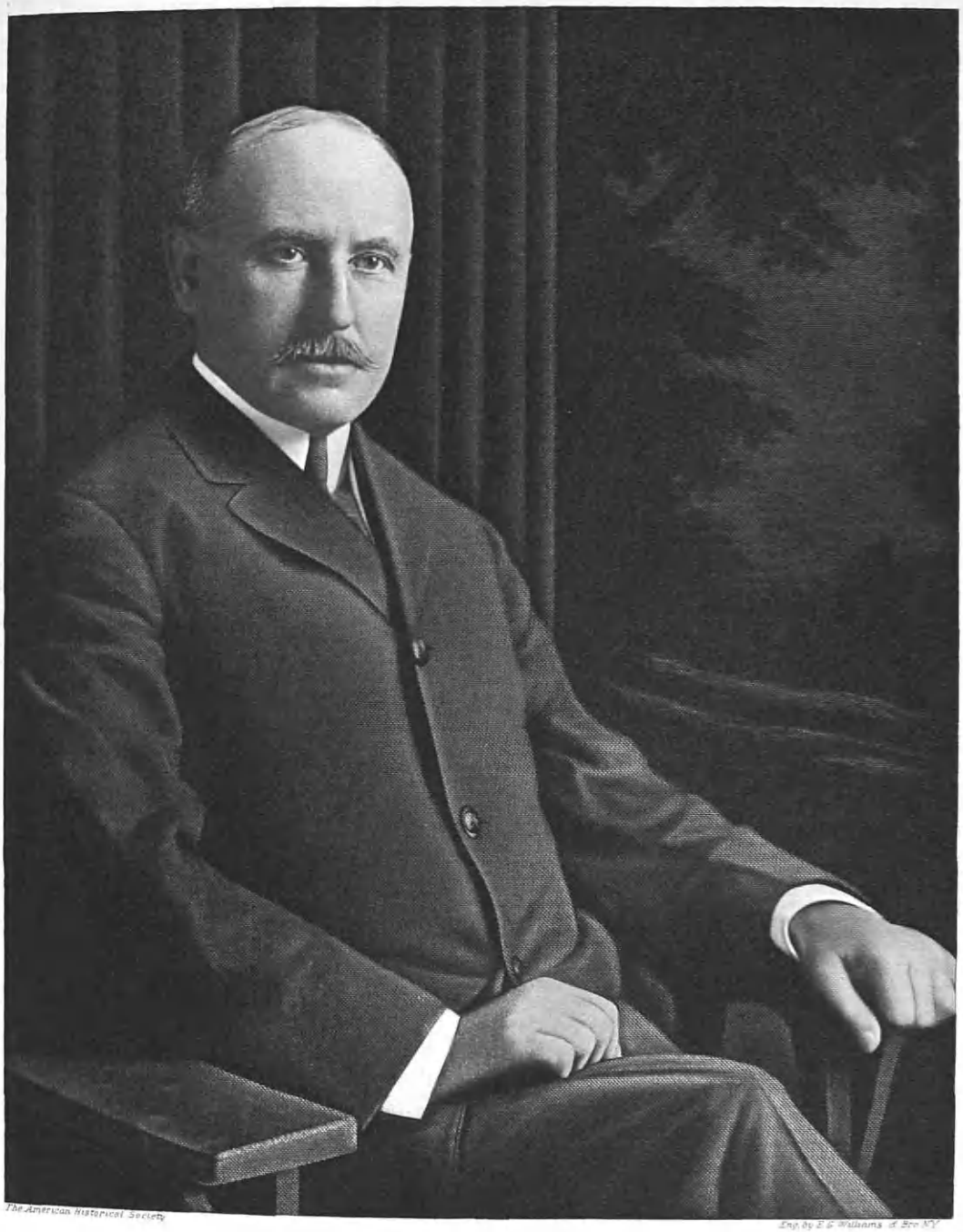
Dr. McMichael married, February 21, 1900, at Chicago, Myrtle Eby, daughter of Annis and Janet Dick (Johnson) Eby, of Canada. To them was born one son, Leigh McMichael, who is a student at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana.

FOLEY, John Burton,

Capitalist, Business Man.

On Wednesday, February 4, 1925, at the age of sixty-seven, John Burton Foley died suddenly in Chicago while sitting in the theatre with his wife, attending a performance of "The Rivals." All over the country, but aside from his own family circle probably nowhere more genuinely than in the town of Foley, Alabama, there was deep-felt mourning at his loss. In token of respect the flags of Foley were at half-mast and business houses were closed during the funeral hour. Numerous telegrams of sympathy were sent to his bereaved family. Spontaneous expressions of appreciation of the man, all that he meant to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and indeed to many who never had the opportunity to know him personally yet shared in the benefits of his achievements, came both from individuals and from the press. We quote from some of the latter.

In its regular news columns the "Birmingham News" had this to say of his death:



The American Historical Society

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John Bunker Foley

FOUNDER OF FOLEY, ALA., PASSES AWAY

CHICAGO CAPITALIST WHO WAS BALDWIN COUNTY BOOSTER DIED WEDNESDAY.

FOLEY, Ala., Feb. 5.—Special—J. B. Foley, Chicago capitalist and this city's patron saint, is dead.

Reports reaching Foley from Chicago are to the effect that Mr. Foley died suddenly Wednesday afternoon while sitting in a theater with his wife. Death was due to apoplexy, it is said.

Mr. Foley, who was sixty-seven years of age, was more widely known in Baldwin County than any other man who has ever lived here, it is said.

He founded this city, and for him it is named; he owned thousands of acres of land in Baldwin County, and has spent large sums of money in improvements in this section. At his own expense he built an extension of the Fort Morgan branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Summerville to Foley; he paid for the survey of many miles of public roads and the erection of bridges on highways which ran through his holdings.

In the city of Foley he donated numerous lots for churches, schools, fraternal organizations' buildings and new public enterprises which he felt would build up the town. He gave this city an electric light and power system which cost him over $50,000, and at the time of his death was planning to make the city a present of a modern water works system. He also established the city's first bank and spent thousands of dollars in advertising Baldwin County and South Alabama. A cut-over land development fostered by him is the only one in this section which has proven successful.

The whole city was in mourning Thursday. All flags were at half-mast.

In the editorial columns of the "Baldwin Times" appeared the following comment, headed "Baldwin Loses Valued Ally":

In the death, quite suddenly, of Hon. J. B. Foley, in Chicago, Wednesday, Baldwin County loses an ally who has contributed most generously to the upbuilding of this county, especially the lower end. Mr. Foley, considered "a Stormy Petrel" by some, was a man who knew what he wanted and usually found a way of securing it. He was essentially a builder, and was most successful in creating substantial organizations to carry out his plans. Eminently successful in a business way, a host of rare parts plain and positive in his mannerisms, J. B. Foley was a man apart. Many friends grieve his untimely passing. The "Times" joins his thousands of Baldwin County friends in extending the sincerest sympathy to his bereaved ones.

The "Mobile Register" published the following editorial entitled "The Founder of Foley":

On a minor scale, the late J. B. Foley, of Chicago, founder of the town of Foley, in Baldwin County, tasted the joys of the empire builder. In his way, Mr. Foley was a follower in the footsteps of such men as James J. Hill and Cecil Rhodes.

Where Hill and Rhodes literally developed new empires, the one in the western part of the United States and the other in South Africa, Mr. Foley's activities, as far as Alabama is concerned, were limited to a single county. But in Baldwin County and in the town that bears his name, Mr. Foley was an important personage. It must have given him keen satisfaction to look about upon the fruits of his own investments and munificence—upon the town park, which was a gift from him to the people of Foley; the churches he gave to various denominations; the many acres of land he is reported to have owned and the development projects that were made possible by his assistance.

Without knowing very much about Mr. Foley, who was also a traveler in foreign lands and a collector of autographs and old books, we believe that he got a great deal out of life.

To write of John Burton Foley is to pen a narrative in which qualities of courage, energy, foresight and determination play conspicuous parts, for the impressive success which Mr. Foley achieved in the world of affairs came to him through the exercise of these attributes. Early young manhood found him with business difficulties thick about him, while at the time of his death in 1925, he was a capitalist of wide reputation, head of large and flourishing enterprises in several fields, and founder and moving spirit in an Alabama town that bears his name. The thousands of his friends and associates to whom his passing will long remain the keenest loss speak not alone of these things, but of the generosity and kindliness of the man, his

appreciation of life's worth-while things and his eagnerness to secure and safeguard them for the many who looked to him for leadership and guidance, the vision and faith that sustained him when adversity pressed close. The life of John Burton Foley, told in intimate detail, is a subject for a volume in itself, but the following paragraphs indicate, partially, in the words of those who were closest to him and knew him best, what manner of man he was.

His life stands out against a background of paternal Irish ancestry, his family having been paper mill owners in Ireland until, early in the nineteenth century, manufacturing in the island was forbidden by English authority. At that time, John Foley, father of John Burton Foley, moved to Liverpool, and subsequently to the United States, locating first in Chicago, Illinois, and then in Steubenville, Ohio, where he resumed his identification with paper manufacture. John Foley married Sarah Whittaker, and through his maternal ancestor, Petrus Whittaker, John Burton Foley held membership in the Illinois Society, Sons of the Revolution. Petrus Whittaker was a private in Colonel Johannes Snyder's First Regiment of New York Militia.

John Burton Foley was born in Chicago, December 19, 1857, but when he was eighteen months old his family moved to Steubenville, Ohio, and he grew up in that place. He was educated in the grammar and high schools there, and at the age of fifteen became a drug clerk in a Steubenville drug store, remaining in this position for six years. Here he got his first interest in, and practical knowledge of, the drug business, in connection with which he was to achieve his great success. But that came later, and his early years of business endeavor were full of hardship and difficulty. In 1878 he entered the Clinton Paper Mills of Steubenville, where his father had worked, acting first in the capacity of bookkeeper and then steadily winning promotion to larger responsibilities until he became assistant manager. But this mill, the oldest west of Pennsylvania, was still using antiquated equipment which rendered it unable to keep pace with the competition of more modern plants, and it was finally forced to drop out of the field. He then, in the year 1881, purchased the wholesale drug business of W. D. MacGregor in Steubenville, but this venture also, though it provided him with a fairly satisfactory income for some years and gave him valuable experience, was not an entirely successful one. Although through the years that preceded his purchase he had steadily put aside a surplus, saving his money even to the point of extreme self-denial, so that when the emergency came it did not find him unprepared, yet his capital was not large. By dint of good management and a policy of laying emphasis on staple drugs, which he sold at extremely low rates, Mr. Foley had succeeded in increasing enormously the volume of his trade, but there was as yet no corresponding increase in profits, and while his small capital was completely tied up, the pressure of an unfortunate combination of circumstances forced him into bankruptcy. The failure of a large concern that owed him considerable money was the immediate cause of his own failure; and to complicate matters, a fly paper, in which he had become interested, proved unsatisfactory and was returned to him in huge lots, in absolutely useless, hardened condition, by innumerable indignant customers.

To minimize the strain and difficulty of these early years and represent John Bur-

ton Foley as a man upon whom fortune always smiled, would be to misrepresent the man and minimize his strength of character. It is just such adverse conditions that test a man's true courage and endurance. Another man might have come out of such experiences with a cautious determination to avoid all risks and settle down into a routine position. Not so John Burton Foley. He emerged from his difficulties with an untarnished reputation and an undaunted spirit, and he had besides another asset, which he was at that time disposed to undervalue—a formula for a cough remedy called Honey and Tar and carrying with it the right to manufacture. This remedy had been on the market in unostentatious fashion for about six years and was handed over to Mr. Foley as substitute payment for a bill owed him by a bankrupt concern. In order to make a living, Mr. Foley took a position as traveling salesman for George A. Kelly & Company, wholesale druggists of Pittsburgh, but as soon as his salary would stand the strain, he hired a salesman on his own account and sent him out to sell Foley's Honey and Tar, meantime continuing to hold his own position as salesman. His faith and enterprise were thoroughly justified. Foley's Honey and Tar sold so well that he was soon able to break away from his subordinate position and organize the firm of Foley & Company in Steubenville, and a little later, in the year 1888, the concern moved to Chicago and began the manufacture of proprietary medicines and toilet preparations on a large scale. Success was quickly assured, and by 1900 the products of this concern were known throughout the country.

Mr. Foley's business ideals have been particularly well expressed by him, in-so-far as such intangible matters as ideals can be expressed within the limits of a few words, in the phrase which he used so often, "aggressive and dependable." Dependability, he frequently said, was the most valuable of all the many qualities that make for success in the business world. But Mr. Foley was not satisfied to be merely dependable. Another man in his place, having won through to success in a field to which he had given his best efforts, would doubtless have rested on his laurels, continuing to operate his business and branching out only incidentally into a few outside business interests. But John Burton Foley, once he found that Foley & Company was running smoothly and that he could therefore shift much of the responsibility to subordinates, turned aggressively, with all the energy at his command, to the finding of other channels for his ability. For one thing, he went actively into the printing business, and to-day Foley & Company, Printers and Offset Lithographers, is one of the outstanding firms of Chicago. But the activity into which he threw himself most vigorously in his latter years, and the one by which he will, perhaps, be best remembered in the future, is his far-reaching investment in the farming section of Baldwin County, Alabama, where the town of Foley bears his name.

The manner in which Mr. Foley became interested in Alabama farming lands is in itself interesting and typical of the man. He first heard of Baldwin County in 1901 when on a trip to Washington as one of a group attending the funeral of President McKinley. At that time, in casual conversation with C. U. Gordon, postmaster of Chicago, Mr. Foley happened to say that a man who had sufficient capital to invest in undeveloped lands and then forgot it for a time had plenty of opportunity for interesting and

profitable investment. As a result of this remark, he was approached from time to time by men who represented extensive land holdings, and finally, after his return to Chicago, by J. M. Green, of Bay Minette, who so interested him in Baldwin County that he decided to visit this section of Alabama. He went to Mobile and from there to Daphne by boat, making the stop on a return trip from Florida. After he had driven over the county he was so struck with its possibilities that he bought a huge tract of about forty thousand acres of land. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, president of the Junction Railroad and associated with the Swift business, was also interested in the Baldwin County enterprise.

The purchase was made in 1902. But far from "forgetting about it," as he had suggested in the casual remark that started the train of of circumstances that brought him to Baldwin County, Mr. Foley, now that he was committed to the project, went about the development of this southern farming section with the same aggressive foresight that had characterized his other proceedings. He put a surveyor to work and at his own expense constructed one hundred miles of roadway. He built saw mills, sugar mills, school houses, put into operation an experimental farm, and founded as a center for the new agricultural community the town that bears his name. Remembering his own early hardships, he made it as easy as possible for settlers to buy land, and never once was he known to dispossess a man whose hard luck made him behind with his payment. The adequate railroad facilities that this county now possesses in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad are due in a large measure to his efforts. Each year he made a generous contribution to the schools of Foley in order that they might provide the best of modern instruction, and to each religious denomination he gave sufficient land at a desirable location for the erection of a church building. Becoming interested in the problem of light and power, as one that opens up a great future for southern communities, he purchased the town plant and invested largely in putting in a more extensive system that not only provides for the demands of the town, but is available to carry light and power into the entire district as the population increases. A beautiful park in the heart of Foley is also the result of his forethought.

Mr. Foley was president of the Magnolia Springs Land Company, and also held large interests in mineral lands in Arkansas. His interests were varied, but he managed to give each one the same intense concentration that was so characteristic of him. He was, however, a man who could relax from business interests, and his leisure concerns were extraordinarily rich and varied. Always a great reader, keenly interested in autographs and old books, of which he had made a noteworthy collection, he found time also to travel widely in this country and in Europe. In 1908 he took his entire family abroad and gave his children the advantages of foreign travel and of school life in Switzerland. He was a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was prominent in the Union League Club. During the World War Mr. Foley not only had two sons, of further mention, in service overseas, but was himself extremely active in the patriotic cause, serving as chairman of the Chemical and Drug Trades in the Liberty Loan, Salvation Army, Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association drives. After the war, he took over again

the management of Foley & Company and strengthened it by reorganization. His marriage, in 1889, to Anna E. McCloskey, of further mention, had been a particularly happy one, and in these later years he found much pleasure and satisfaction in the family circle and in the widening interests of his five children.

John Burton Foley married, in Columbus, Ohio, January 1, 1889, Anna E. McCloskey, daughter of Charles McCloskey, born 1820, died 1904, a soldier of the Mexican War, and Margaret (Shaw) McCloskey, born in 1830.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley were the parents of three sons, Garrett Radcliffe, Loyal Ludington, and John Burton, Jr., and two daughters, Florence, now Mrs. William D. Beggs, and Virginia, now Mrs. Gilbert Phelps Hall. Mr. Hall saw active service in France as first lieutenant of Field Artillery, and the two older Foley sons, Garrett Radcliffe and Loyal Ludington, now both vice-presidents of Foley & Company, have brilliant war records.

Garrett Radcliffe Foley, now first vice-president of Foley & Company, and identified with the manufacturing business, was a student at Harvard University in 1915-17 and 1919-20. He sailed with a Harvard Ambulance Unit, February 19, 1917, and was in the American Field Service from February to August, 1917, as ambulance driver with the French Army. On August 15, 1917, he enlisted as a private in the Foreign Legion of the French Army and was assigned to 2d Company, 1st Regiment. He was wounded December 2, and was in a precarious condition for a day or two, but was released from the hospital, December 31, and returned to the front. Some time later he was honorably discharged to enter the United States Army, in which he enlisted and was appointed sergeant in the Corps of Interpreters, May 18, 1918, and assigned to Headquarters, 1st Army Corps, later attached to Billeting Office, 1st Army Corps. He saw active service on the Toul Front and in the Saint Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Marne-Aisne and Champagne-Marne offensives, and was awarded foreign decorations. He returned to the United States, April 18, 1919, and was discharged April 28.

Loyal Ludington Foley, now second vice-president of Foley & Company, vice-president of Magnolia Springs Land Company, and general manager of the printing business, was also a Harvard student when the United States entered the World War. At the age of nineteen, he enlisted as a private in Battery A, 1st Massachusetts Field Artillery, on July 23, 1917, and on August 15 this organization was Federalized and later designated Battery A, 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division. He sailed for France in September and saw active service in the Chemin des Domes sector, La Reine sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Marne-Aisne, Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was severely gassed, October 20, 1918. In March, 1919, he returned to the United States and was discharged from the service, March 17, 1919. He was graduated from Harvard in 1922, being awarded a war degree.

(The Shaw Line).

The Shaw family is of English lineage and in this line family records state connection with Mayflower ancestry. Arms have long been borne in the name as follows:

Arms—Or, a chevron wavy between three eagles displayed sable.

Crest—A hind's head or, pierced through with an arrow gold, headed and feathered argent.

The earliest connected record in this line traces to William Shaw, who married a Miss Garrett, of Saratoga Springs, New York, "a wealthy and amiable lady," whose death occurred several years before his.

William Shaw, Sr., son of William Shaw, was born near Hudson, New York, and kept a country store and tavern. He was a noted horseman and is described as "a wealthy man of influence, temperate and energetic." He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War (Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book, Vol. 24), and was a pensioner of Connecticut, residing in New York State in 1818. He lived to be one hundred and one years old, and died in Hillsdale, Columbia County, Ohio. William Shaw, Sr., married Helen Radcliffe, whose father, a Jersey Dutchman and slaveholder, was killed during the Revolution, being snatched from his family by a marauding band of Tories. Helen (Radcliffe) Shaw was always called by her relatives by her German name—Helige.

William Shaw, Jr., son of William Shaw, Sr., was of Claverack, New York, where he kept a country store and tavern. Like his father he was noted for horsemanship. He and his family lived in Catskill, Hudson, Hunter, and later in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, where he died. He married, November 10, 1822, Elizabeth Ludington. (See Ludington Line.)

(The Ludington Line).

The Ludington family is also a very old one, of English lineage, and the Ludington arms are as follows:

Arms—Paly of six argent and azure on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or.

Crest—A palmer's staff erect sable.

The surname Ludington is derived from the parish of Luddington, England, apparently, to judge from its earliest appearance in the records, from the one on the border of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, though in one instance it seems likely that it may be Luddington hamlet in the parish of Old Stratford in Warwickshire, from the appearance of the name William de Ludinton in the Testa de Neville about 1300. Hammond de Lodingtone is in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, died 1273.

The founder of the Ludington family in America was William Ludington, a weaver, born in England about 1607, who appears in the records in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in that part which is now Malden, about 1640. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1661, petition for administration of his estate being made in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, October 1, 1661. His wife, Ellen, born in England in 1619, married, in 1663, after his death, John Rose, of New Haven. William and Ellen Ludington were the parents of seven children: Thomas, John, Mary, Henry, Hannah, William, and Mathew, the latter dying in infancy.

William Ludington, the youngest surviving son of William and Ellen Ludington, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, about 1655, died in New Haven, Connecticut, in February 1737. He married (first) Martha Rose, daughter of John Rose, and (second), in June, 1690, Mercy Whitehead, daughter of John and Martha (Bradfield) Whitehead.

Henry Ludington, son of William and Martha (Rose) Ludington, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1679, died there in June, 1727. He married, August 20, 1700, Sarah Collins, daughter of William Collins.

Elisha Ludington, son of Henry and Sarah (Collins) Ludington, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, January 7,

1716, died in Dutchess County, New York. He appears in the tax list of 1748 of Dutchess County, and was living at Phillipse Precinct, February 24, 1755. He married in Connecticut. Although the marriage record and births of his older children have not been found, other evidence indicates that he had at least two sons, Comfort and Asa, and a daughter, Abigail, who married her cousin, Colonel Henry Ludington.

Comfort Ludington, or Ludenton, as it is written in the New York records, was born in Connecticut in the summer or fall of 1740, died in Fishkill Township, Dutchess County, New York, in 1805. On April 16, 1760, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted, as did his brother Asa, aged seventeen, under Captain Bogardus in the French and Indian War. Asa disappeared from the record, but Comfort was given a commission, issued February 26, 1776, as captain in the Second Dutchess County Regiment of Minute Men, under Colonel Jacobus Swartwout, and he also appears as a private in the roster of State troops. He is recorded in the census of 1790 in Frederickstown, Dutchess County, with one son over sixteen, four under sixteen, and four females in the family. He married Nellie Nicholson.

Ziba Ludington, son of Comfort and Nellie (Nicholson) Ludington, was born and died in Dutchess County, New York. He married Sarah Mosier.

Elizabeth Ludington, daughter of Ziba and Sarah (Mosier) Ludington, was born in Dutchess County, New York, and through her marriage to William Shaw, Jr., in 1822, as related above, became the grandmother of Anna E. McCloskey, wife of John Burton Foley. Mrs. Foley's mother was Margaret (Shaw) McCloskey, daughter of William, Jr., and Elizabeth (Ludington) Shaw, and wife of Charles McCloskey. (See Shaw Line.)

BAKER, Judge Francis Elisha,
Jurist.

The basic elements upon which Judge Francis Elisha Baker, for twenty-two years a distinguished member of the Federal Bench of judges, built his career were those of his own personal adherence to the principles of right and justice, the indestructible influences of his home and hearth, where the moral strength and justness of a gifted father, and the kindness and devotion of a noble mother ruled, and the professional training that he sought and found both in institutions and in association with the highest type of men of the law. Not many judicial experiences have been so thoroughly conceived, consecrated and crowned in the realm of law-making and procedure, for his life, while wholesome and practical, and lived as a man among men, was one of great devotion to the ideals of his chosen profession, as seen in the scholarly results of his profound reading, and the opinions adduced from a most just and well-balanced study of causes. Judge Baker was considered by the lawyers and judges of Illinois as an eminently satisfactory judge because he made no effort for public applause, and strove only for excellence in his opinions, his own statement being: "Write only for those who are fully informed as to the law; cite few cases and then only when necessary; appeal to principle."

Judge Baker was a son of Judge John H. and Harriet (DeFrees) Baker, and their only child. Judge John H. Baker was born in Parma Township, New York, February 28, 1832, and he matriculated at Ohio Wesleyan University, where he received his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1857, at Goshen, Indiana, so continuing until 1892, when he received his appointment to the United

States District Judgeship for the District of Indiana, resigning therefrom in 1902. He was elected a member of the Indiana State Senate in 1862, and was chosen to the Forty-fourth and the Forty-sixth Congresses, from 1875 to 1881. Judge Baker, who in politics supported the principles of the Republican party, resided at Goshen, Indiana. He was for many years the recognized leader of the bar in his county, and one of the ablest of the bar in his State; he was also the recognized leader of his political party in northern Indiana, and he was a man of force and power as a speaker.

Judge Francis Elisha Baker, distinguished son of a distinguished father, was born October 20, 1860, at Goshen, Indiana, and he entered Indiana University at the age of sixteen years. After two years there, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, for the full college course, and he received his degree, Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1882. From that institution he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1914. He was literary editor of the "Univeristy Chronicle" from 1879 to 1882, and in college he devoted himself especially to the languages, history and English Literature. One who knew him at the time has referred to him as a young man rather more mature than the generality of students, tall, slim, and sinewy, light-complexioned, with a fine, intelligent face, a splendid broad forehead, and large brain. He is remembered as "by far the wittiest man of his time, the readiest coiner of those *jeu d'esprit* that circulated through the college world. When a song, or a lively skit of poetry to set off an occasion was needed, he was in demand, and never failed." The son read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1884, having joined the law office of his father and his uncle, Joseph A. S. Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell receiving the appointment of Supreme Judge of Indiana in 1885. The firm was known as Baker & Baker until the senior member became United States Judge in 1892, and it was Baker & Miller until 1899, this firm being the attorneys for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and other prominent corporations.

On January 2, 1899, Judge Baker took his seat as judge in the Supreme Court of Indiana, and on January 5, three days later, he delivered his first opinion. On January 25, he delivered his second opinion. In January, 1902, he was appointed United States Circuit Judge of the Seventh District, in succession to Judge Woods who had died in the preceding June, and who had been preceded in office by Judge John H. Baker. In recognition of the great worth of Judge Francis Elisha Baker in this eminent position, John M. Zane, before a meeting of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh District, in the United States Court Room, in Chicago, Illinois, October 2, 1923, said, in eloquent eulogy:

On this elevated plane Judge Baker, with his grasp of fundamental principles, and his caution and tact in handling principles, was calculated to shine, and did shine as a brilliant light. . . . To some points and phases of argument, the judge must answer at once, and that wisely. In this respect Judge Baker was super-eminent. He had a marvelously quick apprehension. He caught the point almost before it was wholly stated. His acute intelligence and readiness in summoning his knowledge turned additional light upon a sound thing as soon as it was uttered. Unsound positions met instant challenge. The celerity of his thought was sometimes confusing to counsel, but he always made himself plain; he answered wisely. He never felt it necessary to assume the solemn reticence which sometimes conceals poverty of ideas, or a desire to be taken seriously. . . . Sometimes in answering wisely, a judge must make an oral decision upon a difficult case. There is a

most remarkable oral opinion of Judge Baker's at 268 Federal Reporter 571, in an important case involving an injunction against a State Commission that is worthy of a Lyndhurst or a Stanley Matthews. The intense concentration, the close following of a difficult line of reasoning, the ease and ready command of a multitude of fundamental principles that go to the very basis of our government, elaborated with ready command and fluency of language, is an intellectual feat of the very highest order. At the end came the modest flower of courteous phrase: "My brethren graciously state that they concur in the views that I have endeavored to express." . . . The last time that most of us can recall his public appearance was at the bar's dinner to Chief Justice Taft. It demanded a speech worthy of the occasion. Judge Baker's address was to that great assemblage a marvel of clear, constructive skill. It was an old theme, the essence and characteristic form of this government, composed of an indestructible union of the whole people, and of a union of different parts of the people in indestructible States. But he gave us a flood of new light upon that old subject. His remarkable figure of this Union, analagous to the balance to centrifugal and centripetal forces in the universe, was exquisite, not only in its perfectness of expression, but in its aptness. Simplicity, preciseness and propriety of diction, without a note, and without any memorized oration, is something one rarely hears. Yet we had it all, and there was not a man whose heart did not swell with pride to feel that the head of our local Federal judiciary was capable of such a triumph. It seems but yesterday, and now that fine intellect has passed beyond the veil.

And in such wise, James S. Drake presented the memorial of the Indiana State Bar Association, and addressing the Court, stated in part:

Judge Baker was honest and fearless and above reproach. In his decisions, his analytical mind hewed to the line. They were given with no one to punish, and no one to favor; his sole purpose was to be right. . . . In the trial of a case, he always treated his adversary with fine courtesy, and never forgot the respect due to the court. He knew the value of each fact necessary to sustain his view. In his argument to the jury he avoided all the arts of oratory. He presented his facts and the inferences to be drawn from them, in a clear and forceful manner. He was not an orator. He was a logician and debater. He was very deliberate before reaching a conclusion. He lost few cases because he would determine for himself the rightness of his clients' claims before accepting employment. . . . Scores of lawyers of Indiana who met Judge Baker in his last days at the bar, and scores who argued cases before the Supreme Court of the State when he was an associate justice of that court, respect and admire the character of Judge Baker as a man and a citizen, as well as his character as an honest and able judge. The Indiana State Bar Association, of which he was for many years a member, desires to place on the records of this high court, of which he was presiding judge, our testimonial of him as a man and a judge. We loved him for his goodness of heart, his cleanness of life, and his whiteness of soul; and we esteem and honor him for his great ability and fine sense of justice. We mingle our grief with the grief of his family at his untimely end. Yet it is said:

> The end of birth is death;
> The end of death is life,
> Wherefore should we mourn?

It was on this occasion, too, that Bruce A. Campbell, of Illinois, presented a memorial on behalf of the Illinois State Bar Association, an excerpt therefrom being as follows:

He wrote many great opinions. Many of them had to do with public matters, many of them were for the enforcement of private rights, or the prevention of private wrongs. In all of these he was concise and clear, and in his opinions no surplusage and no redundant words appear. Justice under the law, adherence to the Constitution, a belief in our country and its form of government, abhorrence of all who would destroy our institutions, and an undying devotion to conviction and to duty, are some of the ideals of the man as shown by these opinions. He believed in maintaining the precedents and landmarks of our substantive law. But he had no patience with a technical rule of procedure involving no substantial right.

Robert H. Parkinson, of Chicago, in behalf of the Patent Law Association of Chicago, voiced the expression of appreciation as maintained by that association:

He expressed in his life the finest qualities of citizenship, was devoted to his country, his State, his family, and the community in which he had his home; he was interested in and alert to advance

whatever he considered conducive to the general welfare, an earnest student of political and constitutional problems.

Within recent years, Judge Baker had been twice mentioned as being considered for appointment to the United States Supreme Court; and Mr. Campbell, in making reference thereto, believed that his ability as a judge in that larger sphere of activity and influence would have caused him to become a worthy member of a court made great by a Marshall, a Story, a Fuller, a White, a Taft.

Judge Baker's fraternal affiliations were those of the Columbia, the Union League, in honorary membership, the University, the Press Club, the Chicago Athletic, of Chicago; the Marion, of Indianapolis; and Phi Beta Kappa.

Judge Baker married, February 21, 1888, May Irwin, of Goshen, Indiana, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Florence, a graduate of Smith College, who married Donald De Frees, a member of the law firm of De Frees, Buckingham & Eaton, of Chicago, and who has a daughter, Jean DeFrees. 2. Frances, a graduate of Wellesley College. 3. John Merrill, a graduate of Princeton University, and of Harvard University Law School, with the class of 1921, and associated with the law firm of DeFrees, Buckingham & Eaton.

Judge Francis Elisha Baker died March 15, 1924, in Chicago, Illinois. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Bar Association, held March 17, 1924, resolutions of sorrow were engrossed upon the records of the Court; and memorials were presented by the Chicago Bar Association, the Indiana State Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Lawyers' Association of Illinois, and the Patent Law Association. On that occasion, also, a portrait of the judge was presented by members of the bar of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The portrait, as painted by the noted artist Leopold Seyffert, was placed in the keeping of the Court by Colonel George T. Buckingham.

TAYLOR, Hon. Benjamin Irving,

Jurist, Statesman.

A citizen of any nation can serve the land of his nativity in no nobler or more praiseworthy manner than by the judicious use of his talents in the legislative halls of his country. The progress and advancement of a country is therefore predicated largely upon the quality of the men who go to make up the governing and legislative bodies. Thus, a man who so serves his country not only achieves a personal triumph himself, but brings honor to the nation whose welfare he considers, cherishes, and advances. The Hon. Benjamin Irving Taylor has sat in the National legislative halls, and that he was eminently fitted to fill so gravely responsible a position is irrefutably proved by the record of his professional career. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer and jurist of recognized ability, worth and experience; and his professional activities, together with his constructive work in public and civic circles, has brought him to the forefront in the legal fraternity of Westchester County, New York State. For many years he has been closely identified with the progress of Westchester County, and through his important public services has become well and widely known. He is a man of broad vision with a calm and unbiased outlook upon life, and his careful judgment of legal and political affairs and conditions is considered of the highest.

The Taylor family is one of distinction,

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Benj. Taylor

and traces back through many lines, direct and collateral, to honored names of history. William H. Taylor, Mr. Taylor's grandfather, was a close relative of George Washington, also of Judge Jeffreys, an English barrister and jurist of note, and also was directly descended from the Argyle family of Scotland. He married Mary Haines, a direct descendant of Godfrey Haines, an early settler of the town of Rye, also descended through a maternal line from Alexander Hamilton and the Hamilton family of Scotland.

Maurice H. Taylor, son of William H. Taylor and father of the subject of this review, was born in New York City, in 1855, and was a noteworthy figure of his time. He married Ella M. Archer, born at Harrison, New York, in 1850, daughter of Benjamin Archer, a direct descendant of Ponce de Archer, head archer and one of the chief advisors of William the Conqueror of England. Benjamin Archer was also descended from John Archer, a former owner of Fordham Manor, and he married Phoebe Hopkins, a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Of such antecedents came Benjamin Irving Taylor, and in his distinguished career he has well upheld family traditions and family honor.

Benjamin Irving Taylor was born in New York City, December 21, 1877. His early education was received in the public schools of Rye, New York, where the family removed in his childhood and he also attended the schools of New Rochelle. Entering Columbia University he was graduated from that institution in the law department in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The bar examinations covered, he was admitted in Brooklyn, in June of that year, to the bar of his native State. In 1905 he was admitted to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and in 1913 to the United States Supreme Court. Meanwhile, during the year 1899-1900, Mr. Taylor served as clerk in the offices of F. W. Sherman, of Port Chester, and thereafter for three years was identified with E. A. Scott, of New York City. Establishing himself in the independent practice of law in Port Chester, he has for a number of years maintained offices there and also at New York City, and has gained an enviable position in his chosen profession.

Mr. Taylor's public services have followed lines parallel with his professional activities, but they have carried him to national prominence. He served as supervisor of the town of Harrison from 1905-1912, and his public services in local affairs led to his election to the United States House of Representatives from the Twenty-fifth New York Congressional District, as a member of the Sixty-third Congress of the United States. In November, 1921, he was again elected supervisor of the town of Harrison. His record in that important body was such as to give his constituents pride in their representative, who forwarded many worthy movements of the day. During the World War, Mr. Taylor was widely active as a "four-minute" man and his ability as a speaker contributed largely to the success of the many war activities of the period in and near Westchester County. A member of the New York State Bar Association, Mr. Taylor is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order, and is largely prominent in the Foresters of America, which he has served as Chief Ranger (1904-05) and as Deputy Grand Ranger (1905-06). He was Past Exalted Ruler of Port Chester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in 1909-10, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He

is identified with the local world finance as president of the First National Bank of Harrison, as a director of the Rye Trust Company and the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, and is interested in all local advance, particularly the fire department. He is a member of the Harrison Fire Patrol and was formerly a member of the Rye Fire Department, still retaining his connection with the State Exempt Firemen's Association. He is a prominent member of the Westchester County Democratic Club, a leading figure in the Arnaca Athletic Association and the Rye Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Benjamin Irving Taylor married, at Rye, New York, April 27, 1907, Harriet Tyler Bulkley, of Rye, a daughter of Josiah N. and Margaret (Tyler) Bulkley, esteemed residents of Rye. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of three children: Estelle B., born May 1, 1908; Dorothy F., born March 27, 1910; and Benjamin Irving, Jr., born November 11, 1911. The Taylor family reside in Harrison, New York.

WHITNEY, Gertrude (Vanderbilt),

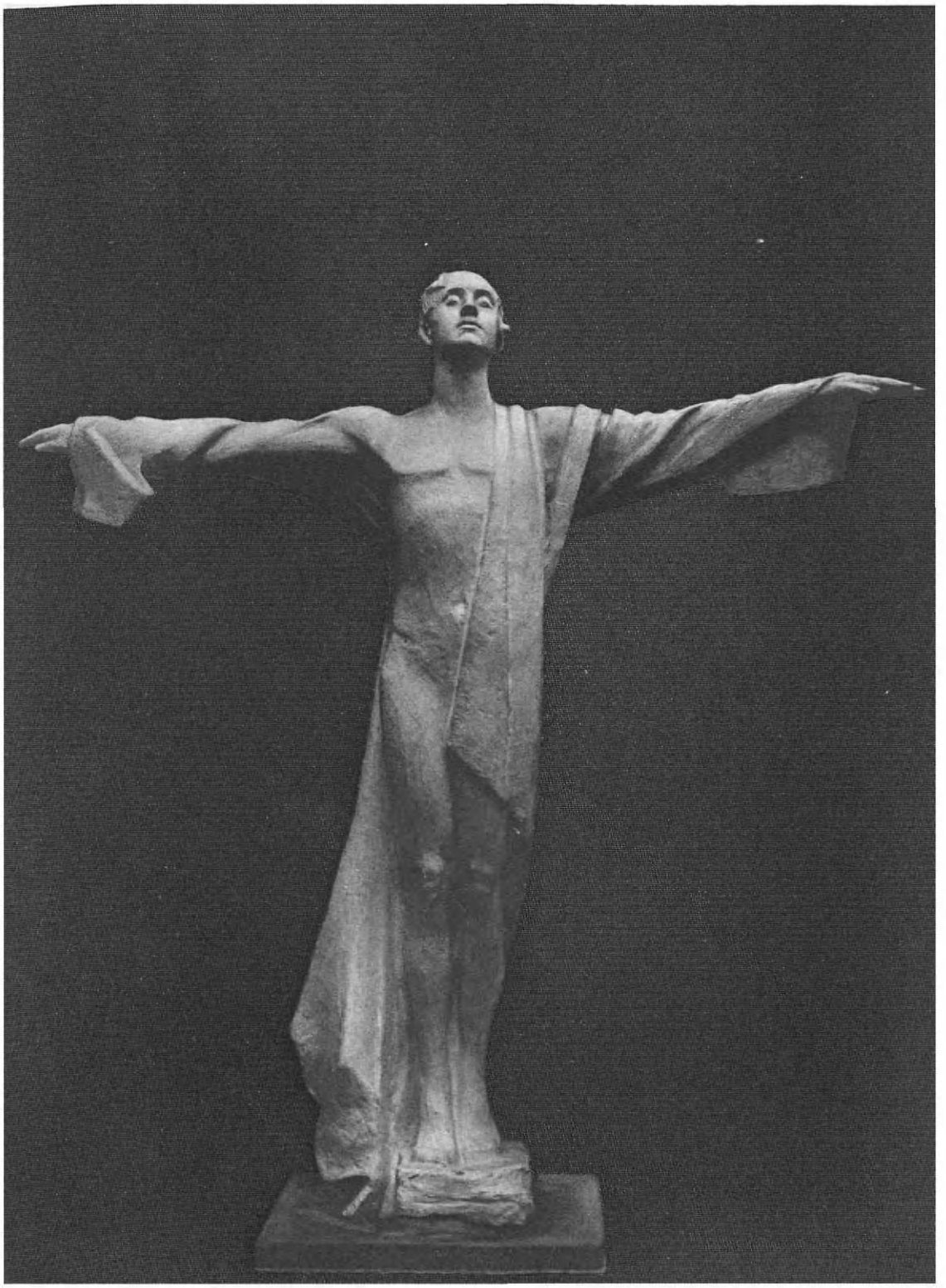
Sculptor.

There are many angles from which the career of Gertrude (Vanderbilt) Whitney may be viewed, all offering interesting points of discussion and each tempting the reviewer far afield from the ordered sequence of facts comprising an encyclopedic record. The narrative which follows is that of a woman who has won many of the heights of reputation as a sculptor and who is at the same time one of the wise and generous patrons of all forms of art, particularly as they relate to America and Americans.

Gertrude (Vanderbilt) Whitney, daughter of Cornelius and Alice Claypoole (Gwynee) Vanderbilt, was born in New York City, New York. The Vanderbilt family traces its descent from Jan Aertsen Van der Bilt, who came from Friesland, the Netherlands, and settled in Flatbush, Long Island, in 1650. His son moved, in 1715, to New Dorp, Staten Island, and his great-great-grandson, Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877), known as the Commodore, who married his cousin, Sophia Johnson, made his home in the city of New York. While still under twenty he laid the foundation of the great shipping interests centering at New York which made him a power in mercantile and transportation affairs. Shortly before the Civil War he began to transfer his capital from shipping to railroad enterprises, obtaining a controlling interest in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; and it was his consolidation and expansion of the New York Central and subsidiary lines that made that system the principal carrier between New York and Chicago.

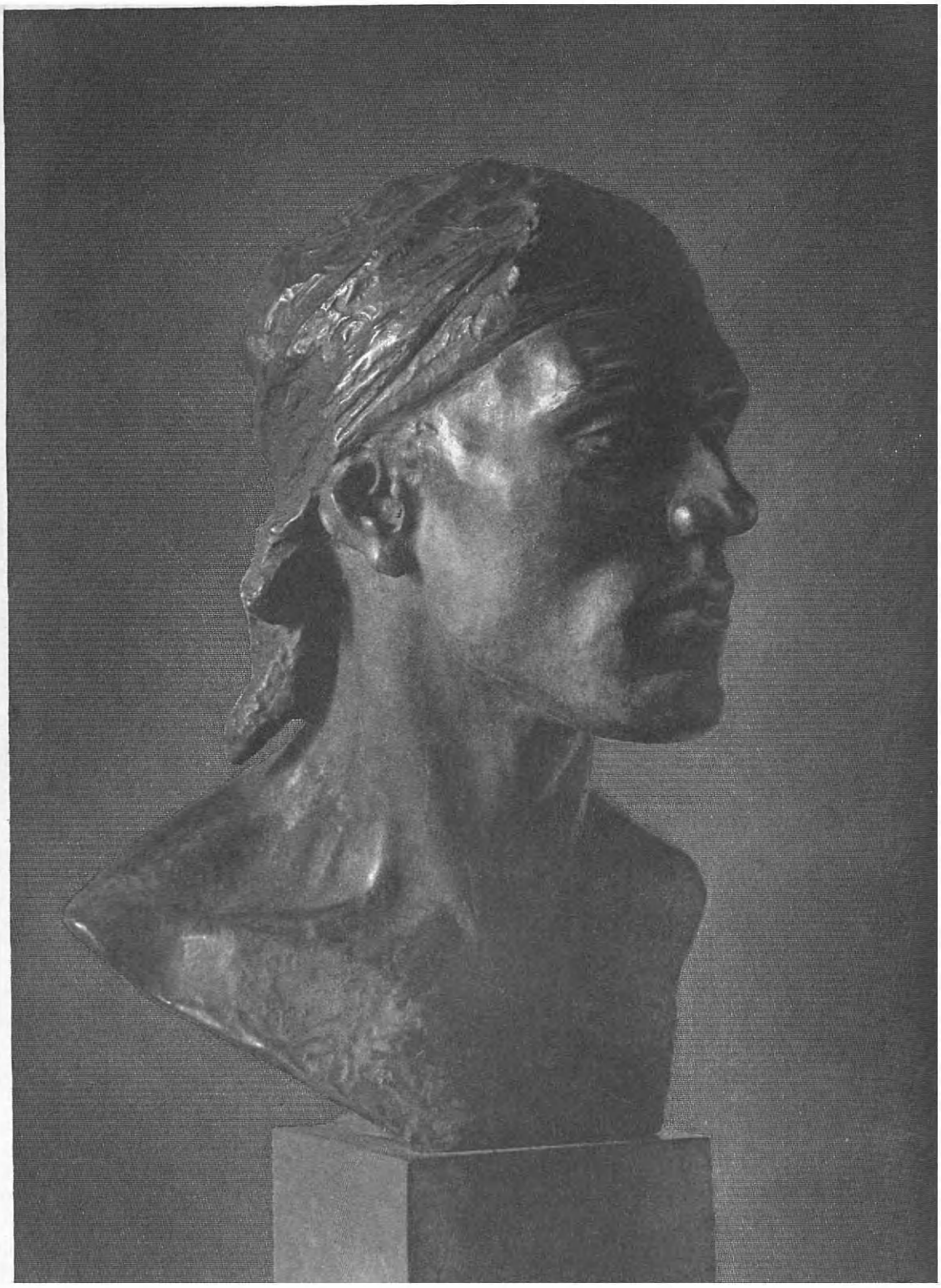
His son, William Henry Vanderbilt (1821-1885), as business manager of his father's railroads, by his economical efficiency, further developed the Vanderbilt holdings. As a collector of paintings he encouraged art, and was deeply interested in the success of Vanderbilt University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to whose endowments he contributed. To the latter, he and his three brothers presented the Vanderbilt Clinic as a memorial to their father. It is through him that the family is perpetuated, as the brothers left no children. He married Maria Louise Kissam.

Their eldest son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the father of Gertrude (Vanderbilt) Whitney, was born November 27, 1843, and died September 12, 1901. He continued



TITANIC MEMORIAL—1913

ERECTED BY THE WOMEN OF AMERICA TO THE BRAVERY OF MAN



SPANISH PEASANT

IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, N. Y.

the family tradition in railroad management as well as in charitable, religious and educational affairs. He was also a patron of art, having not only his own collection of paintings, but also presenting to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a noteworthy collection of drawings by the old masters. He married, in 1870, Alice Claypoole Gwynne, daughter of Abraham Evan Gwynne, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cettie (Flagg) Gwynne, daughter of Henry Collins Flagg, mayor of New Haven, Connecticut, 1836-41. Mr. Gwynne was the son of Major David Gwynne, of the United States Army, (died at his estate, "Fairhope," Jefferson County, Kentucky, August 21, 1849) and Alice Anne (Claypoole) Gwynne, daughter of Captain Abraham George Claypoole, of Philadelphia and Chillicothe, Ohio, an officer in the Pennsylvania Line, Continental Army, and one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. The family of Claypoole is of English descent, and traceable in direct lines to Edward I, King of England, Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon, and to Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, 1199, one of the twenty-five Magna Charta Barons who were sureties for that document granted by King John in 1213.

Gertrude (Vanderbilt) Whitney, the eldest daughter of Cornelius and Alice Claypoole (Gwynne) Vanderbilt, was educated by private tutors, and at the Brearley School in New York, and studied sculpture under Hendrik Christian Anderson and James E. Fraser in this city, also taking a course at the Art Students' League. Later, in Paris, she studied under Andrew O'Connor and Rodin.

Mrs. Whitney entered into her chosen work with the zest and zeal of a true artist; but public recognition, as is proverbially the case in any form of creative art, was exasperatingly slow in presenting itself. Her high social position, unfortunately, militated against a serious and unbiased consideration of her work. For a time the world could not believe that her interest in art was anything more than that of a talented dilettante, but against this skepticism Mrs. Whitney used a most effective weapon: technique. Moreover, in the nature of an ally, was the universally known truism "that genius knows no boundaries; has no distinctions of class, color, country or creed; and recognizes neither sex nor time, conditions nor environment." Her cause was further sponsored by that intangible thing called the "divine afflatus," which Mrs. Whitney incontrovertibly possesses, and in full measure. As this spark of genius gave inception and impetus to fundamental aesthetic ideas, and as her hands molded them and her artistry perfected them, the disbelieving world of art finally arrived at the correct conclusion that Gertrude (Vanderbilt) Whitney was primarily and essentially a sculptor and a litterateur—in fact an artist, before which nothing takes precedence; social distinction, wealthy position, and the status of wife and mother being of a distinctly secondary consideration and of lesser importance when viewed strictly in the light of ultimate influence and lasting achievement.

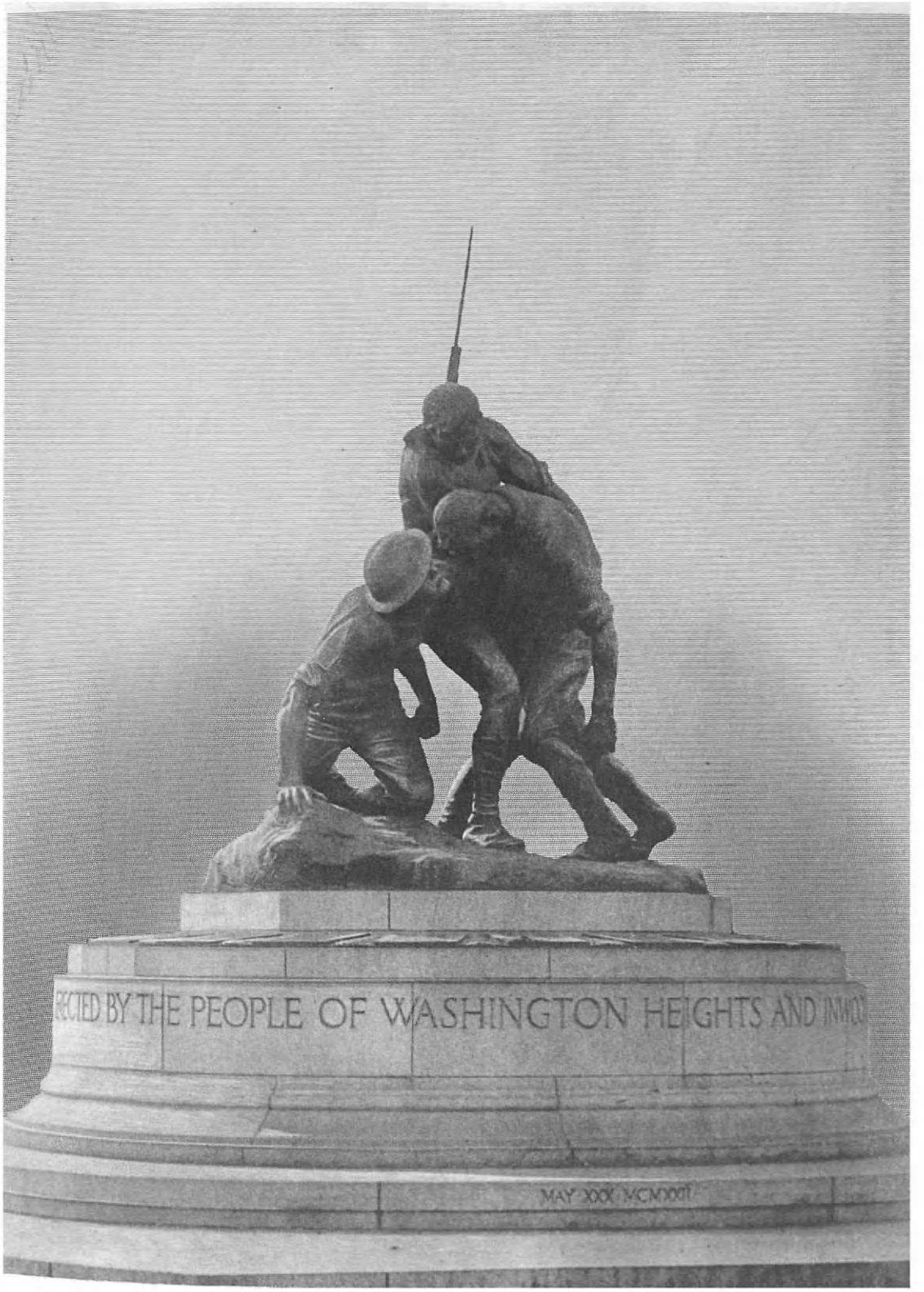
One of her figures, a six-foot image of a man, was sent to the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis, and was favorably commented upon by artists of repute. In 1908 she won her first recognition in the competition known as the "project of the three arts." This is a prize for the best design made in coöperation by an architect, a mural painter and a sculptor. This

special grouping was for an outdoor swimming pool. The general design was by Gouvernor Atterbury, the decorative panels by Hugo Ballin, while Mrs. Whitney's work was the fountain, with figure of Pan. In 1910 the heroic three-figure fountain in marble, known as the Arlington Fountain, received the gold medal at the World's Fair in San Francisco. A replica in bronze was bought by the American Society of Peru, which was erected and presented to the Peruvian Government in Lima in 1924.

Her model for the Aztec fountain, now in the Pan-American Building, Washington, District of Columbia, was first shown in 1912. The design is suggested by the art of the original ruler of Mexico. The same year she exhibited a head of a Spanish peasant, an admirable and strong piece of character work, which was bought by the Metropolitan Museum (which also owns the Caryatid). It was, however, her memorial design in commemoration of the victims of the appalling "Titanic" disaster that placed her in the front rank of American sculptors. Mrs. Whitney's design, submitted to the Women's Titanic Memorial Committee, won in open competition. The figure is thirteen feet in height, hewn from a great block of granite, and perpetuates for all time the bravery of the men whose first thought in that time of awful peril was for the women and children. A replica of the head of this memorial, done in black marble is owned by the Luxembourg Museum.

During the late World War, Mrs. Whitney was actively engaged in various branches of relief work. In 1914 she established and maintained at Juilly, France, "Ambulance American Hospital, B." Twenty-five experienced surgeons and nurses were in charge of this humanitarian work. Upon America's advent among the warring nations, the hospital was enlarged and continued until hostilities ceased. The war, leaving its mark upon all classes and conditions of men, inevitably had a significant effect upon all artistic conception and expression. To Mrs. Whitney's work it gave its greatest opportunity, and the impressions and reactions of five months in the war zone, in the trenches and in the hospitals, resulted in an impressive array of figures, which one critic, in an appreciative article, described as not having "yielded to the temptation to beautify, nor yet to sentimentalize." Her war subjects include "The Doughboy," a panel for the Victory Arch in New York City; a public monument, "The Spirit of the Red Cross," in Washington, District of Columbia (a replica of which is to be placed in the Musee de l'Armee, in Paris); "His Bunkie," a two-figure piece expressive of the brotherhood born of strife; "Blinded," a staggering soldier, sightless, suggestive of the ecstacy of sacrifice; "Chateau-Thierry," a single figure that in its resolute lines carries the power which made that conflict everlastingly memorable; "Home Again," the meeting of soldier and beloved; "Orders," a solitary soldier reading a document that represents the call of duty at the front; "Honorably Discharged," a crippled soldier limping on a crutch; "The Engineer"; "The Aviator"; and "Private of the Fifteenth," the last-named, a colored soldier in full equipment at salute. Richard Fletcher, the noted art critic of the "London Graphic," says in part, in a review of Mrs. Whitney's works as exhibited in the McLean Gallery in the Haymarket, London:

> Her reputation rests on a sound basis, inasmuch as her technique is beyond criticism. Her exhibi-



WAR MONUMENT ERECTED AT 168TH STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
AWARDED NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS MEDAL FOR
MOST MERITORIOUS WORK OF YEAR 1923

WHEREFORE

IN THE ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO

tion consists of two ideas. One, her earlier works shows the influence of Rodin. These statues are real and poignant, decorative, as only good taste can decorate, and with tenacious quality which comes from this woman's vision of life and history.

In her second phase I believe that her figures of American soldiers reveal to the British mind exactly that motive which placed the United States in the war, shoulder to shoulder, with the British, French and Italians.

Among Mrs. Whitney's best known works, aside from those with a war motif, are her "Aztec Fountain," for the Pan-American Building in Washington, District of Columbia; the "El Dorado Fountain," in San Francisco, California; "Paganisme"; "Caryatid," purchased for the Metropolitan Museum; "Spanish Peasant," also owned by the Metropolitan Museum; "Washington Heights and Inwood Memorial"; "Wherefore," a seated figure bowed as though overwhelmed by the burden of life, purchased by the Art Institute of Chicago; the memorial to H. B. Duryea; and a bronze placque of Walter Damrosch, which was presented to that distinguished musician by his admirers. The State of Wyoming commissioned Mrs. Whitney to make a memorial statue of Colonel William F. Cody, famous as "Buffalo Bill," in memory of the famous scout on what would have been his seventy-fifth birthday had he survived. It was erected, July 4, 1924, in the town of Cody, built by him and named in his honor. Also the monument at St. Nazaire, France, to be unveiled on June 26, 1926, in honor of the landing of American troops in France in the World War.

Her own experiences in the field of sculpture and the intensity of her artistic feeling have made her a most valuable and discriminating patron of the arts, whether the medium of expression be sculpture, painting, literature, or music. In 1920-21 she made up a collection of paintings by representative American artists and exhibited them in Europe, in Venice, London, Paris, and Glasgow, then brought them home to her own gallery in New York City, where they were shown in the fall of 1921 as "The Overseas Exhibition." Writing of this work in the introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition, she said:

Ever since the establishment of the Whitney Gallery the idea of sending an informal group of American paintings to Europe has recurred to me. It was never my ambition to attempt a conclusive exhibition of American art in Europe, but I did want to exhibit in Europe, in a perfectly friendly way, the works of the men who have taken part in our exhibitions during the past ten years.

To me it has always seemed a good plan for artists working in America to show their work in Europe, the oftener the better. Our sympathy with French art was not born in a day, nor is it entirely the result of study and travel abroad. Innumerable exhibitions of French art, under a variety of auspices, have been held in this country, and the European's understanding of our art will lack the necessary sympathy until he also has the opportunity to see in Europe repeated and varied exhibitions of American art.

The plan of sending to Europe a sort of summary of past exhibitions that I have enjoyed in this gallery developed until it only awaited the opportunity to carry it out. When the chance came it had to be executed without delay. Some of the artists were away at the time. One or two others had, unfortunately, no pictures that could be spared for such a long absence, and some were owned by the museums and were unavailable.

Mrs. Whitney has done a considerable amount of writing, both for art magazines and other periodicals. She is a patron of the opera, and in this, as in all branches of art, has been responsible for the development of much talent that would have been lost but for her interest, encouragement, and generosity. She is a member of the American Federation of Arts, the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, the National Institute of Social Science, the International Historical Society, and the National Arts Club.

She is also a member of the Colony and the Cosmopolitan clubs. In May, 1922, New York University conferred upon her the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in May, 1924, Tufts College.

As an artist who has made a definite and worthy contribution to American art and who has given the inspiration of convincing and beautiful sculpture to her fellows, Mrs. Whitney has gained the appreciation and admiration that talent alone can command. It must not be thought that only approval and acclaim have come to her. Unfavorable criticism has of course been encountered,—lack of understanding of her purpose, disapproval of her bold technique, questioning of the depth of her artistic inspiration. To these she has paid such attention as their constructive value warranted, and has continued the work to which she early addressed herself. Not as the daughter of a proud and princely wealthy father, not as a social leader, not as the wife of a noted sportsman, but as Gertrude (Vanderbilt) Whitney, worker with her hands, her mind and her soul, in clay, marble, and bronze, she has placed her name on the roll of America's sons and daughters who have spoken a true message to the world. Leonce Benedite, curator of the Luxembourg Museum, has spoken of her as follows:

> In judging her craftsmanship we need consider her only as an artist, for she is one who bears the title with just pride and dignity.

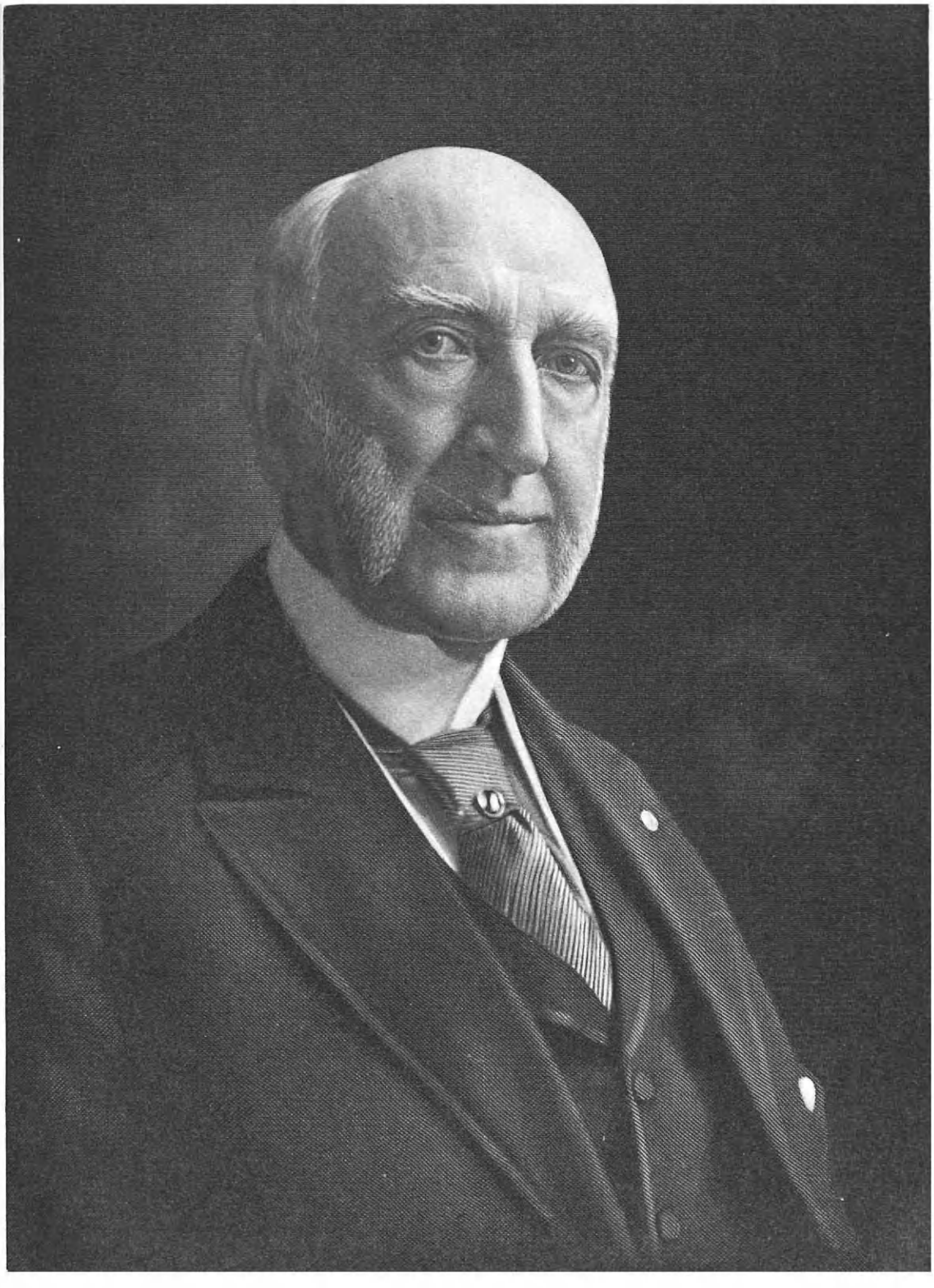
Gertrude Vanderbilt married, August 25, 1896, Harry Payne Whitney, and their children are: Flora P., who married Roderick Tower, son of Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia; Cornelius V.; and Barbara. The family's city residence is at No. 871 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell,

Orator, Philanthropist, Statesman.

In the annals of New York appear some of the most illustrious names in American history, and prominent among names such as Verplank, Van Cortlandt and Pelham—members of which famed families were cradled in Westchester—and later those of Reid, Gould and Mills, stands the world-known, world-renowned name of Depew. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, famous scion of a famous house, is one of New York's noblest and best-loved sons. In foreign lands his name is synonymous with America. In America his name is synonymous with oratory, philanthropy and statesmanship, and decidedly antonymous to all characteristics not compatible with a spotless public and private life. New York in particular, and America generally, can be both thankful and grateful for the son who brought honor and prestige to his birthplace and his country, and whose life has left such a distinct and lasting impress on the history of the United States.

Chauncey M. Depew is a descendant of a famous Huguenot family, the name in passing from France, through Holland and to America having undergone various changes of spelling, among which the following are the more general: Originally Du Puy or De Puy, the Dupuis, Depui, De Pue, Depuy, De Pew, and finally Depew. History records that one of the earliest ancestors, Raphael Du Puy, served as an officer of the Holy Roman Empire under Conrad the Second, in the year 1030. From that time on, down through the centuries, the family has distinguished itself in both state and church history. The Depews had their inception in America during the latter part of the seventeenth century, which advent was



Chauncey M. Depew.

due to the religious persecution accorded the Huguenots, of which religious faith the family was in sympathy. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Francois Dupuis.

(I) Francois Dupuis fled from France to Holland to escape arrest and possible execution from the hands of the anti-Huguenots, and later came to America, arriving some years prior to 1661, the exact date not being obtainable. Old records, however, prove him to have been an early resident of Boswyck (Bushwick), for his name appears on a petition asking for certain privileges for that town under date of March 14, 1661, and in the year 1663 his name again appears on the muster rolls of a company of militia under the command of Ryck Lykeker, which company was probably organized to combat the depredations of the Indians. Francois Dupuis moved in succession from (Breukelen) Brooklyn to Flatbush, from there to Haverstraw, and finally, in 1702, he crossed the Hudson River and settled in Westchester County on a tract of land purchased from the Indians. On a part of this land was the village of Peekskill, founded in 1764, the remainder being held in fee by its proprietor, Francois Dupuis, and the last of his share was given in 1896 by Chauncey M. Depew, to whom it had descended, to the village of Peekskill for a public park. On this land, which had been in the Depew family for two hundred and eleven years, there to-day stands a monument to Mr. Depew in the form of a statute of him in a speaking pose, a fitting tribute to a well-loved son. Francois Dupuis was married, in Brooklyn, on September 26, 1661, to Geertje Willems, daughter of Willem Jacobs Van Boerum, and of this marriage there were several children, some of whom settled and married throughout what is now the metropolitan section and Westchester County. The line continues through the eldest child, William, of whom further mention.

(II) William Depew, probably the eldest son of Francois and Geertje (Willems) Dupuis, was born at Bushwick, and was among the pioneer settlers in Westchester County. He married Lysbeth Wyet, of English parentage, this being the first marriage in the Manor of Cortlandt. Among their children was Francois, grandson of the original Francois, of whom further.

(III) Francois Depew, son of William and Lysbeth (Wyet) Depew, was born at or near Tarrytown, New York, in August, 1700, and was baptized in the old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, at Tarrytown, on August 20, 1700. His name was recorded as Frans De Pew, and later the name took its present form of Depew. Francois Depew married, at Tarrytown, New York, on June 3, 1727, Maritje Van Thessel. Among their children was Hendrikus (or Henry), through whom the line descends.

(IV) Hendrikus (or Henry) Depew, son of Francois and Maritje (Van Thessel) Depew, was baptized at Tarrytown, New York, on April 27, 1728. He married, but his wife's name is not recorded. Upon the baptism of their son, Abraham, in the Dutch Church at Tarrytown, "Frans Pue and wife" are named as sponsors for the child. This child, Abraham, was the great-grandfather of Chauncey Mitchell Depew, the subject of this biographical record.

(V) Abraham Depew, son of Hendrikus (or Henry) Depew, was born at Cortlandt Manor, and was baptized in the Dutch Church at Tarrytown, New York, on April 5, 1752. He enlisted January 2, 1777, and served throughout the Revo-

lutionary War, being discharged with the rank of corporal in the year 1780. Abraham Depew married Catherine Kronkite, daughter of Captain James Kronkite. Among their children was Isaac, of whom further.

(VI) Isaac Depew, son of Abraham and Catherine (Kronkite) Depew, was born at Peekskill, New York, about the year 1811, and spent most of his life caring for his estate, which his paternal ancestors had purchased from the Indians. He was an influential citizen of Peekskill, and took great interest in the affairs of the town. He married Martha Mitchell, daughter of Chauncey Root Mitchell, a distinguished lawyer. Martha (Mitchell) Depew was a descendant of three old and honored families: The Mitchells, the Johnstons and the Shermans. Another of her ancestors was the Rev. Charles Chauncey, the first president of Harvard College.

(VII) The Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, a member of the seventh generation of the Dupuis family in America, was born in Peekskill, Westchester County, New York, on April 23, 1834, son of Isaac and Martha (Mitchell) Depew. He received his scholastic preparation for college at the Peekskill Academy, and in 1852 matriculated at Yale College, in what was destined to be known in after years as the "Famous Class of '56." Two members of this class later became justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, namely, Henry Billings Brown and David J. Brewer; while others attained correspondingly high position in the State or Nation. Mr. Depew was graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1856, and in due course received his Master of Arts degree, and in 1887 was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. During the following years he was elected a member of the Yale Corporation, which position he held for a period of twelve years.

Upon leaving college he entered the political arena by actively supporting and advocating the cause of Frémont and Dayton, the first Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the newly-formed Republican party, and to this end he made speeches throughout the country deploring the slavery and polygamous conditions existing in the territories. In 1858 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and during the half century that has elapsed since that time has been a delegate to every succeeding convention with the exception of two. He has also been a delegate to five separate Republican National conventions, as well as to many other national conventions. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature from the Third Westchester District, was reëlected in 1862, and became chairman of the committee on ways and means as well as leader of the House. He also acted for a great part of the time as speaker *pro tem.*

In 1863 he headed the Republican State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, and was elected. In 1866 President Johnson appointed Mr. Depew United States Minister to Japan, the confirmation by the Senate following immediately, but for family reasons Mr. Depew declined this great honor. In 1872 he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Liberal Republican ticket, but failed to be elected. In 1874 he was elected by the Legislature to the post of regent of the University of the State of New York, and held this highly responsible position for a period of thirty-four years. He was also one of the commissioners appointed

to build the capitol at Albany. Mr. Depew was candidate for Senator on two occasions, and withdrew, once to secure the election of two other Senators, and the other time for business reasons.

In 1888 he was unanimously supported by the State of New York for the Presidential nomination, and received ninety-nine votes in the Republican National Convention. General Benjamin Harrison was nominated, and after his election offered to Mr. Depew every position in his cabinet except that of Secretary of State, which he had promised to Mr. Blaine, or, if he preferred, any mission abroad that he might select, all of which he declined. In 1894, when Mr. Blaine resigned from this office of Secretary of State, the position was again tendered to Mr. Depew, but this he also declined. In 1899 Mr Depew was elected United States Senator for six years, and in the year 1905 was reëlected. As a candidate for the United States Senatorship Mr. Depew has received more ballots from the members of his party in the State Legislature than any other citizen in the United States, namely, sixty ballots, one each day for sixty days in 1881, and sixty-four during the forty-five days in the year 1911.

Mr. Depew is an orator of world-wide reputation, and has been the speaker on many occasions of national importance. He was the orator selected to give the oration at the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States; of the organization of the Legislature of the State of New York; of the capture of Major André; of the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the harbor of the city of New York; at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago; in the honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and the opening of the great fairs at Omaha, Nebraska, and Charleston, South Carolina. He made the nominating speeches for Harrison in the national convention in 1892, and for Roosevelt in 1904. His last notable political speech was in advocacy of the reëlection of President Taft in 1912. Justin McCarthy, in his "Reminiscences," ranks Mr. Depew second only to Charles Dickens as an after-dinner speaker. It is safe to assume that no American in recent years has been the equal in forensic ability of Chauncey M. Depew. In him it is more than a gift—it is pure genius; and genius is dealt out sparingly by the gods. In Mr. Depew's recent volume, "My Memories of Eighty Years," he recounts many of his stories and sayings which have received world-wide circulation and acclaim.

Mr. Depew's highest reputation throughout the country is as an orator and statesman, yet with all these activities his life has been crowded with professional and business affairs. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and in 1866 he became attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company; in 1869, when that road was consolidated with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, with Commodore Vanderbilt at its head, Mr. Depew was chosen attorney for the new corporation and elected a member of the board of directors. As the Vanderbilt railroad system expanded, Mr. Depew's interests and duties increased in a corresponding degree, and in 1875 he was appointed general counsel of the entire system, and elected a director of the roads of which it was composed. On the resignation of Mr. Vanderbilt from the presidency in 1898 he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

Railroad, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, which position he held for more than a decade and a half.

Mr. Depew was president of the St. Nicholas Society for two years, and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for a number of years; of the Yale Alumni Association of New York for ten years; for seven years president of the Union League, a longer term than that held by any other, and on declining further election, he was made an honorary life member. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; a Master Mason of Kane Lodge, of Peekskill, and holds the thirty-third degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of New York; is a member of the Huguenot Society; the Metropolitan Club; the Century Club; the Holland Society; the New England Society; the Colonial Wars Society; the American Bar Association; the New York Bar Association; the Westchester County Bar Association; the Republican Club; the Lotus Club; the Players' Club; the Transportation Club; the Lafayette Post; the University Club; the Phi Beta Kappa and the Psi Upsilon Club. In Washington, District of Columbia, he is a member of the Metropolitan Club; the Chevy Chase Club; the Alibi Club; the Country Club; and the University Club; he is also a director in many financial, fiduciary and other corporations. He is a hereditary member of the Society of Cincinnati, and the French Government has made him an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Depew married (first), in 1871, Elsie Hegeman, daughter of William Hegeman, of New York. She died in 1892. They had one son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. He married (second), in 1901, May Palmer.

Writing at the age of eighty-eight years, with his active life stored with rich memories, Mr. Depew says that he never kept a diary, but depends entirely upon that memory, which unfolds before him like a film upon the screen, reënacting the episodes and thought of the past. He says:

> Life has had for me immeasurable charms. I recognize at all times there has been granted to me the loving care and guidance of God. My sorrows have been alleviated and lost their acuteness from a firm belief in closer reunion in eternity. My misfortunes, disappointments, and losses have been met and overcome by abundant proof of my mother's faith and teaching that they were the discipline of Providence for my own good, and if met in that spirit and with redoubled effort to redeem the apparent tragedy they would prove to be blessings. Such has been the case.

Mr. Depew's thoughts frequently revert to his mother, whom he held in highest esteem. He said in a conversation to newspaper men, when questioned about his belief in communion between this and the invisible worlds, that whenever a crisis comes in his life he feels that he can get advice and help from his mother by following naturally the line of thought that he knows she would follow—and so arrive at her conclusions. His mother died some thirty years ago. Recalling his reading in his youth he says: "No pleasure derived in reading in after years gave me such delight as the 'Waverly Novels'"; and speaking of his modes of action he says: "I rarely ever part with anything, and I may say that principle has brought me so many losses and so many gains that I am as yet undecided whether it is a good rule or not—I have no regrets. I know my make-up, with its love for the social side of life and its good things, and for good times with good fellows. I also know the necessity of activity and work. I am quite sure that this necessity re-

moved and ambition smothered, I should long ago have been in my grave and lost many years of a life which has been full of happiness and satisfaction." These are but a few of the thoughts taken from the storehouse of "My Memories of Eighty Years," and when, recently, on his eighty-ninth birthday, on April 23, 1923, Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed by many newspaper men, he spoke of his career and touched upon many topics of the day. Summing it all up, he said that he had found the last decade the most exciting of his life, because of his intense interest in the World War. He also spoke of the present prosperity of the United States, and said that he believed that it was here to stay. He expects to live to be one hundred years old, and believes that his last decade will be a very enjoyable, even if a more quiet, one than his earlier life. His name is one that shines upon the pages of the history of his State and country, for service rendered and for a life well spent in the upholding of ideals that will ever make him loved and honored.

STEWART, Thomas B.,

Financier.

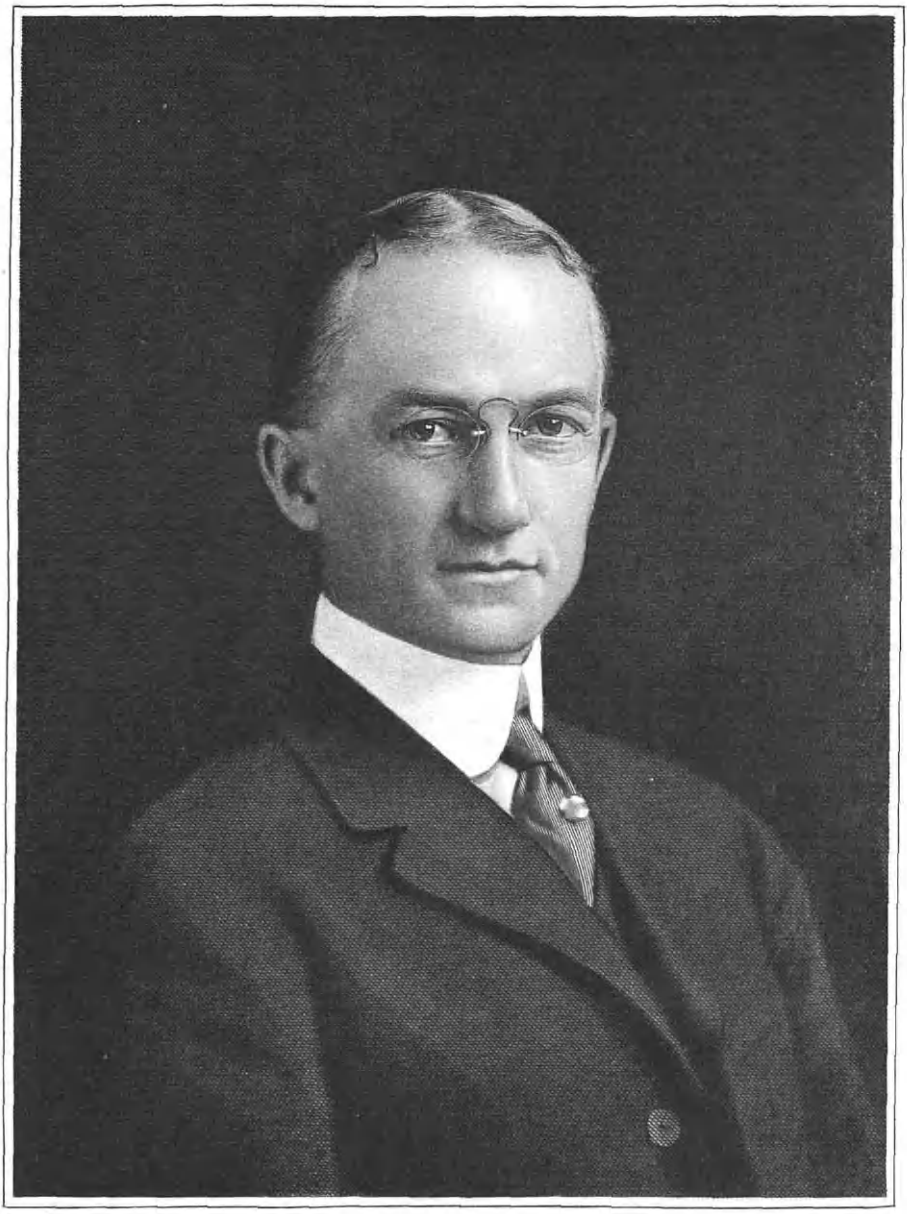
Sharing the growth and progress of Aurora, Illinois, in the most important matters with the development of a community, and especially in association with its financial affairs from the beginning of the banking interests of that city, Thomas B. Stewart helped in a most conspicuous way to make the financial present and future of the city secure. At the same time, Mr. Stewart set forth proofs of the loyalty and devotion of his citizenship in the many ways that the influential and eminently capable townsman concerns himself with for the welfare of the community that he gladly serves. In his life, one finds the record of the generous-hearted and far-sighted man of business, as well as a giver of gifts and counsel in all movements for civic and educational purpose. Already, four generations of that branch of the Stewart family of which Mr. Stewart was one of the outstanding members, have made themselves necessary to the progressive pioneer, business, financial and social life of city and State. Thomas B. Stewart's grandfather, Thomas Stewart, was born December 22, 1797, near Ayr, in Scotland, and he was a shoemaker by trade. Attracted to the New World, he removed to New Brunswick when he was twenty-five years old, where he followed his trade, afterwards settling at Elburn, in that province, as a farmer. His politics were of the Republican stamp, and he was a loyal member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Jane Moody, who was born in Laiggs, Scotland, daughter of a ship's captain, and died in Campton, Illinois, where he was buried. These were the children of Thomas and his wife Jane: John, of whom further; Jeannette; Alexander; Thomas; Samuel; and Jane; all deceased.

John Stewart, son of Thomas Stewart, one of the foremost citizens of Campton, Illinois, attended school only one year, but at the time of his death he was accounted one of the most prosperous men in Northern Illinois. When he was but ten years of age, he was apprenticed to a millwright for ten years; the papers thereof were properly signed, but it is recorded that owing to the failure of the miller, the contract was never fully executed. In 1848, Mr. Stewart arrived in Illinois, and secured employment with S. S. Jones, attorney at St. Charles, his wages being ten dollars a month, and he

remained in that employ two months. With twenty dollars as his fortune at the time, he traveled three hundred miles north to the lumber regions of Wisconsin, where he engaged in that business, finding his market by floating the lumber down the Mississippi. In the following year, his brother Alexander joined him, and they continued to raft lumber until 1874, when the railroad was first built into the lumber region. Meantime, John Stewart's business interests in lumbering matters had continued to increase, and he soon became known as one of the most prominent lumbermen in the Middle West. He was influential in public life; he was elected for six years as supervisor in Kane County, and in 1884 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature, and he served until 1889, and was again elected in 1898 for another term of two years. He cast his first Presidential ballot for General Winfield Scott, and had since been a staunch Republican. He was a National delegate to the convention that nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency, although he supported the candidacy of James G. Blaine; and he was National delegate to the Republican Convention that nominated President William McKinley for his second term; he carried great weight in the party ranks. In public utility matters he was at all times enterprising and foremost. He constructed and gave to the county a model stone road that was two and a quarter miles in length, and that was built at a cost of $12,500. In his later years, when he had become enabled to delegate to others much of his business cares, he had made extensive travels, in company with his son-in-law, Dr. Watson. For example, he left San Francisco in 1904, and in the course of his trip around the world, he visited the Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, Siam, India, France and England. He was president of John Stewart & Company, Bankers, at St. Charles. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and was active in that order forty years.

Hon. John Stewart married Martha Thomas, born August 31, 1833, at Cambridge, Crawford City, Pennsylvania, daughter of a tanner, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas B., of whom further. 2. Eliza, the widow of Dr. James S. Watson, of Aurora. 3. Mary, deceased. 4. Martha, born June 4, 1867, who married Burton Nichols, real estate operator of Chicago, Illinois. 5. Nellie, born May 22, 1873, who married John Alexander, president of the Alexander Lumber Company.

Thomas B. Stewart was born in 1858, in Campton Township, Kane County, Illinois, and he attended the public schools of Elburn and Geneva. He spent the early part of his life on the farmstead in Campton Township, and in 1899, together with his father and E. F. Goodell, he purchased the banking house of Bowman, Wayne & Stewart, then changing the firm name to John Stewart & Company. In 1900, Mr. Stewart removed to Aurora, and in 1905 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Aurora, which institution was organized in 1863, and is one of the oldest banks in the State; and he was also associated with the bank at St. Charles in Illinois. He served for twenty years as a member of the Kane County Republican Central Committee. His fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in membership with the Masonic Lodge at Elburn; Geneva Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Sycamore Commandery, Knights Templar. On November 3, 1908, he was



Frederick O. Burlingham

elected a member of the Illinois State Senate.

Mr. Stewart married, in 1884, Abbie A. Van Derhoof, daughter of Levi and Esther (Terry) Van Derhoof, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Esther, who married Archie Richards, of Geneva, and they have three children: Mary Stewart, Emily Stewart, and Virginia Stewart Richards. 2. John, who married Mercedes Von Oven, of Aurora.

Thomas B. Stewart died July 2, 1922, at Aurora, Illinois, one of the most progressive and prominent men in this part of the State.

BURLINGHAM, Frederick Wright,

Lawyer, Philanthropist.

Chicago, the great metropolis of the Middle West, is second to none other American city in the vast numbers of able men it produces, men whose natural abilities and training make them eminently fitted to assume responsible positions of leadership. Such a man was the late Frederick Wright Burlingham, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, an expert counselor in life insurance matters, a wise and kindly philanthropist, a leading figure in civic and political life, and one time president of the Associated Harvard Clubs of the World—a most unique honor, and one that falls to only the most distinguished of the Harvard Alumni.

Frederick Wright Burlingham was born in Cairo, Illinois, December 22, 1869, a son of E. P. and Susan M. Burlingham. His early education was received in the public and high schools of his birthplace, following which he matriculated at Harvard University, from which time-honored institution he was graduated in 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1894 he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. After spending eight years at his *alma mater* he came to Chicago in 1894 and practiced law successfully until 1900, at which time he accepted the position of assistant manager for Charles D. Norton, the general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Burlingham continued in this position for a period of four years, relinguishing it in 1904 to engage in the investment business. This path of endeavor was followed with gratifying results for eleven years, until August 1, 1915, at which time Mr. Burlingham opened his own offices as a life insurance counselor, continuing his identification with this highly specialized branch of the law with great success until his death late in 1924.

Politically, Mr. Burlingham always cast his lot with, and his ballot for, the Republican party, and in the local activities of his party he was an interested and active protagonist. Public life appealed to him, and he became a prominent and influential figure in the civic, social and welfare circles of Chicago. Unlike many philanthropists, Mr. Burlingham's benefactions were wisely, carefully, albeit generously made and well placed, thus reacting to the good of the community. For more than three years he was associated in the great humanitarian work of Hull House, and for his deep interest, generosity and kindliness he will long be remembered. Mr. Burlingham's religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church. He held active membership in the Law Club, City Club, University Club, and the Harvard Club of Chicago, having been a former president of the latter. He was also a member of that noted international society of brilliant minds, Phi Beta Kappa. From May 20, 1916, to 1919, Mr. Burlingham served with great ability and dis-

tinction as the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs of the World, an honor of the highest order. At one time Mr. Burlingham gave valuable service as a member of the boards of directors of the City Association and the Allendale Home for Boys. He was also a devotee of outdoor sports.

The death of Frederick Wright Burlingham occurred at his home, No. 630 Maple Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois, December 16, 1924, less than a week before his fifty-sixth birthday. Funeral services were held on the afternoon of December 18, interment following in the Gruceland Cemetery. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Sarah McDonald (Breck) Burlingham, to whom he was married December 19, 1906; by two daughters, Susan B., born in 1908, and Barbara, born in 1911; a sister, Mrs. William C. Boyden, and a brother, Charles L. Burlingham.

Mrs. Sarah McDonald (Breck) Burlingham is a representative of the eighth generation of the ancient English family of Breck in America. The English Brecks had been seated for generations in Lancaster County, England, where lived the "Mr. Breck" whose seven sons all immigrated to the Massachusetts Colony. One of these sons was Edward, from whom Mrs. Burlingham descends.

(I) Edward Breck, the immigrant ancestor, was born probably in Lancastershire, England, about 1595, and died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 2, 1662. He came to America in the ship "James" in 1635, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and joined the church there in 1636. He built one of the first grist mills, and was an officer of the town in 1642-45-46. He married (first), in England, (wife's name unknown), and (second), in 1647, Isabel Rigby, widow of John Rigby. Among their children (by the second wife) was John, of whom fu ther.

(II) John Breck, son of Edward a Isabel (Rigby) Breck, was born in Do chester, Massachusetts, in 1651, and di there, February 17, 1691. He was a ta ner; captain of militia, and a selectm of the town. He married Susanna, su name unknown, and they had ten ch dren, among them John, of whom furth

(III) John Breck, son of John and S sanna Breck, was born in Dorchest Massachusetts, December 22, 1680, a died in Boston, Massachusetts, Februa 16, 1713. He lived in Boston, near the o North Church. He was a merchant occupation. He married, in 1703, A Patteshall, who bore him five childre among whom was John, of whom furth

(IV) John Breck, son of John and A (Patteshall) Breck, was born in Bosto Massachusetts, August 31, 1705, and di there in the year 1761. He was a me chant of Boston, engaged with busine of the Newfoundland Fishery. He had mansion on Ship Street. He died leavi a large estate. He married, in 1727, Ma garet Thomas, who bore him nine ch dren, among whom was William, whom further.

(V) William Breck, son of John a Margaret (Thomas) Breck, was born Boston, Massachusetts, May 11, 1745, a died there, November 22, 1819. He e perienced reverses in the Revolutiona War, and retired to a farm at Claremo New Hampshire, where he lived until h death. He married, in 1771, Margar Thomas, (Same name as his mother's, b of another family). They had thirte children, among them Henry, of who further.

(VI) Henry Breck, son of William a Margaret (Thomas) Breck, was born Boston, Massachusetts, February 2

1786, and died in Claremont, New Hampshire, July 10, 1872. He was a merchant at Croydon, New Hampshire, and at Cornish, New Hampshire. In 1848 he retired to his father's farm at Claremont, where he died. He married (first), in 1818, Keziah Marsh. She died in 1826. He married (second), in 1827, Sarah Towne. Among the children by the first wife was William, of whom further.

(VII) William Breck, son of Henry and Keziah (Marsh) Breck, was born at Croydon, New Hampshire, December 17, 1825. He was educated in the public schools and Kimball Union Academy. He became a member of the State Legislature. He removed in 1852 to California where he had mining interests in Tuolumne County. He retired in 1860, and returned to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he died. He married, October 7, 1868, Susan Louise Farwell.

(VIII) Sarah McDonald Breck, daughter of William and Susan L. (Farwell) Breck, was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, January 14, 1873. She became the wife of Frederick Wright Burlingham, December 19, 1906. Mrs. Sarah McDonald (Breck) Burlingham survives her husband, and resides at No. 630 Maple Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois.

BRANSFORD, Clifton Wood,

Banker, Manufacturer.

Approximately a full half-century of almost ceaseless and intensive activity in varied fields of useful callings, in the pursuit of which he has been of invaluable service to large bodies of his fellows, employees and constituents, has prominently marked the career of Clifton Wood Bransford, of Owensboro, Kentucky, widely known as a banker and manufacturer. From the time when he had hardly turned his majority, Mr. Bransford has yielded to none of his regional contemporaries in zeal for service within the steadily widening spheres of his journalistic, financial, industrial and political associations. The following record shows him as a descendant of a notable ancestry paternally, tracing to John Bransford, an officer under Lord Goring in the Army of Charles I, King of England:

(I) John Bransford, the immigrant ancestor, was from Kent, England, and settled, in 1694, in Berkeley County, South Carolina, where he received large land grants on the Ashley River from the Proprietary Government. He was the progenitor of a family, among which were some of the most notable men of that State: Governor Paul Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Navy in Madison's Administration; United States Senator, Robert Y. Hayne, he who participated in the famous Hayne-Webster debate; and Colonel Arthur P. Hayne, foreign minister and favorite of President Jackson; Rear-Admiral William Bransford Shubrick, who was commander-in-chief of the naval force of the United States on the Pacific Coast in the war with Mexico; and Paul Hamilton Hayne, the poet. John Bransford died in 1722.

(II) John (2) Bransford was born in England in 1685, and died in Chesterfield County, Virginia, in 1768, having moved from South Carolina to Orange County, Virginia, about 1730. He was a member of the first Grand Jury empaneled in Orange County after its organization in 1734.

(II) John (3) Bransford, born in 1725, died in 1809, was a resident of Chesterfield County, Virginia. He was imprisoned for permitting a Baptist preacher to preach in his house, in 1772. He married Judith Ammonet, daughter of Andre Am-

monet, a vestryman of King William Parish, Virginia, who was a son of Sieur Jacob Ammonet, a French Huguenot immigrant to Virginia in 1700, who was knighted by William III of Orange.

(IV) Benjamin Bransford, born in 1769, died in 1845, was a planter in Cumberland County, Virginia. He married Lucy Hatcher, daughter of Frederick Hatcher, who was a member of the Cumberland County Committee of Safety during the American Revolution. His son Benjamin was president of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia.

(V) Benjamin (2) Bransford, born December 1, 1819, died June 11, 1892, was a native of Cumberland County, Virginia. He received his education in the public schools, and rejected an opportunity of pursuing a college course as his father had desired; instead, he left Virginia and went to Kentucky, and at Owensboro he joined his cousin, W. H. Bransford, who had erected, in 1837, a tobacco factory, Benjamin having brought with him from Virginia a group of experienced tobacco workers. Benjamin Bransford assisted in the management of the business until the factory was destroyed by fire in 1850. In that year he entered the employ of H. Kerr & Company, in the same line of business. Late in 1852 he was given supervision of the factory of J. A. Dunlap & Company, with whom he remained until 1856. In the latter year he entered into a partnership with Samuel W. Wing, and managed the tobacco end of a general dry goods and tobacco establishment. In 1862 he engaged in the tobacco business on his own account, and his enterprise was rewarded with large pecuniary success. He followed that business until 1873, when he retired from active pursuits. When he came to Owensboro, the tobacco industry in that region was in its infancy, so to speak, there being but one factory in operation there at that time. He participated with great energy and intelligence in the development of the trade, and when he withdrew to private life there were nineteen tobacco factories in the city. In 1872 Mr. Bransford was elected Mayor of Owensboro, and it is said of him that he gave the city a clean and progressive administration. He also served as a member of the Town Council, and had a large part in the organization of the Ohio River Telegraph Company, of which he was the only president from its establishment until it was absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville Railroad, and played a prominent part in the development of Owensboro and the adjacent territory. One of the finest things that Mr. Bransford did was along the lines of education; when the Civil War began, Owensboro's schools were in a deplorably disorganized condition, and, fully sensible of the situation, he founded the Bransford Female Institute, and maintained it at his own expense, 1862 to 1867, so that children might have the opportunity of receiving instruction while the war lasted. He had builded the institution at an expense to himself of about $35,000. Mr. Bransford remained a loyal adherent of the Whig party until it ceased to exist, and he participated actively in the election of General Harrison, in 1840. After the Civil War began he joined the Democratic party, and he stood with the South in its policies, but took no active part in the Rebellion. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the first president of the Owensboro Young Men's Christian Association. "His life was characterized by great liberality, in-

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tegrity and public enterprise; deservedly meriting and receiving the confidence and esteem of the community, of which he has long been a valuable member." He married, in 1846, Mary Eleanor Athey (see Athey V), a native of Louisville, Kentucky, whose parents removed to Daviess County in 1844. They were blessed with a large number of children: 1. Ada Ann, born in 1848, died in 1883; married Frank J. Clarke. 2. Lucy Lee, married Gabriel W. Crutcher. 3. John Dunlap, married Mary Lessenger. 4. Clifton Wood, of whom further. 5. Mary Camilla, born in 1860, died in 1897; married David A. Nisbet. 6. Robert Edwards, born in 1862, died in 1884. 7. Mortimer Frayser, married Hattie Taylor Conway.

(VI) Clifton Wood Bransford, fourth child of Benjamin (2) and Mary Eleanor (Athey) Bransford, was born January 24, 1858, at Owensboro, Kentucky. He prepared for college at Bransford Institute, founded by his father, and entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, whence he was graduated in the class of 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He attended the University of Louisville, Kentucky, Law Department, in 1878, and was given the class honor. Returning to Owensboro from the law school, Mr. Bransford bought the "Owensboro Messenger," and for ten years was its editor, finding in the field of journalism a sphere of influence which he filled with unselfish service, contributing to the material prosperity and civic righteousness of Owensboro by means of his ready pen. After a decade of occupancy of the editorial chair Mr. Bransford disposed of the "Messenger" to its present proprietor, Urey Woodson. He now began to turn his attention to the milling business, in 1887 having bought a half-interest in the Fourth Street Mills of A. E. Davenport, at Owensboro, and in that year he was elected president of the concern. In 1892 he acquired the remaining interest and changed the style of the company to the Bransford Mills, under which it since has been operated. His attention now was directed to matters of finance—his father having been the first president of the Owensboro Savings Bank and vice-president of the Deposit Bank—and he organized and served as president of the Owensboro Banking Company, 1890-1917. He reorganized, in 1891, the Owensboro Wagon Company and served as its vice-president until 1905, when he disposed of his interest in the business. In 1914 he went outside the Owensboro industrial zone and reorganized the Florence Wagon Company, of Florence, Alabama. He was president of that concern until 1921, since which year he has been chairman of the board of directors.

In the realm of politics, Mr. Bransford has played an eminently useful part. He served as a Democratic Elector from the Second Congressional District, Kentucky, in 1896. He was chosen a delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention in 1900. He was vice-chairman of the Democratic State Platform Convention of Kentucky in 1915. During the World War he was patriotically active in government enterprises. He was a delegate to the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, 1917; president of the Senior Service Corps of Owensboro, and a "Four-Minute" Man, 1917-18. He was a member of the Millers' Advisory Committee to United States Wheat Director Barnes, 1919-20. In 1920 Mr. Bransford made the response on behalf of the American Bankers' Association at its annual meeting to the hospitality extended by the city of Rich-

mond, Virginia. This speech was published in "American Oratory of To-day," by Professor Shurter of the University of Texas, thus giving testimony to its worth and place as an important utterance of the time and occasion. Recognition of Mr. Bransford's contribution of service and coöperation to the manufacturing millers' trade of the country has been made by his election as president of the Community Millers' Association of America for the years 1919-20, and as field governor of the same body for the years 1921-22. In 1923-25 he was field representative of the American Miller and American Elevator and Grain Trade. The only public office that Mr. Bransford has ever held is that of treasurer of Daviess County, Kentucky, which he occupied for about twelve years, and for that service he received no compensation.

Mr. Bransford is a member of the Southern History Association, the Filson Club of Kentucky, and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bransford married, December 21, 1882, at Lebanon, Tennessee, Virgie Lee Finley, daughter of Dr. William M. Finley, an eminent physician. They had three children: Mary Boyd, Virginia Lee, and Benjamin Ammonet.

(The Athey Line).

The Athey line, in which is Clifton Wood Bransford, goes back to

(I) Captain George Athey, of the British Army, who lived in Galway, Ireland, before coming to America. In 1675 he settled on a plantation, called "Wakefield," in Charles County, Maryland, and received large grants of land from Lord Baltimore. He married Sarah Marsh. From him the line descends through:

(II) George (2) Athey, born in 1700, died in 1735; removed to Prince William County, Virginia.

(III) John Athey, born in 1730, died in 1830; was an officer in the American Revolution, and after the war became a planter in Morgan County, Virginia. He married Sarah Foster, daughter of Colonel Foster, of the English Army, who joined the American forces at the outbreak of the Revolution.

(IV) Elisha Athey, born in 1782, died in 1856; was the first exclusively wholesale dry goods merchant in Louisville, Kentucky. He married Ann R. White, daughter of William White, who laid out Middletown, Kentucky.

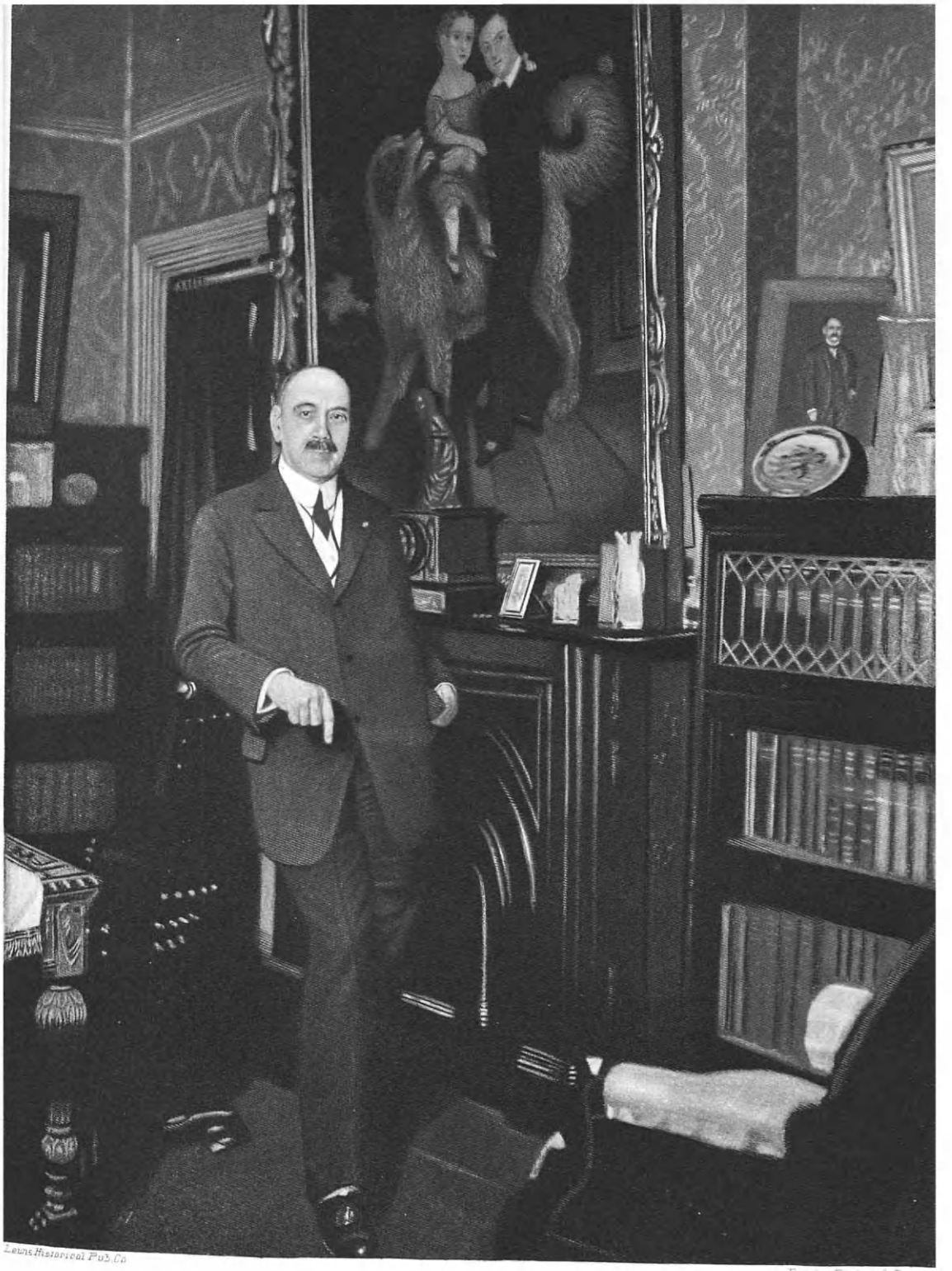
(V) Mary Eleanor Athey, who married Benjamin (2) Bransford (See Bransford V).

(VI) Clifton Wood Bransford, of this review.

PUGSLEY, Cornelius Amory,

Financier, Orator.

Peekskill and its glorious scenery of the Hudson Highlands, immortalized by the deeds of the Continental Army under General Washington and by the French under General Rochambeau, the neighborhood of Major André's capture by American farmers, has given the State and Nation more than one of her sons to win fame in the larger spheres of activity, and to leave a heritage of distinction and honor to their descendants and to the community in which they lived. There is inspiration in the very air of those scenes which witnessed the trying hours and the triumphs of the Revolutionary War, and many a young man, brought up in this environment, has gathered inspiration from the beauty of its mountains and from the historic traditions they harbor.



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Cornelius A. Pugsley

It was amid these scenes Cornelius A. Pugsley was born, upon a sloping hillside farm, from an upper meadow of which was a wide vista of mountains and valleys extending beyond the Connecticut line. From this eminence, adjoining the country estate of that great orator and preacher, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Pugsley acquired his love for nature and absorbed the inspiration which so often fires the ambition and shapes the career of a lifetime. Behind him were also the traditions of family. The Pugsley name was borne by an ancient family in England, from whom there emigrated to America, in 1680, and settled in Pelham, Westchester County, New York, the ancestors of the Pugsley family in America. From that day to this there have been members of the family on this side of the ocean who have shown marked leadership and played a conspicuous and creditable part in the activities of their time.

The Revolutionary War brought a further separation of the family, those remaining loyal to King George III migrating to Canada. This branch has also had its men of distinction and honor, the late Hon. William Pugsley having held many important political offices, among them membership in the Laurier Cabinet and Governor of New Brunswick.

The descendants of those who adhered to the patriot cause have likewise been prominent in the political life of the Republic, among them being Hon. James J. Pugsley, Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio, and others of equal prominence in their chosen spheres of activity.

Cornelius A. Pugsley is also a descendant of the celebrated Drake family of New York State, of whom Colonel Gilbert Drake and Colonel Samuel Drake commanded Westchester County regiments in the Revolutionary War, and their brother, Jeremiah Drake, Mr. Pugsley's great-grandfather, a vestryman in old St. Peter's Church, Van Cortlandtville, with the Beverly Robinson, from whose house Benedict Arnold fled, when he heard that Major André had been captured as a spy, and that the stakes for which he, Arnold, had played were lost, was also a soldier in the Continental Army. Jeremiah Pugsley, Mr. Pugsley's grandfather, served as a captain in the War of 1812.

Nor did the patriotic blood come from only the one side of the family. Cornelius Amory Pugsley was born in Peekskill, July 17, 1850, the son of Gilbert Taylor and Julia (Meeker) Pugsley, and on his mother's side Benjamin Meeker had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War from the State of New Jersey.

It was evident in his youth that Mr. Pugsley had inherited a full share of the family gifts of intellect and traits of character, and would take a high place in after life among men and affairs. He was educated at American institutions and inspired with the best and noblest of American traditions. He inclined toward banking, and throughout his career has held a high place in banking circles, having for years been president of the Westchester County National Bank of Peekskill, founded in 1833, the oldest and one of the foremost banks in the county. Its position is due in no small degree to his initiative and his ability.

An eloquent and ready speaker, polished by the study of technique, Mr. Pugsley took a commanding place in the politics of Westchester County. In 1900 he was chosen to represent Congress from the old Sixteenth Congressional District of New York, which extended from the Harlem River to the Putnam County line, and

included the Borough of the Bronx, the Annexed District and Westchester County. At the time it was probably the largest and richest Congressional District in the United States.

His phenomenal vote for Congress led to his being prominently mentioned for Governor of the State and his ascendancy in his home State was such that in the campaign for President of the United States in 1908, he was in the minds of many men at the national convention in Denver of that year for vice-president.

In Congress he was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and was active and deeply interested in financial legislation. He was held in the highest esteem and regard by the House, and the Republican speaker of the Fifty-seventh Congress described him as a "vigorous talker and thinker * * * perhaps the ablest Democrat in the House on financial questions." Many of Mr. Pugsley's speeches found their way into type and are noted for their well rounded periods and their concise, sound and practical thoughts. An estimate of his character which was published widely at the time when he was considered for the vice-presidential nomination, said of him:

> Unaffiliated with any of the factions of the Democracy, but friendly with them all, Mr. Pugsley should have the unquestioned support of the entire party, while his extensive acquaintance should bring him that added support of Independent and Republican which made his congressional vote so remarkable. Democratic in every way, as kindly to the lowly as he is affable to the more fortunate, generous and charitable in a manner that lacks every ostentation and shuns publicity, he naturally attracts men to him and makes friends everywhere.

Mr. Pugsley is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was elected National President General at Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1906; he also has been on many of its important committees and a speaker on its programmes. A characteristic quotation from his speech in Detroit, Michigan, on the occasion of the French Alliance anniversary celebration in 1908, reveals his attractive style of oratory, as follows:

> . . . As I read the pages of the nation's history of her conflicts upon land and sea, I have but one sentiment glory, eternal glory and honor for the American soldier and sailor, regular and volunteer alike, whose sublime daring from Lexington to Gettysburg, to San Juan Hill, and into the Philippines, means that America stands obedient to the divine behest that called her into being; means that amid all the commercialism of to-day the true blood of patriotism still flows; means that all the great problems now confronting us in our governmental life, whether internal or external, whether diplomatic or administrative, whether the control of giant corporations or the solution of the race question, whether the status of the Monroe Doctrine or the restriction of immigration, will be solved by a wise statesmanship that has ever been ours, a patriotic statesmanship like that of James A. Garfield, who in a critical period of our Nation's life stilled the tumultuous passions of men's hearts by a single sentence: "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."
>
> . . . As I look to the future I see our beloved country working out its mission and fulfilling its high destiny. I see our descendants standing firmly for those great policies and principles enunciated by the fathers, which alone shall lead the nation to its true development. I see our flag waving not over an oppressed people, but over the free. I see the temple of our liberties still undefiled, the Bible of our faith still sacred in the heart of every lover of freedom. I see America still the hope of those who seek to breathe the pure air of liberty, and I believe that it will continue to be what it has been, the guiding light and lesson of the past, the supreme and lofty inspiration of the present, and the true and undying hope of the future.

As president of the New York State Bankers' Association, Mr. Pugsley presided at the annual meeting held in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1913, at the invitation of the Canadian Government in celebration

of one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples. The address of welcome was delivered by Colonel D. R. Wilkie, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and the response was by Mr. Pugsley who said also in his annual address:

The close neighborliness and friendship engendered by this century of peace and good will has "thriven and ripened in vast trade, in common prosperity, and growing esteem." We rejoice to-day in the bonds of peace, in the intercommunication and community of interest, and in the strongest of all ties, a common language that binds together the Dominion of Canada and the United States (applause). Although differences have arisen to disturb the friendly relations between England and the United States, in every case "only common sense has been required" to use Mr. Gladstone's famous phrase, to adjust or solve those differences.

It is a splendid, it is an ideal civilization which has enabled two great nations, with far the longest unscientific boundary in the world dividing them, to dwell together for a century in peace. And what a boundary line. Formed by mountains, in which it might be said in the words of the English poet, Sir Walter Scott:

> Mountains that like giants stand
> To sentinel enchanted land;

by vast plains and prairies, by great inland seas, by the rapids of the mighty Niagara, and by the silver waters of the St. Lawrence as it wends its way to the sea through its thousands of islands so marvelously beautiful and picturesque. With no frowning forts or military patrol in all its length of over four thousand miles, with no navies upon its inland seas, it shows forth a beautiful relationship between nations which might well be emulated by all the world. (Applause.)

One of the delightful memories of my life is that of a day when I stood upon the summit of the White Pass in Alaska, and beheld the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes waving side by side.

We believe that the century of peace that has passed is but the forerunner of other centuries of peace, amity and good will which shall cement together still more closely the English speaking people, and, may we not hope, the whole civilized world. (Applause.)

The Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, also welcomed the New York State American Bankers, and proposed a toast to which Mr. Pugsley responded, saying in the course of his remarks:

Virtually for a hundred years no armed forces with hostile intent have crossed the boundary line of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. (Applause.) War and passion between our countries, I believe, have perished, gone with the flight of years. The thought and purpose of our mighty nations has been to develop their magnificent domains, to uplift their citizenship, to upbuild their institutions, to create great empire, to inspire men to reach the heights of endeavor, of achievement and of accomplishment, not only for themselves, but for their country's weal. Canada and the United States have kept step with the mighty forces of progress. They have answered the Anglo-Saxon call to march onward and upward to higher attainments. (Applause.) Possessed and inspired by the same thoughts and ideals to the essentials and fundamentals in government they have stood also for the upbuilding of, the exhaltation of the individual life.

The glory of the citizenship of Canada and the United States, I believe, is that true bravery and devotion to duty are to be found not alone upon the battle field, but everywhere that men and women have tasks to perform.

Again, when the citizens of Westchester County gave a dinner in honor of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew in celebration of his ninetieth birthday at Briarcliffe Lodge, May 31, 1924, the occasion was international in character. Canadian speakers were upon the programme, to tender the felicitations of Canada, and Mr. Pugsley, as toastmaster, read a telegram from W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, conveying congratulations and expressing his regrets at not being able to be present. The subject of the speech of Hon. William Pugsley, Royal High Commissioner, was "The Dominion of Canada."

Among the press comments was the following:

Cornelius A. Pugsley, orator and wit, a man of the Depew school, although not of his political

faith, was at his best. His review of Mr. Depew's varied life was a "close-up summary," for both have for three score years been intimately associated with the life of Peekskill. It was a classic in form and substance, a worthy tribute to one of America's great citizens, a finished product of Westchester County.

Mr. Pugsley is a member of the Lotos Club, the Bankers' Club, the National Democratic Club, and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He is president of the Field Home and the Field Library of Peekskill, and a trustee of the Peekskill Military Academy. He has served for three different terms as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. He is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

Mr. Pugsley married, April 7, 1886, Emma C. Gregory, daughter of John N. and Catherine (Blakely) Gregory, of New York City. They have one son, Chester De Witt Pugsley.

WILSON, James,

Financier, Banker, Civil War Veteran.

The late James Wilson, one of the early pioneers of Mankato, Minnesota, spent his long life in various business connections that all tended to beneficence and usefulness. The ramifications of his career were many and diverse, having been a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, for many years an agriculturist and expert carpenter, and of late years a prominent and influential figure in the financial circles of his community. Mr. Wilson was of sturdy Scotch descent, his ancestors having fled from their native country to Ireland at the time of the religious persecutions, from where they finally migrated to the United States.

James Wilson was born in Hope Township, York County, Pennsylvania, near Gatchelville, on December 25, 1833, a son of David and Ellen (Manifold) Wilson, the former a successful farmer of Hope Township.

James Wilson received his early education in the public schools of his natal town, and when still quite young, removed to the West. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned to his Eastern home and immediately responded to the famous call of President Abraham Lincoln, enlisting as a private in Captain David Z. Zepp's company, 1st Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. On June 7, 1863, he was enrolled for a period of six months. On August 25, 1864, he returned to the West and reënlisted in the 11th Minnesota Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Captain Theodore E. Potter's company, as a sergeant. He served throughout the remainder of the war, and was finally discharged on June 26, 1865. He returned East for a year or so, after which he again removed to Minnesota, settling in the Town of Mankato, in 1866. Here he became an agriculturist, which occupation he followed for several years. He then removed to a residence in the village of Mankato, where he was identified with the carpenter's trade until he was about sixty years old. The year 1881 saw his initial entry into the realm of finance and banking, at which time he became the founder and one of the charter members of the Building and Loan Association, and in this organization he became prominent, holding various offices until the year 1903, when he was elected to the presidency, which important position he held, and the duties of which office he discharged with ability and efficiency over a period of twenty years. In the year 1913, Mr. Wilson resigned from this distinguished office because he felt that owing to his advanced age he could not

longer give the necessary attention to the details of the business, his resignation taking effect about a year before his death. The business of the Building and Loan Association occupied Mr. Wilson's time, energy, and interest from the day that he first became connected with the firm, and the present-day successful status of the organization is in great measure due to his prevision and foresight in monetary matters.

Mr. Wilson was a pioneer resident of Mankato, and he not only viewed the metamorphosis of the small farming community into the present growing center of commerce and industry, but he also served as a protagonist in the upbuilding and advancement of his adopted city. The Building and Loan Association was a dominant factor in the growth of the community, having furthered the development of the surrounding territory by advancing moneys for the building of houses and business blocks. In his capacity as president of the above concern, Mr. Wilson exerted a useful and constructive influence and soon he became generally known as an expert of real estate values throughout the State.

Politically, Mr. Wilson had given his whole-hearted support since his ephebic days to the interests of the Republican party. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church, as also were the members of his family.

James Wilson was married, at Mankato, Minnesota, on December 20, 1870, to Eliza M. Meacham, a daughter of Harvey and Vilura (Dodge) Meacham. Eliza M. (Meacham) Wilson was born in Bloomingdale, Illinois, on February 11, 1847. Her father, Harvey Meacham, was born in Benson, Vermont, and removed to Illinois in the early days by wagon train, passing through Chicago, which at that time was a small trading post. He was a descendant of an old Colonial family, members of which had for generations been prominently identified with the history of the New England States. Harvey Meacham's father was Abraham Meacham, who married Lydia Standish, fifth in descent from the famous Miles Standish. Abraham Meacham was the son of Isaac Meacham, and was born in Enfield, Connecticut, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Eliza M. (Meacham) Wilson has in her possession to-day, a copy of the application for pension filed by Lydia Meacham with the War Department. Isaac Meacham was married to Lydia Blanchard, at Kingston. He was a son of Ichabod Meacham, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on June 11, 1670. Ichabod Meacham was a son of Captain Isaac Meacham, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1643. Captain Isaac Meacham was married to Deborah Browning Perkins. Captain Isaac Meacham was a son of Jeremiah Meacham, who was born in England in 1613, and he married (first) Margaret ———, and (second) Alice Dovch Dane. He died on November 11, 1695. Of this above-given ancestral line has the present Mrs. Eliza M. (Meacham) Wilson descended.

To James and Eliza M. (Meacham) Wilson were born three children, as follows: i. Vilura, who became the wife of Joseph A. Gailey, of New Park, Pennsylvania, and to them were born five children, as follows: i. Wilson, who graduated from Princeton in 1917, and enlisted in the Ambulance Corps and went immediately to France at the beginning of the late World War. He was killed by shell fire at the front after but one month of service. ii. Agnes Vilura. iii. Mabel. iv. John Robert, a graduate of the University

of Pennsylvania, June 17, 1925. v. Mary Dodge. 2. Mabel Ellen, who became the wife of Augustus A. Klammer, of St. Paul, Minnesota. 3. Florence Elizabeth, who became the wife of Warren Miller, and they are the parents of three children, as follows: i. Lyda Aileen, who married Richard Boring, of South Dakota. ii. Warren Standish. iii. Wilson.

The death of James Wilson occurred at his home in Mankato, Minnesota, on January 6, 1924, during his ninetieth year. His passing loses to his adopted community one of the town's earliest pioneers and one of its ablest, most influential, and most respected citizens.

BIGGS, Dr. Hermann M.,

Physician, Public Health Expert.

Benjamin Disraeli, the famous statesman, once said in the British Parliament: "The Public Health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the welfare of the nation. The care of the Public Health is the first duty of the statesman." The late Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, who was undoubtedly the greatest American in the medical profession during his generation, seems to have made this his motto throughout his useful and beneficent life—a life which was the quintessence of humanitarianism. Dr. Biggs supplemented Disraeli's historical words in significant manner when he said, in 1911: "Public Health is purchasable. Within natural limitations any community can determine its own death rate." These words, so clear and simple in phraseology that their profundity and import show with almost startling clearness, give a guide for health work of the future. To the medical practitioner and the public health and social welfare worker the life and labors of Dr. Biggs are well and widely known; but to the layman his life and the remarkable scope of his fruitful activities needs the outline that this work provides. An eminent philosopher once said: "If you would paint a clear and lifelike pen picture of a great man whom Death has claimed, I would enjoin you to quote his contemporaries." The record that follows makes use of the words of his friends and coworkers to the end that faithful word portrait may be painted.

Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs was a descendant of an ancient and noble English family which has been active and powerful in the British Isles for many centuries. The earliest spelling of the surname was "Bigge," and as far back as the year 1273 Alan Bigge of Cambridgeshire, Robert Bigge of County Hants, and William Bigge of County Oxford, were mentioned in the Hundred Rolls. The derivation of the patronymic is itself interesting, inasmuch as the late Charles W. Bardsley in his authoritative work, "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," classifies it as an ancient nickname, originally applied to persons of great stature or of "large and bulky proportions." Eventually the "e" was dropped and the "s", which is an excrescent, was added. The heraldic device which Dr. Biggs used, and which American descendants of the English family are entitled to bear, is as follows:

Arms—Ermine on a fesse engrailed between three martlets sable as many annulets or.

Crest—An arm embowed vested couped at the shoulder, holding a serpent proper, the tail twisted round the arm.

Motto—Carpe diem. (Enjoy to-day).

Different branches of the Bigg or Biggs family have been seated in the counties of Worcester, Sussex, Hants, Kent, Berks, Wilts and Essex, England, and

the armorial bearings are often to be found quite similar with the exception of crest, mottoes and tinctures (colors). For this reason two mottoes have been used by the American branches, the following being quite as applicable as the one given above: "*Renovate Animos,*" (Renew your courage).

The family in America were pioneers of Readington, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where Peter Biggs, Dr. Biggs' immediate ancestor, was born in 1738. He served as "minute-man" in the Third Regiment of the New Jersey Militia during the Revolutionary War; others of that surname who also gave distinguished service—probably near relatives—being Benjamin Biggs, John Biggs and William Biggs. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs became a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Sons of Colonial Wars, due to his ancestors' participation in the war for freedom. To Peter Biggs, the Revolutionary War soldier, was born Frederick, who was the father of Michael, who married Tabitha Simons. They were the parents of Joseph H. Biggs, who was the father of Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs, the latter being named for an uncle, General Hermann Biggs, and for his grandfather, Michael Biggs.

Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs was born in Trumansburg, New York, September 29, 1859, a son of Joseph H. and Melissa (Pratt) Biggs, and died June 28, 1923. Dr. Biggs' monumental work has been admirably presented in a memorial from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, compiled by Doctors Prudden and Smith, members of the Board. Because of the comprehensiveness and just appraisal of his place in his profession it follows almost in its entirety:

His early education was completed at the Trumansburg and Ithaca Academies and at the Cornell University Preparatory School. Entering Cornell University in 1879, he graduated A. B. in 1882, and received the degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1883, thus accomplishing seven years' work in three and one-half. After an interneship in Bellevue Hospital in 1883-84, he studied the following year at Berlin and Greisfwald, in Germany. On his return to New York he became Director of the newly opened Carnegie Laboratory of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Then for a time he held in succession at the latter institution the positions of Lecturer on Pathology, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, Adjunct Professor of Medicine, and in 1912 Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

In 1892 he organized the Division of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Health Department of the city of New York, becoming Pathologist and Director of the Laboratories. This position he held during a period of great activity in the Department because he was constantly utilizing for practical ends the new revelations of science in Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine and in conducting a campaign of education, not only of the people at large, but in the medical profession of New York City, many of whose eminent members steadily opposed the new methods and scoffed at the new light.

In 1902, under the Mayoralty of Seth Low, a new office was created in the Health Department, that of General Medical Officer, and Dr. Biggs was made its first incumbent.

In 1913, after twenty-two years of active service, Dr. Biggs resigned from the Department of Health of the City of New York, and was soon to enter upon a not less distinguished period of service to the State. Among the outstanding features of his service to the City of New York one may recall his early acceptance of the diphtheria antitoxin as of great and immediate importance, and his eager interest in its preparation in the new laboratories of the Department of Health, the first municipal bacteriological laboratories in the world to be established. These laboratories became at once a most important factor in the control and prevention of infectious diseases in the city and a model in administration and method of the application of science on a large scale to the welfare of mankind. His rare command of the qualities of knowledge, sincerity and tact enabled Dr. Biggs, through all the vicissitudes and turmoils of the political arena in New York, through all his two

and twenty years of service, to carry out, unhindered, his plans as one by one they took form, to fulfill for his fellow men the promise of science in the prevention and assuagement of disease.

Dr. Biggs greatest achievement and his most heart-breaking task was the launching of the campaign for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Early diagnosis was important, and notification essential to success in general control and prevention. Eager, as was his wont, to secure the counsel of his fellows, he called together a corps of the most eminent physicians of the City of New York at the Academy of Medicine to discuss the feasibility of notification of tuberculosis. The eminent physicians were almost unanimous in their opposition to the taking of any official steps in the matter. They feared panic, they predicted mental disturbance of the afflicted and their friends, they forecast the ruin of boarding houses, they distrusted the effectiveness of any of the proposed measures for prevention; and who knew, anyhow, whether the tubercle bacillus was more than a fiction or a blunder of the laboratories.

So it was clear that any direct movement forward would meet with the opposition of this group, at least, of eminent practitioners. Dr. Biggs was disappointed, of course, but not dismayed. His quiet remark when the session was over was, "Well, we must educate them and the public." And the laboratories were one of the most effective educational influences. It was in those days quite a task to make a microscopic examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli. Dr. Biggs proposed that his laboratories should make, free of charge, examinations for everybody who might present a specimen. And they did it. And presently all the world which was awake was making free examinations of sputum. Thus, through early diagnosis, a new hope was created for the stricken. This was actually the initiation of the anti-tuberculosis movement whose achievement and promise are so gratifying to-day.

Then visiting nurses were secured for tuberculosis patients sorely needing their ministrations; there followed compulsory segregation of the careless; the creation of the Otisville Sanatorium, fit example of a beneficent municipal tuberculosis hospital; and the Riverside for the hopelessly afflicted. So, after some years of constructive pioneer educational work, notification of tuberculosis came without a murmur even from those who survived among the eminent score of doctors who would have none of it. In 1886, the year before the attempt to enlist the interest of the medical profession in the new crusade, the mortality from tuberculosis in the City of New York was 3.55 per thousand of population. In 1910 it was 1.85; in 1920 it was 1.09; in 1922 it was 0.85.

Dr. Biggs seemed always to be devising some new name for the improvement of the public health. He was a man of constructive vision. Working through others, his accomplishments were prodigious. The Bureau of Child Hygiene in the New York City Health Department was organized and grew into its great accomplishment under his inspiration.

He was a member of the Quarantine Commission which in 1892, under the auspices of the New York Chamber of Commerce was concerned in rescuing from the hands of an incompetent Commissioner a fleet of passenger ships bearing Asiatic cholera, which were steadily massing in the lower bay without intelligent attempt to cleanse and discharge them. He was interested in the State Quarantine so early as the period when it was the unquestioned practice of the then Official Health Officer of the Port of New York to carry out-for-a-fee the disinfection of ships from suspicious ports by burning a lump of sulphur in an iron pot set on the open deck forward, no matter which way the wind blew. For many years he was a member of the consulting Board of Alvah H. Doty, the accomplished Quarantine Officer of a later day.

In 1917 he was head of a commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to study tuberculosis in France. He was also a member of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a member of the Council of National Defense. He was a member of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1920 he was for a time Medical Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva. His services were always at the disposal of organizations for the advancement of the general welfare. He was attending or consulting physician to various hospitals of New York. He was a member of many learned societies. He was the recipient of academic and other honors. He was honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. In 1908, for distinguished work on public health, the order of Knight of Isabella the Catholic was conferred upon him by the King of Spain. He translated Hueppe's "Methods of Bacterial Investigations," one of the early books to get into English telling of the new world which was unfolding itself down on the border land of life, and was to prove of such vital significance

to the well-being of mankind. He published papers on many subjects relating to the public health. And, withal, he was a busy and successful practitioner of medicine.

In 1913, in the midst of the preoccupations of such a busy life as has been here portrayed, Dr. Biggs was appointed by the Governor Chairman of a Commission to revise the Public Health Law of the State of New York. Bringing to this task his great experience, his sound judgment, his remarkable constructive vision, his commission framed a law which may safely be called a model, and whose principles and details have been widely followed throughout the United States. One of the notable features of this law over which Dr. Biggs had pondered long was the establishment of a Public Health Council of seven members to advise with the Commissioner of Health on all matters concerning which he might seek counsel or on which as students of the practical workings of the Department they might choose to tender advice. The Council is invested by the law with large powers of sanitary control through its authority to establish a sanitary code and from time to time to revise and mould it to meet the requirements of science, new methods in sanitation and the changing economic conditions of the time. In 1914, Dr. Biggs was appointed by the Governor State Commissioner of Health and chairman of the Public Health Council.

Under the leadership of Dr. Biggs, order soon established itself in the Department and a new spirit of loyalty to the service and its chief awakened. Health supervisorships of districts were created as paid offices, persistent effort was made to give to the position of local health officer throughout the State a dignity and recognition which had long been wanting and to secure more capable incumbents. The laboratories soon lost their forlorn incompetencies, and under the guidance of Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, became adequate representatives of science and of the spirit of the new day in preventive medicine.

One of the early accomplishments among his activities as Commissioner of Health of the State of New York was the reorganization of the work for children, and very soon an efficient division of infant and maternity welfare was spreading its beneficent influences even to the remotest corners of the State. In 1913 the State of New York (exclusive of New York City) had an infant death rate of 120 per each thousand living births. In 1922 the infant death rate was 81.

It became a high privilege to serve on the Public Health Council if for no other reason than to see with what quiet, unobtrusive efficiency the Commissioner carried the supervision of all the various lines of intense activity throughout the State. He was patient, except with sheer incompetency or neglect. His plans were well considered and far seeing; he was wise in reading public opinion. And he could always wait. If his carefully matured project for some new public health activity which science and the time seemed to have made feasible went shipwrecked on legislative stupidity or on political ambitions or on professional jealousies, he never railed but serenely sought some other way or patiently bided his time awaiting, or, more commonly, assisting the slow growth of mass enlightenments.

Under his leadership the policies and organization of the Health Department of the State of New York have steadily developed until at the time of his death it was one of the most effective ministers to the public health in the United States, and one of the foremost in the world.

It was obvious when the Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute was being formed that his intimate knowledge of the domain of public health, practical medicine and the new outlooks in research which were so inspiring at that time should lead to the selection of Dr. Biggs as one of the men to initiate the new venture. His interest in the progress and successes of the Institute has been keen. He has been most helpful in the deliberation of the Board as well as in the adjustments of the relationships of the Institute to outside phases of practical medicine and research.

He was wise in counsel, he was ready in service, he was a good comrade; we shall miss him on this Board.

Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf was another biographer of Dr. Biggs, and we quote from his work this deserved tribute.

To but few men has been given the privilege to accomplish as much in a lifetime for the good of humanity as has been granted to Dr. Biggs, yet his marvelous success had no influence on the geniality of his personality. He was modest, quiet but determined when he felt that he was on sure grounds. Some of his innovations in preventive medicine were at one time opposed by the more conservative element in the medical profession, but these innovations have now become axiomatic and his opponents have become his friends and admirers. Dr. Biggs was a true friend, helpful to those in

need, and ever ready to aid a noble cause. He was a devoted husband, a loving father, and in his family life truly happy. Mrs. Biggs was in every sense his co-worker, always taking the deepest and most active interest in the sociological part of the Doctor's anti-tuberculosis work. All this must have been a great compensation for the annoyances that are inevitable in the career of a pioneer and public official. He died young comparatively speaking, yet his life was well rounded out. Dr. Biggs passed away at the zenith of his fame, adored by his family, loved by countless patients, friends and pupils, and mourned by a grateful city for whose physical welfare in the prevention of disease and death he had so nobly lived and labored. I am sure that I express the feeling of the thousands of students who attended his lectures and clinics and graduated form the school which he adorned as a teacher for nearly forty years, when I say "Farewell, dear Master, we thank you for what you taught us, we shall not forget you, and only hope that we may prove worthy of having been your disciples."

The following partial list of Dr. Biggs' affiliations with learned societies, professional associations, clubs, and humanitarian bodies represents some of the agencies through which, with unflagging energy and zeal, he served his fellow-men, and in which he was honored by them: The Medical Faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and New York University since 1885; honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; honorary Fellow of Sanitary Institute, Great Britain; Medical Director-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, Switzerland, 1920; corresponding member of Medico-Chirurgical Society, of Edinburgh; Knight of the Order of Queen Isabella the Catholic (knighted by the King of Spain); Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of the British Medical Association; First Director of Carnegie Laboratory; president of the Association of American Physicians, 1922; president of the Social Hygiene Society; Commissioner of Health and chairman of the Public Health Council of New York State, 1914-1923; president of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; director of the Milbank and Helen Hartley Jenkins Foundations; member of the board of directors of the Rockefeller Institute; member of the International Health Board, War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, Medical Section, of the Council of National Defense, Practioners' Society, Clinical Society, Advisory Committee of American Red Cross, Advisory Board of the United States Administration Commission, and the Century, New York, and University clubs, the Automobile Club of America, Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Adirondack League, and the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club.

Dr. Biggs was an orator and writer of note. His lectures and speeches were models of conciseness and clear reasoning, and were characterized by an exceptional forensic ability. His many essays, covering a variety of subjects, are to be found in medical magazines and social welfare publications. He was a well-known and widely quoted contributor to the "Health News."

Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs was married, in Hornellsville, New York, on August 18, 1898, to Frances M. Richardson, a daughter of William B. and Elsie (Hammond) Richardson. To Dr. Hermann M. and Frances M. (Richardson) Biggs were born two children: 1. Katharine Elsie, born in New York City, May 8, 1899, a graduate of Vassar College, married, December 9, 1922, to Roessle McKinney, a graduate of Harvard. 2. William Richardson, born at Islip, Long Island, September 9, 1901, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1922, followed by a year in Trinity College, at Cambridge, England.

Hermann Michael Biggs, M. D., Sc. D.,

LL. D., died at his home No. 39 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City, on June 28, 1923, during his sixty-fourth year. He is survived by his widow and two children, and by an older brother, Chauncey Pratt Biggs, who was born May 27, 1855. The death of so dominant a figure in the world of medicine called forth countless expressions of sorrow and regret from all classes of society, as well as resolutions and memorials from professional societies and welfare organizations. The encyclopedic nature of this work will not permit the inclusion of all the vast number of these, potent as they would be in setting forth the almost limitless scope of Dr. Biggs' professional and humanitarian interests.

The July issue of the "Health News" was a memorial edition in honor of Dr. Biggs, the entire periodical being given up to tributes from his colleagues and contemporaries. Among those contributing words of praise of his life and labors were: Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr.; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, emeritus professor of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. William H. Park, director, Bureau of Laboratories, New York City Department of Health; Dr. Simon Flexner, director, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Homer Folks, secretary, State Charities Aid Association; Dr. L. R. Williams, managing director, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, former professor of diseases of children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. S. Josephine Baker, former director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, New York City, Department of Health; Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine; Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University; Dr. Frederick F. Russell, general director, International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Walter F. Wilcox, professor of Political Economy and Statistics, Cornell University; Dr. Walter B. James; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon-general, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of health, Providence, Rhode Island; George C. Whipple, professor of Sanitary Engineering, Harvard University; Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, National Research Council; Dr. Mazyck P. Ravenel, professor, University of Missouri; Dr. E. C. Levy, president American Public Health Association; and Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, Commissioner of Health, State of Massachusetts.

The "Quarterly Bulletin" of the Milbank Memorial, in its January, 1924, issue, contained Resolutions drawn up by the Council on "the tragic loss" sustained by "This Council and the whole State of New York in the death of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs."

On April 29, 1924, the New York Academy of Medicine held a memorial meeting in honor of the late Dr. Hermann M. Biggs. The speakers, all of whom had been intimately associated with Dr. Biggs and his work, were: Dr. William H. Welsh, director, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, who presided; Dr. Walter B. James, emeritus professor of Medicine, Columbia University; Dr. George D. Stewart, director, Bureau of Laboratories, New York City Health Department; Homer Folks, secretary State Charities Aid Association; Ira A. Place, vice-president New York Central Railroad, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president, Cornell University.

The Executive Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the

Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the Bellevue University Medical College, the Executive Committee of the State Charities Aid Association's Committee on Tuebrculosis and Public Health, and many others paid their tributes of affection and esteem.

Dr. Biggs was placed foremost among Cornell's great personalities by Professor W. F. Wilcox, who named him Cornell's greatest graduate. "If Cornell had nothing more to show for the millions that have been spent than Dr. Biggs," he declared, "the money would have been well spent."

This, then, was the life of Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs, who by his labors indited a name for himself on the records of American medicine that shall last for all time. His richly constructive life was such that inestimable good must surely have resulted had he been spared to the length of years that some men enjoy. There come to mind the words of Pliny the Younger, in his "Letters" concerning Fannius: "The hand of death is ever too untimely and sudden when it falls upon such as are engaged in some immortal work."

CONGER, Frank Lauren,

Financier.

The progressive note of a community is always sounded by that group of citizens whose continuous interest in city building expresses itself in the various ways of broad helpfulness in industry, in banking, and in the maintenance of a high plane of civic activities. Galesburg, Illinois, rejoiced in the loyal citizenship of Frank L. Conger. His public service had not been set forth to any extent in the political field, but it was to be found in his ready maintenance of the interests of banking institutions and projects for the financing of general business; it made itself evident in his active association with civic organizations established to make better business for the city and to bring to it new business; it had a continuous interest in the work and the upkeep of benevolent institutions, and all public utility matters; and in patriotic, religious, and social affairs, it coöperated toward the most beneficial results. It may well be granted that the loss of such a citizen came as a shock to Galesburg; so capable a factor in so many lines of activity cannot be replaced. Yet in the distribution of the responsibilities that he bore, his native city has discovered anew with what spirit of optimism and uncomplaining zeal in all such effort he performed his large share.

Of this sort of citizenship were his ancestors, who are recorded as having taken an active interest in all projects for the progress of community and county. He was an older brother of Dr. G. P. Conger, of Oak Park, Illinois, both sons of Seth B. and Ella A. (Olmstead) Conger. His paternal grandfather, Lauren C. Conger, who was born in New York State, married Amanda Hasbrook, and were among the early settlers of Cherry Grove, in Knox County, where their sons, Seth B. Conger and Fred H. Conger, were reared.

Seth B. Conger, who was born in Illinois, was one of the early students of Lombard College when it was known as Liberal Institute, and he afterwards engaged in farm work on his father's property, west of Galesburg. He entered the grocery business for a while, and then for a period of fifteen years he resided in Carroll County, Missouri. Later, at Galesburg, he established a lumber business, under the firm name of Conger & Hinchliff, and five years afterwards he was

in the hardware and implement business at Knoxville. A year and a half after retiring from business, he died, in 1910, at Bradentown, Florida. He married Ella A. Olmstead, of Illinois, daughter of Silas and Emily (Ward) Olmstead, both of whom were born in New York State, but became residents of Olmstead Mills, near Monmouth, Illinois, where the maternal grandfather of Frank L. Conger operated a flour mill and engaged in farming, afterwards removing to Galesburg, to engage in merchandising, and where he died, past middle-life. His wife died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. They had four children: Ophelia, who married Lyman West; Flora E., who married John T. Avery; Ella A., who married Seth B. Conger; and Professor Everett Ward Olmstead.

Frank Lauren Conger was born December 9, 1873, in Galesburg, Illinois, and he was only a year old when his parents removed to Missouri, where he spent fifteen years of his life on his father's farm. Upon his return to Galesburg, he matriculated at Lombard University, where he graduated with the class of 1895. After working for a year in the lumber yard owned by his father, he then took a year's course of study in the School of Pharmacy in the University of Illinois, when he opened a drug store in Galesburg, at the corner of Main and Seminary streets, so continuing until he sold out in order to engage in banking. In 1903, he became a collector in the employ of the First National Bank, and he gradually won his well-merited promotions until he was finally made cashier, which position he ably filled many years. He served in official capacities, during his banking career, in the district organization of the Illinois Bankers' Association, also the State Association, and he was prominent in its councils. In January, 1921, Mr. Conger left the bank and became credit man at the O. T. Johnson Company store; and in the spring of 1922 he became head of the Boutelle Insurance Agency, Inc., and he also dealt extensively in farm mortgages and securities. He was interested, with H. C. Hill, in the active conduct of a large ranch in Kansas, where he was staying at the time of his death. He was a member of the board of directors of the Mutual Loan and Building Association, and other business enterprises in the city. He was treasurer and a member of the board of trustees of Lombard University, his *alma mater*, and a member of the Galesburg Hospital Board, and treasurer of that organization. In politics he was a Republican, and though he had taken an active interest in the affairs of his party, and had served an unexpired term as city treasurer, he had never aspired to political office.

During the World War, Mr. Conger played a very prominent part in the placing of war loans, and he was a leader in Red Cross campaigns, chairman of the Knox County War Savings Stamp Committee, and sales director for the certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of Liberty loans. He was a member of the Country Club, and of the Galesburg Business Men's Club; and he had served as Exalted Ruler of the Lodge of Elks at Galesburg; and other affiliations were those of the Soangetaha Club, and the Phi Delta Fraternity. His religious interests were with the Universalist Church.

Mr. Conger married, February 13, 1900, Mabel Dow, daughter of Andrew G. and Flora (Prindle) Dow, the former a native of Illinois, the latter of Michigan. They became early residents of Galesburg, where Mrs. Conger was born. Mr. and Mrs. Conger were the parents of Barbara

Lois Conger, who married, June 9, 1923, William V. M. Fawcett, of Newton, Massachusetts.

Frank Lauren Conger died September 23, 1922, at his ranch in Wallace County, Kansas. A public-spirited citizen, he held a high place in the business and social life of the community, and gave of his time and means to all charitable purposes and movements for municipal improvement.

UPHAM, Frederic William,

Industrialist, Philanthropist.

The truism that ambition knows no lock and chains, is no respecter of determents and unfavorable environments, but has ever acknowledged the "Open Sesame" of energy, industry and integrity, was never more palpably evident than in the career of the late Frederic W. Upham, whose sudden death in the early days of 1925 removed from the political world a leader of national importance, the financial genius of the Republican party. Such exiguous words as industrialist, lumber king, financier, clubman, politician, business man and philanthropist can give but little idea of the vast amount of constructive and beneficent work accomplished by this man, nor of the powerful influence exerted by him in his many special fields of endeavor. The manner in which he won a position of prominence and influence, solely through his own efforts and without the aid of family or interested friends that might have been his, is a story of an indomitable courage that would not be refused. He possessed a most kindly and winning personality and readily made the friends who were held through appreciation of the staunchness of his integrity, his adherence to the highest code of honor. Mr. Upham was a genius in political affairs and was a figure in the political, industrial and business circles of the city, State, and Nation. In all relations of life, whether in politics or business, public or private affairs, his word and his record were the assurances to his associates and the community-at-large that their trust and faith would be jealously guarded.

Mr. Upham's notable career reflected honor and credit upon his ancestry as well as upon himself. He was a representative in the ninth generation of the family of Upham in America, the founder of the family in the New World, John Upham, having come from his home in England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the year 1635—nearly three hundred years ago. In England the family is an ancient one, having derived its name from Upham, a parish in Hampshire, England, as early as 1061. The noted orthographer and etymologist, the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, speaks of the American branch of the Uphams in his valuable work, "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," as follows: "This surname has ramified in an extraordinary manner in the United States." The Upham genealogy gives the Upjon-Upham coat-of-arms (from Burke) as the heraldic device to which the American Uphams are entitled, as follows:

Arms—Sable a fess or between three lion's heads erased proper.

Crest—A stork proper.

The Upham family held a copyhold estate at Vettington, England, in the Parish of Bicton, in the easterly division of the country, for upward of three hundred years.

(1) Richard Uppam, as he spelled the name, the first of the name found mentioned in Bicton, was living there in 1523.

Fred W. Upham

No date of his birth is given, but according to the records he died in 1546. As he left no will, there is little information concerning his immediate family, but from other sources it is conclusive that he left three children, one of whom was John, of whom further.

(II) John Uppam, son of Richard Uppam, date of birth not given, died in Bicton, in 1584. Only the first name of his wife is given, Joan, (or Johan). The names of three children appear: Richard, of whom further; Katherine and Thomas.

(III) Richard Uppam, yeoman, son of John and Joan Uppam, date of birth not given, died in Bicton in December, 1635. His wife, Maria, died in July, 1634. Children: Thomas, his successor at Bicton; Joan, married Robert Martin, and both immigrated to New England with her brother John; John, the immigrant, of whom further; Sara, who also accompanied her mother to New England and may have become the wife of Richard Webb; Judith; Frances and Jane. The will of Richard Uppam is a lengthy and interesting document in which there is mention of certain conditional bequests to his daughter Sara and son John.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Upham, as he spelled the name, son of Richard and Maria Uppam, was the first to bear the name in America, and so far as is known was the ancestor of all who have since borne the name in this country. He was born in Bicton, county of Devon, England, probably in 1600. He married, at Bicton, November 1, 1626, Elizabeth Slade. The names of six children are given in the following order: John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, born in England; Phineas, Mary, Priscilla, born in New England. John Upham, accompanied by his wife, three children and two sisters mentioned above, emigrated to New England with the Hull Colony, which set sail on the 20th of March, 1635, from Weymouth, in old Dorset, for the lands of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The ship cast anchor before Governor Winthrop's infant city of Boston, May 6, but it was unit until July 2 that the colonists, with the permission of the General Court, finally settled in Wessaguscess as their future home. On September 2, 1635, John Upham was admitted freeman, and on this date the name of the place was changed to Weymouth. It was made a plantation, with the privilege of a deputy to the General Court, and this company became an important element in the community. In 1642 John Upham was one of the six who traded with the Indians for lands of Weymouth, and obtained a title from them thereto. After being closely identified with the town for thirteen years, he removed to Malden, becoming one of the early settlers and continued through life a leading citizen of that place. He was repeatedly elected to its various offices, and the General Assembly appointed him six times commissioner to settle the lesser legal matters of Weymouth and Malden. He was also actively interested in the settlement of Worcester (Lincoln's "History of Worcester"). John Upham held the office of deacon in the church for at least twenty-four years. Through his long life he retained his vigor of mind and body. He sustained himself well as an efficient corroborator among those who in time of great peril aided the foundation of a free State. He died in Malden, February 25, 1681. His gravestone may still be seen in the old burying ground at Malden. There is no record of the death of his wife Elizabeth, but it is suggested that she must have lived to be sixty-four years

of age. In 1671 John Upham married (second) Katherine Holland.

(II) Phineas Upham was the only son of John Upham that left posterity, consequently he, as well as his father, was the ancestor of all the American Uphams. He was born in Weymouth, probably in 1635. He married, April 14, 1658, Ruth Wood. Nothing is known of her ancestry. According to an inscription on her gravestone, which is identified in the old burying ground above referred to, she died January 18, 1696-97. There were conveyances of land to Phineas Upham in 1663-64-72. In 1673 he was appointed with three others to survey a road from Cambridge to Malden, and as early as 1672 he was interested in the settlement of Worcester. It appears that he possessed in a high degree the energy and activity that characterized his father. In the military services of his country it is manifest that he was esteemed an efficient officer. He held the rank of lieutenant and rendered important service in the war with King Philip. He was at the storming of Fort Canonicees, December 19, 1675, and was wounded in the battle, from the effects of which he never recovered. The Government was not unmindful of this great sacrifice and bore testimony upon the records of his long and good service for his country. His death is recorded as having occurred October 8, 1676. Children: Phineas, Nathaniel, Ruth, John, of whom further; Elizabeth, Thomas and Richard.

(III) John Upham, third son of Phineas and Ruth (Wood) Upham, was born December 9, 1666, at Malden, Massachusetts, where he died June 9, 1733. He married (first), in 1688, Abigail Hayward (in one account the name is written Howard), daughter of Samuel Hayward. She died August 23, 1717, and he married (second) Tamzen Ong, in 1717. Children all but the last by wife Abigail: Abigail, John, Samuel, of whom further; Abigail, Ezekiel, born in 1705; David, Jacob, died young.

(IV) Samuel Upham, third of the seven children of John and Abigail (Hayward) Upham, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1691, spending his life there, and in Leicester, Massachusetts. He married, in 1714-15, Mary Grover, daughter of Lazarus Grover. Among their children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(V) Jonathan Upham, son of Samuel and Mary (Grover) Upham, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1724, and died March 30, 1802, having lived at Leicester, Charlton and Brimfield, Massachusetts. He was twice married, and by the second union with ——— Corbin, a son Jonathan, of whom further, was born to him.

(VI) Jonathan Upham, son of Jonathan and ——— (Corbin) Upham, was born in Brimfield, or Charlton, Massachusetts, February 27, 1759, and died at Westminster, Massachusetts, April 2, 1840. He served in the Revolution, and lived at Brimfield and Holland, Massachusetts. He was present at the surrender of General Cornwallis, and was pensioned for his services. He married his second cousin, Sarah Upham, daughter of Ezekiel Upham, and they had ten children, among them Alvin, of whom further.

(VII) Alvin Upham, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Upham) Upham, was born in Holland, Massachusetts, August 2, 1799, and died at Niles, Michigan, in 1852. He lived at Westminster, Massachusetts, where he was a manufacturer of cane seated chairs. Due to some litigation he lost his property and had to sacrifice his business. He moved West, locating at Niles, Michigan, where he died a few months later. He married, in 1827, Sarah

Derby, who died at Racine, Wisconsin, in September, 1878. They had nine children, among them Calvin Hoadley, of whom further.

(VIII) Captain Calvin Hoadley Upham, son of Alvin and Sarah (Derby) Upham, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, February 18, 1828, and died in Ripon, Wisconsin, February 27, 1892. He was an officer in the War of the Rebellion, having his captain's commission (he also served as commissary of subsistence) signed by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. He was long a prominent citizen of Ripon, Wisconsin, having served as postmaster during President Arthur's administration. He married, at Westminster, Massachusetts, October 28, 1851, Amanda E. Gibbs, and their children were: Frederic William, of whom further; Catherine Jeanette, married Dr. F. A. Everhard; and Mary Ellen, who died in infancy.

(IX) Frederic William Upham, eldest of the three children of Calvin H. and Amanda E. (Gibbs) Upham, and a member of the ninth generation of the Upham family in America, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, January 29, 1861. He grew to manhood in Racine, where his education was acquired in the local public schools, followed by a three years' course at Ripon College. In 1880 Mr. Upham began his business career by associating himself with his uncle, the president of the Upham Manufacturing Company, of Marshfield, Wisconsin. His uncle, Major William H. Upham, was later Governor of Wisconsin, serving in that capacity from 1895 to 1897. Mr. Upham rose rapidly in his uncle's lumber business, holding positions ranging from inspector of lumber to general manager. In 1894, however, he decided to come to Chicago where his scope of potential operations would be considerably increased. In that year he organized the Fred W. Upham Lumber Company, and from that time on the ramifications of his business interests grew rapidly until he was the principal owner or director of a score of lumber, coal and ice concerns. He finally became president and chairman of the board of directors of the Consumers' Company, which he acquired with Francis S. Peabody, and which was the result of a series of consolidations that had come about by the merger of the principal natural and artificial ice companies and several concerns dealing in building materials and beverages. Later the ice cream and beverage business was made into a separate organization, well and widely known as the Hydrox Company, a trade-name under which the Consumers' Company had marketed its products. Mr. Upham owned several saw mills and large tracts of timber lands in Wisconsin, and for many years was a business associate of Francis S. Peabody. Mr. Peabody was a prominent Democrat, one time treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Upham and Mr. Peabody organized the City Fuel Company, likewise a consolidation of several concerns, the most important of which was the Peabody Coal Company, owning large anthracite coal fields. Mr. Upham also was represented in other commercial and industrial enterprises. He was president of the Upham and Agler Lumber Company, and of the Simplex Metal Board Box Syndicate; a director of the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway, the Calumet Insurance Company, the Security Life Insurance Company, the Western Trust & Savings Bank, and the Single Service Package Corporation of America.

Politically, Frederic William Upham had always cast his lot with, and his bal-

lot for, the Republican party since his ephebic days, and probably no other man contributed more definitely to the advancement of the party in the entire history of Republicanism as did he. He entered the political arena early in life, and won recognition immediately. In 1898 he defeated John H. Calvin for alderman in the old Twenty-second Ward in one of the most exciting aldermanic elections in Chicago's political history, and at once showed his true worth and sincerity of purpose by contributing his salary to those of his constituency who were in straitened circumstances. The following year, 1899, he resigned as alderman in order to become a member of the Cook County Board of Review, of which he was chosen president and to which he gave able service until 1913. Prior to this, in 1892, he had begun going to the National conventions of his party as a delegate, and thereafter served as chairman of convention arrangements committees in the 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920 meetings. In 1918 he was elected treasurer of the Republican National Committee, for which high honor he was peculiarly fitted. In monetary matters his skill and knowledge approximated sheer genius, and for a period of six years he continued to serve in this important capacity until forced by ill health to decline the 1924 nomination. In spite of illness, however, he announced his candidacy for National Committeeman of Illinois, and was elected at the Cleveland Convention, holding this important office at the time of his death.

During the late World War Governor Frank O. Lowden appointed Mr. Upham a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense. In 1908 and 1909 he was president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and was still serving as a director when he died. Mr. Upham was extremely active socially and fraternally. Among the many clubs, societies, and organizations in which he held membership may be mentioned the following: The Chicago, Union League, Commercial, Chicago Athletic, Hamilton, Mid-Day, Marquette, City, Press, South Shore Country, Glen View Golf, Exmoor Golf, Saddle and Cycle, Casino, Shore Acres, and Chicago Golf clubs, all of Chicago, as well as the Lambs, the Union League, and the Automobile Club of America, of New York City, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, District of Columbia, Cocolobo Cay Club of Florida, the Seaview Club of New Jersey, and the Coleman Lake Club of Wisconsin. At one time Mr. Upham was chairman of the executive committee of the National Business League of America, and was an active member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Society, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Frederic William Upham married (first), at Ripon, Wisconsin, January 8, 1885, Alice C. Judd, "a descendant of the Mayflower Brewsters." He married (second), at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, August 6, 1904, Helen Hall, a daughter of Philo Eliphalet and Lucretia Cornetia Hall, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mrs. Helen (Hall) Upham survives her husband.

Frederic William Upham's death occurred at Palm Beach, Florida, February 15, 1925, having gone to the winter resort in the December preceding in the hope of recovering his health. With him when he died was his wife, his brother-in-law, Dr. Frank Everhard, of Ripon, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Everhard, his sister. Services were held in Chicago, interment in Rosehill Cemetery.

An article by Sherman Duffy in the Chicago "Evening American's" issue of

February 17, 1925, traces Mr. Upham's career in a most able and comprehensive manner, excerpts from which are herewith included:

Fred Upham is dead. But Fred Upham's chuckle and infectious smile are remembered by every one with whom he came in contact. They were his greatest personal assets. They carried him a long way from a $1 a day lumber hustler in Marshfield, Wisconsin, to the presidency of the Consumers' Company, confidant of three Presidents—with a room reserved for him in the White House—one of the pillars of the Republican party, and friend of princes and potentates. "Getting There" was the motto of his boyhood, and it is remembered by old cronies that he declared it his intention to "make a million." After "getting there" he extended his efforts until he was known as the great "go getter" of the Republican party, and the man who brought conventions to Chicago. Coupled with his chuckle and smile was a democracy of spirit as complete as man can possess.

Starting with his $1 a day "and all the slivers I could pick out of myself," as he himself described his experience as a lumber hustler, Fred Upham stuck to the lumbering enterprise with which he started until he had accumulated $12,000. Then he came to Chicago. He often told friends of his start here.

Characteristic of his entire career in Chicago, he jumped into the midst of things at the start, joining the best clubs he could and making himself a part of their affairs. "You've got to go where the money is if you want to get money," was his announced motto. He went where the money was. He had his ups and down and the $12,000 dwindled to a shoestring in the effort to establish himself, but he arrived "where the money was." Speaking of his early struggle in Chicago during his later years, Mr. Upham said:

"I should say the greatest element in success in Chicago is physical strength and stamina. You can't get anywhere without them. You need every ounce to beat this game."

His vigor and success in local politics soon attracted State and National attention, and for twenty years he was treasurer and chief money getter for the National Republican Committee. He had to stand the brunt of investigations of slush funds, the notable Senatorial quiz during the Harding campaign which eliminated General Wood and Frank O. Lowden from the race being his last appearance before investigators. Smilingly he withstood the barbs that Senator Reed, of Missouri, launched at him. "All I wish," he said, "is that we had as much money as Governor Cox says we have. He has quotas and revenue mixed up."

His many kindly acts would fill volumes. One episode of National importance was his rescue of twenty stranded Americans in Spain in 1922. He found in his travels the Yankees who had enlisted in New Orleans to fight in the Spanish Army against Morocco. They had been discharged from the Spanish Army and were stranded. Mr. Upham cabled President Harding and they were brought home.

Mr. Upham joined the Elks in 1921. "President Harding got me into the Elks," Mr. Upham said, describing his initiation at the time. I had hardly gotten into the campaign when President Harding said to me, "Fred, are you an Elk?" I said "No." "I don't know how a man that loves the American flag and its principles as you do has gone this long without being a member," the President said. So I joined and when I went to Washington I said, "Hello, Bill," to him.

Thus lived, wrought and died Frederic William Upham, a man who reached his goal through difficulties, achieved success through perseverance, and won National prominence in his energy, honesty and unflagging determination. His interests were diverse and legion, and his vast influence for progress and advancement will long live after him.

So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

COBB, Joseph Pettee, M. D.,

Physician, Writer, Educator.

The death of Dr. Joseph P. Cobb late in 1924 removed from the ranks of American medicine a most distinguished, illustrious and representative member. He was a specialist in the diseases of children, and his particular *metier* was the instilling of his profound medical knowledge in the minds of countless embryonic physicians. He was nationally, even in-

ternationally, known for his erudite medical treatises, for his success in the teaching field, and for the able and efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of the Hahnemann Medical College, of which for many years he had been professor, dean, and finally president. His life was one of great service to his fellowmen, unusually constructive and beneficent in all its phases. A great philosopher once said that medicine and surgery, pedagogy, and the ministry were the three most important professions open to man. By combining the first two, medicine and pedagogy, Dr. Cobb greatly extended the scope of his influence.

Dr. Joseph P. Cobb was a representative in the eighth generation of the Cobb famliy in America, the founder of the New World Branch coming to the New England shores from the shores of Old England in the year 1685, there establishing his family whose descendants have flourished in America during the two hundred and forty years which have elapsed since then.

The derivation of the surname Cobb is interesting in that—like scores of other patronymics—it is an amplified form of an ancient nickname. "Cob" and "Cop" were early nicknames of "Jacob," and from these have sprung five present-day family names: Cobb, Cobbs, Cobbe, Cobson and Copson, all of which have the same source, Jacob. There are many instances of the name in the early English records, parish registers and vital statistics, among which may be mentioned the names of Richard Cobbe and Robert Cobb, of Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire, respectively, contained in the Hundred Rolls (1273 A. D.), and Thomas Cobb or (or Cobson), who is mentioned in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire for the year 1379. The final "e" of the surname was eventually dropped, and the family of Cobb soon became numerous and ramified throughout all England. That the main branches of the family were powerful and prominent as well as numerous is proved by the fact that thirteen coat-of-arms are found in Burke's "General Armory" for the family of Cobb in England. A general heraldic device for the family-at-large, and one of the most ancient, is as follows:

Arms—Per chevron gules and sable.

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Cobb, who was destined to become the common ancestor of the great majority of the Cobbs of America, was the grandson (as near as can be ascertained) of Thomas Cobb, Esq., of Wiltshire, England, who died shortly before 1644. Thomas Cobb is said to have married in England a lady named Bannister, although this has never been proved. His son Richard was baptized at Banbury, England, August 11, 1666. In 1685 both father and son left London and came to Boston, Massachusetts, where the father was known as a blacksmith. About 1692, however, Thomas Cobb removed to Hingham, Massachusetts, where he spent his remaining days, dying there January 4, 1707-08.

(II) Richard Cobb, only known son of Thomas Cobb, the immigrant ancestor, was baptized at Banbury, England, August 11, 1666, came to America with his father in 1685, and settled at Boston. He was married there September 16, 1691, to Esther Bate, a daughter of Joseph and Esther H. (Williams) Bate, of Hingham, Massachusetts, to which place Richard Cobb and his wife removed in 1702. He is called a "master mariner," and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, June 1, 1709. Among the six children of Richard and

Esther (Bate) Cobb was John, of whom forward.

(III) John Cobb, second of the six children of Richard and Esther (Bate) Cobb, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1698 (some say 1697). He married Sarah (Derby) Dyer, and they had a son, Edward B., of whom forward.

(IV) Captain Edward B. Cobb, son of John and Sarah (Derby-Dyer) Cobb, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, August 16, 1731, and moved to Abington, Massachusetts, in 1764. He married and to him was born a son, John B., of whom forward.

(V) John B. Cobb, son of Captain Edward B. Cobb, was born in January, 1760, in Hingham, Massachusetts, and removed with his parents to Abington in 1764, where he died November 20, 1814. He married, and among his offspring was Edward B., of whom forward.

(VI) Edward B. Cobb, son of John B. Cobb, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, May 4, 1798, and died there in 1841. He married and his wife bore him a son, Edward White, of whom forward.

(VII) Edward White Cobb, son of Edward B. Cobb, was born in Abington, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, February 19, 1824. He married, January 1, 1855, Elmina Howard, who bore him a son, Joseph Pettee, of whom forward.

(VIII) Dr. Joseph Pettee Cobb, of whom this biographical record, son of Edward White and Elmina (Howard) Cobb, and a representative of the eighth generation of the ancient English family of Cobb in America, was born in the family homestead in Abington, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857. Here he was reared, and here in the local schools he acquired his early education. He matriculated at Harvard University in 1875, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then came to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the famous Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

From 1889 to 1893 Dr. Cobb served as adjunct professor, and from 1893 to 1898 as Professor of Physiology, Embryology and Histology in the Hahnemann Medical College. Beginning in 1893 he became Senior Professor of Pediatrics, then was elected dean in 1913, and later president of the institution. From 1893 up to the last few years of his life he was Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hahnemann Hospital. In 1903 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, later becoming a trustee. He was also an active member of the Southern Homoeopathic Association, the Illinois Homoeopathic Medical Association, the Chicago Homoeopathic Society, president of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem Church, and a member and former president of the New England Society of Chicago. He also held membership in the Chicago Atheltic Association, the Harvard Club of Chicago, the Navy League, former member of the South Shore Country Club, and a life member of the Press Club. He was a great lover of outdoor life and outdoor sports, and spent his leisure hours in fishing, hunting or golfing. Politically, he always cast his lot with and his ballot for the Republican party.

Dr. Joseph Pettee Cobb married, September 18, 1882, Edith H. Persons, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Edmond R. and Helen M. (Miller) Persons. Dr. and Mrs. Cobb were the parents of one son, Edmond P., born August 2, 1883, and who, with his mother, survives Dr. Cobb.

Dr. Joseph Pettee Cobb died December

23, 1924, his passing being a distinct loss to the great American medical fraternity in general, and to the Hahnemann Medical College in particular. As student, adjunct professor, professor, senior professor, dean and president, Dr. Cobb had been closely identified with the college for a period of four decades, and his constructive activities in every instance has reacted to the good of this great humanitarian institution.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died a member of the eighth generation of the Cobb family in America, a member who reflected the greatest honor upon himself, his antecedents, and his descendants.

NEWBERRY, Henry Strong,

Financier, Inventor.

A record of forty-two years of service with one of Cleveland's most powerful financial institutions and the bestowal of gifts of his inventive genius upon his generation and posterity, coupled with a fragrant memory of a cheerful disposition and an optimistic temperament, summarize the life of Henry Strong Newberry, who passed away at his Cleveland home, July 15, 1913. He loved his fellowmen, and in turn was beloved of them, and he radiated courage and good cheer in an abundance that made association with him one of life's great compensations.

Born in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, November 17, 1850, the son of Henry and Mary (Belden) Newberry. His grandfather, Henry Newberry, a Connecticut pioneer settler of the Western Reserve, took up his claim in 1814, settled in Cuyahoga Falls in 1824, and built one of the first houses there, a large stone residence which is still in a state of good preservation.

The following excerpt from the early records of the city of Cleveland is interesting:

First coal brought to Cleveland, 1828, by Henry Newbury (this was the way the family name was spelled in that day) by canal from the Tallmadge Banks. It was novel to the villagers, and although a wagon load was taken from door to door and its virtues carefully explained, no one wanted it. Wood was cheap and plentiful, and the neat housekeeper of Cleveland especially objected to the dirt-creating qualities of the new fuel.

Henry Strong Newberry, when a child of six years came with his parents to make their home in Cleveland, where he attended the public schools. Upon completion of his high school course, he became associated with his father in the insurance business. After a few years he entered the employ of the Mercantile Bank as a clerk, remaining with that institution for seventeen years, during which period he acquired a valuable knowledge and experience of banking. In 1889 he was called to the Savings and Trust Company, which then was in its youth as a banking house. This bank later consolidated with the Citizens' Savings and Loan Company, forming the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, which became one of the strongest and most successful banks in the State of Ohio. Mr. Newberry served this bank in various capacities, but his forte was credits, and in this department he was recognized as an expert. So highly were his services in this department regarded that on February 3, 1903, he was elected assistant secretary of the bank. He held this position until the time of his death, being in charge also of the stock transfer department. Mr. Newberry's connection with the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company embraced a period of about twenty-five years, during which time he played an important part in helping to

American Historical Soc'y

Eng. by Finlay & Lunn

E. B. Tyler

direct the policies of that organization. Since his death the name has been changed to that of the Union Trust Company, which now occupies its new building at the corner of Euclid Avenue and East Ninth Street.

When death sundered the business and social ties that bound Mr. Newberry to associates and friends, resolutions passed by the board of directors of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company were evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his co-workers.

While banking was Mr. Newberry's occupation, his hobby was his workshop, where he gave his inventive genius a free rein. Among other things he patented an ink check-punch, the principles of which are still used in most of the ink check perforators and check protectors.

Mr. Newberry married, October 12, 1876, Elizabeth Schuyler Britton, a daughter of Joseph W. and Salome (Pearson) Britton. Mr. Britton was one of the pioneer iron masters of Cleveland, and an associate of Samuel Mather, Henry Chisholm and others who have written their names high in industrial Cleveland. He was executive head of the Britton Iron and Steel Company and the The Britton Rolling Mill Company, and in 1896 established the first tin-plate mill in the United States, which was later absorbed by the United States Steel Company. The machine used by most of the important sheet iron mills of this country for the leveling of sheets was invented by Mr. Britton, and at the Inventors' Exhibition in London in 1885 he was awarded one of the four gold medals that came to this country, the presentation of which was made by King Edward VII, who at that time was the Prince of Wales. Henry Strong Newberry, in his boyhood days, became a member of the old Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church. He and his wife Elizabeth S. have one daughter, Elizabeth, who married H. Morley Hitchcock, and they are the parents of two children, Elizabeth N. and Morley. The name of Hitchcock has also figured prominently in Cleveland's history, and a more detailed account of that family appears elsewhere.

In one of Cleveland's publications at the time of Mr. Newberry's death appeared this tribute:

In the death of Henry S. Newberry the sum total of the world's good cheer has sustained a serious loss. Mr. Newberry was a true disciple of friendliness and optimism. It was the essence of his nature to be cheerful. No stress of business was so great as to change the even tenor of his attitude toward his fellowman. The wear and tear of work and business might disturb the poise of others, but on Newberry they made no visible impress. Large responsibilities and their attendant strain left him unruffled, and to come in contact with him was one of the pleasures of business in a bustling world. His life was a constant sermon on doing things cheerfully and doing them well. Such men are rare, and the death of Henry S. Newberry leaves a distinct gap in the social and financial life of Cleveland.

TYLER, Edgar Babcock,

Man of Varied Interests.

Artists like to scorn business men, and say that they are heartless and mercenary. The life of such a man as Edgar B. Tyler helps to remind us that some business men are pioneers—founders of cities, of education, and that they run the countless enterprises that we depend on, but never for one moment do we stop to consider upon the work of the man back of the industry that caters to our needs. Edgar B. Tyler was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, March 27, 1865, and was the son of Orson M. and Sarah Elizabeth (Babcock) Tyler. His family is a very old one, having its roots deep in the Colonial

soil of New England, Virginia, and New Jersey. Its origin is English.

William Tyler, the first American ancestor that can be traced with surety, lived in New Haven, Connecticut, and took the oath of fidelity, April 7, 1657. From him the line can be followed with absolute certainty to the present day. Many of the men have been prominent in politics, and the family has been socially distinctive.

(I) Samuel Tyler, the first ancestor of the line here followed, was born July 16, 1782. He married Betsy Purdy, February 20, 1805. They were the parents of fourteen children, among them John, of whom further.

(II) John Tyler, son of Samuel and Betsy (Purdy) Tyler, was born in South New Berlin, New York, June 4, 1811, died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1869. He became one of the earliest pioneers in Waukesha. He married (first), in New York, September 23, 1830, Anna Blackwell, and they were the parents of three sons: Orson M., of whom further; Alonzo, and Ormond. He married (second) Mary A. Ketchum, and they were the parents of one daughter.

(III) Orson M. Tyler, son of John and Anna (Blackwell) Tyler, was born in South New Berlin, New York, in 1831. He was a trustee of Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1862, and again in 1867. He gave his heart and his mind to the uplifting of the race. He married Sarah Elizabeth Babcock, born February 4, 1833, died February 24, 1876, daughter of Chester and Sarah G. (Fox) Babcock (see Babcock VII). They were the parents of Edgar Babcock, of whom further.

(IV) Edgar Babcock Tyler, son of Orson M. and Sarah Elizabeth (Babcock) Tyler, acquired his education in the schools of his natal city. Being impatient to try his fortunes, he began work while very young as a printer, but shortly after left the print shop to take a better position with the Indiana Bridge Company, at Muncie, Indiana. In this city of many flourishing industries and restless endeavor, he was able to enlarge and develop his mind, and very quickly met with other kindred spirits, men who were desirous of achieving big things and conquering the world. Mr. Tyler had a genius for organization, and possessed in large measure a faculty of knowing human nature. He quickly made plans with two men whom he knew would be worthy partners, C. A. Caldwell and W. M. Wood, and the three young men decided to start a company of their own. With this intention they explored Central Illinois, visiting Lincoln, Hillsboro and Bloomington. Then they chanced to make a short stay at Decatur and quickly learned its advantages. Immediately appreciating its splendid railroad facilities and advantageous location, they decided that this was the town for them to conquer. The Decatur Bridge Company was the outcome of the decision, with Mr. Tyler as the company's secretary and general manager in 1902. From that date the company steadily prospered, and there was a great demand for structural steel other than that used in bridges, and they made a bid for this class of contracts, and have furnished the steel for many large jobs in the Central West. In 1921 the company merged with the Christopher & Simpson Iron Works of St. Louis under the firm name of the Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company.

Mr. Tyler was beloved by all for his charm and quick sympathy; he was intensely public-spirited and was identified with every movement that had as its motive the progress and betterment of his

adopted city. His death, which came suddenly, September 27, 1922, was a great shock to his many friends and admirers; although he had suffered from ill health for a long time, everyone had hoped he could be spared.

He gave freely of both his personal and monetary assistance in promoting the welfare of Decatur, and gave great service as a member of the old Chamber of Commerce, which later became known as the Association of Commerce. In 1917 Mr. Tyler became the director of the Association of Commerce, succeeding a business associate in this highly distinguished office, R. D. Wood. Politically, Mr. Tyler was a member of the Republican party, but never sought political preferement with view to office holding.

Fraternally, Mr. Tyler was especially active and interested in things Masonic, having attained the thirty-second degree. He was a member in good standing of Stephen Decatur Lodge, No. 979, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Macon Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; Decatur Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters; Beaumanoir Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; the Scottish Rite Masons; and the Mystic Shrine. He also held membership in the Decatur Club, of which organization he was once president; and of the Decatur Country Club. His religious affiliation was given to St. John's Episcopal Church, of which body he was for many years a sincere member and an active worker.

The following glowing testimonies tell us better than most written words can of the love and esteem Mr. Tyler inspired in all who knew him. These are not merely phrases but are words that pour forth from the hearts of men who felt benefited by having known him and grieve for his loss.

E. B. Tyler—Most of us do not consciously work out a philosophy of life, do not build up a system to govern our every activity, but live our lives from day to day, meeting each problem as it comes up, facing each emergency as it arises.

Perhaps Mr. Tyler had worked out his system, perhaps he followed only the inspiration of the moment, but regardless of which method he used one cannot look back over his life without being aware of the beauty and success of it. For Mr. Tyler's life was a success, no matter from what standpoint you view it.

You will have to seek far and long to find a man with so high a percentage of real friends among his acquaintances; no more beautiful family life than his can be conceived.

As a man among men he stood out as a shining light. Clean morally and mentally, genial and courteous at all times, his influence was felt in all gatherings where he was present. Never the one to thrust his opinions or beliefs upon others, yet he was ever ready to bear witness for the right, as God gave him to see the right.

Each one of us who knew and loved him can—and should—draw inspiration and courage from his life and personality. Each one of us, remembering his virtues (he had not vices for us to forget), can so mold ourselves that we may deserve, in some part at least, that highest of all titles which so fully and completely fits E. B. Tyler—a Christian Gentleman.

The following resolution was presented by a committee consisting of H. H. Cosley, F. W. Ives and P. W. Armstrong, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, this is the first anniversary of the death of Mr. E. B. Tyler, and, whereas, no previous memorial of same has been spread upon our records, nor presented to Mrs. Tyler, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors adopt the following memorial and have a copy of same appropriately engrossed and presented to Mrs. Tyler as a token of our high regard for Mr. Tyler.

One year ago, while assembling for its September meeting the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company sustained, in the sudden death of Mr. Edgar B. Tyler, a loss which the past year has brought home to us in many different ways. It is fitting, therefore, that the Board of Directors at this time spread on its records a recognition of the services of Mr. Tyler

and of our great loss, as the past year has revealed it to us.

Mr. Tyler was one of the organizers of the Decatur Bridge Company. More than that, he became an integral part of the foundation on which that Company built its future success. As Secretary and General Manager of the Company, from the beginning of the time when failing health compelled him to lay down a part of this burden, he brought to the organization a temperament and an experience which fitted him perfectly for the duties he gladly assumed and loyally performed. His whole-hearted participation in solving the problems confronting our organization evidenced his unflaggigng interest in those problems, while his optimism, his faith, and his sane conservatism always were a source of strength and inspiration to his associates. He was firm in his adherence to his business principles, yet kindly and considerate at all times. His relations with our customers and our employees was always marked by a gentlemanly courtesy which brought to our Company a cordial good will of immeasurable value. He was a consistent exemplar of the Golden Rule in business.

It would be a narrow view, however, which limited this expression to his business life. Mr. Tyler, in civic affairs, in which he took so active a part, and in his relation with his family and friends, with whom he worked and played, exemplified a rare type of Christian gentleman.

No words can adequately express the high regard in which he was held, nor the sense of loss we have because of his going. The written memorial becomes a part of our records for the future generations; for those who knew him, the remembrance of this true and loyal gentleman needs no written record.

Edgar B. Tyler married, at Muncie, Indiana, October 26, 1889, Lottie M. Ludlow, a daughter of James B. and Harriet (Merriweather) Ludlow (see Ludlow VII) respected residents of Muncie, Indiana. Mrs. Tyler, who survives her husband, is prominent and well known in social circles. She is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Three of their children survive their father: 1. Harriet, now the wife of Lester D. Kiick, of Decatur, Illinois, and they are the parents of one son, Edgar Allen Kiick. 2. Grace Louise, became the wife of Fred LeRoy Riggen, of Port Huron, Michigan, and they are the parents of three children: LeRoy, Jr., Tyler Ludlow and Charlotte E. Riggen. 3. Allen Ludlow, of Chicago, Illinois.

(The Babcock Line).

(I) Captain Robert Babcock, a native of England, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, before 1648. He died in 1694 in Milton, Massachusetts. He had several children, among them being Ebenezer, of whom further.

(II) Ebenezer Babcock, son of Captain Robert Babcock, was born in Ganway, 1663, and died December 15, 1717. He married and had children among them being Ebenezer, of whom further.

(III) Ebenezer Babcock, son of Ebenezer Babcock, was born at Sherborn, Massachusetts, September 4, 1697, and died October 16, 1773. Sherborn and other fascinating New England towns remind us at every turn of the men who made America, and prominent among the names of New England's honored dead we find the name of Babcock. Ebenezer Babcock married Mehitable Burt, and had children, among them being William, of whom further.

(IV) William Babcock, son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Burt) Babcock, was born July 17, 1726. He married Mary Gates. Among his children was Roger, of whom further.

(V) Roger Babcock, son of William and Mary (Gates) Babcock, was born July 9, 1757, and died May 11, 1836, in South New Berlin. He married Thankful, surname unknown, and had children, among them being Chester, of whom further.

(VI) Chester Babcock, son of Roger and Thankful Babcock, was born March

31, 1790, and died in May, 1836. He married Sarah G. Fox, and among his children was Sarah Elizabeth, of whom further.

(VII) Sarah Elizabeth Babcock, daughter of Chester and Sarah G. (Fox) Babcock, married Orson M. Tyler (see Tyler III).

(The Ludlow Line).

The name Ludlow is derived from the early Saxon Lude, or fort, and Lawe or Lowe nearing low ground. The famous town and castle of Ludlow, England, helps us to remember that this was a highly honored name from the earliest times in England, and the principal Ludlow family can claim royal blood.

(I) Jeremiah Ludlow is the first American ancestor of this line. He was born in 1697, and died in New Providence, New Jersey, August 1, 1764. He married Elizabeth Smith, and had children, among them being Cornelius, of whom further.

(II) Colonel Cornelius Ludlow, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Smith) Ludlow, was born in New Providence, New Jersey, in 1728-29, and died at Long Hill, New Jersey, April 27, 1812. He was a distinguished officer during the Revolution, and we read that "The Eastern Battalion, Colonel Jacob Ford commanding, with Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, was detached to cover Washington's retreat across New Jersey, after the evacuation of New Jersey in 1776, a service accomplished with honor and success." He married (first), about 1751-52, Catherine Cooper, daughter of Daniel and Grace (Runyon) Cooper. He married (second) Martha Lyon. He married (third) Mary Wall. Among his children was John, by his first wife, of whom further.

(III) John Ludlow, son of Colonel Cornelius and Catherine (Cooper) Ludlow, was born at Long Hill, New Jersey, December 14, 1752, and died at Hamilton County, Ohio. He was one of the first settlers in Hamilton County, emigrating from New Jersey in 1789. He was sheriff in 1793-94, and one of the founders of the first Presbyterian Church built in Cincinnati. He was elected to various important offices for the county and town of Cincinnati. He married (first), October 19, 1772, Catharine Cooper, daughter of Daniel, Jr., and Catharine (Hankinson) Cooper. He married (second) Susan De Mun, daughter of John De Mun, of Somerset County, New Jersey. Among his children was William, by his second wife, of whom further.

(IV) William Ludlow, son of John and Susan (De Mun) Ludlow, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, in 1784, and died in Carthage, Ohio, in 1863. He served Hamilton County as commissioner in 1803 and in 1809-10, and represented the county in the House of Representatives. He was deeply beloved for his character and his unfailing kindliness. He married (first) Catherine Hand, daughter of John Hand. He married (second) Mrs. Abigail Bonnell. Among his children was Israel, by his first wife, of whom further.

(V) Israel Ludlow, son of William and Catherine (Hand) Ludlow, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1805, and died in Miami County, Ohio, in 1854. He was a farmer. He married Eliza McMillen, and had a son, James B., of whom further.

(VI) James B. Ludlow, son of Israel and Eliza (McMillen) Ludlow, was born in Miami County, Ohio, December 4, 1832, died October 1, 1916. Leaving his father's farm at an early age, he plunged into the whirl of business and settled in Muncie, Indiana. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee of the High Street

Church. He married, in 1855, Harriet Merriweather, at Piqua, Ohio, and had children, among them being Lottie M., of whom further.

(VII) Lottie M. Ludlow, daughter of James B. and Harriet (Merriweather) Ludlow, was born in Muncie, Indiana. She married Edgar B. Tyler (see Tyler IV).

COMSTOCK, William C.,

Capitalist.

The late William C. Comstock, for many years a prominent capitalist and philanthropist of Chicago, Illinois, was descended from an English family whose antiquity in the British Isles antedates the advent of William the Conqueror. While some hold to the opinion that the patronymic "Comstock" is of Teutonic origin, the weight of opinion and the majority of evidence is on the side of the genealogists who maintain its Anglo-Saxon derivation. The source of the surname was the place-name Culstock, or Colmstocke, an ancient town of England, which is first mentioned in the Domesday Book during the reign of William the Bastard (William the Conqueror, or William I). The name again appears in the town records of Exeter (in the vicinity of Culstock) in the year 1241, when Petro de Columstock is mentioned as a witness. In 1325 the office of prior at Taunton, England, was held by Richard de Colstoke; and in 1331 by Ralp de Colmstocke, who resigned in 1338. For several centuries, and in a variety of spellings, the patronymic was found scattered throughout all England, and it was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that any semblance of uniformity appeared in the spelling of the name. Culstock, Colmstocke, Columstocke, Colstoke, and Colmstoke, had been widely used, but the passing of the centuries brought about their metamorphosis to the now generally accepted form: Comstock.

The greatly ramified family in England, including the many cadet branches, was of high rank and reputation, and held much landed property. The main heraldic device of the family is as follows:

Arms—Or, a sword point downwards, issuing from a crescent in base gules, between two bears rampant sable.

Crest—An elephant rampant proper, issuing out of a baronet's coronet.

Motto—Nid cyfaeth ond boddlondeb. (Not wealth, but contentment).

The immigrant ancestor and the progenitor of the family in America was William Comstock, who had been born and twice married in England, and who came to the New World in the opening years of the Colonial period, accompanied by his second wife and two children. The date of his arrival in this country is not known, but that he was a resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut, at a very early date is proved by the old records of that town. According to the Historian Stiles, in his "History of Wethersfield," William Comstock was one of the fifty-six men who, under the leadership of Captain John Mason, captured Pequot Fort at Mystic, Connecticut, May 26, 1637, and killed approximately five hundred Indians. During his residence in Wethersfield he owned a farm on the Connecticut River, which property he had purchased from Richard Milles, April 28, 1641. Later, he removed to Pequot (now New London, Connecticut), and from the Court of Magistrates of that town he received a grant of land on June 21, 1647, and four years later, on December 2, another grant of land at Nahantic (Niantic).

Wm C Comstock

At a town meeting, November 10, 1650, he voted to coöperate with John Winthrop in erecting a corn mill, and in July of the following year he, with other townsmen, built a mill dam which is still in use. On February 25, 1662, "Old Goodman Comstock" was chosen sexton to maintain order among the young people during religious services. William Comstock and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of four sons and one daughter, from whom is descended the numerous family in America to-day. Branches of the family gradually spread to adjoining States, New York State becoming the natal place of William C. Comstock.

Charles Comstock, the father of William C. Comstock, was born in Camden, New York, May 7, 1814, and spent the early part of his life in Central New York. With his brother, the late Judge George F. Comstock, he was interested in the Onondaga Salt Company, of which he was a stockholder. In 1861 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, as western agent for the company, and became a pioneer resident of Evanston, the now famous North Shore suburb. Shortly after his arrival he became associated with the Chicago Board of Trade, becoming one of its most prominent and active members, and when he died in 1895 he was the oldest member but one of the board. For five years he served as president of the Traders' Insurance Company, and in many other ways was identified with the growth and progress of the rapidly growing city. He was a generous and public-spirited citizen, and a dominant factor in the upbuilding of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Evanston, having been a generous supporter and senior warden for a period of thirty-one years. He married (first) Mary Griswold, a niece of Bishop Griswold, of the Episcopal Church, and by this union there was one son. Charles Comstock was married (second) in September, 1842, to Julia J. Sprague, of New York City. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1892, Mrs. Comstock dying nine years later, in 1901. Mr. Comstock died September 5, 1895. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Alice J., who resides in the old homestead in Evanston. 2. William C., of whom further. 3. Mrs. Kate L. Cutler. 4. Alphonso. 5. Mrs. Fannie C. Whitefield. Three children died in infancy.

William C. Comstock, second child of Charles and Julia J. (Sprague) Comstock, was born in Oswego, New York, October 20, 1847, and afterwards lived in Syracuse, New York. He received his early education in the local schools. In the spring of 1861 the family moved to Evanston, Illinois, where he matriculated, subsequently, at Northwestern University, being graduated from that institution in 1867 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, afterward receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and, in addition, winning a prize of one hundred dollars for writing the best essay on a scientific subject in his class. Immediately following his graduation he associated himself in business with his father, and for more than fifty years was an active member of the Board of Trade, beginning his work on the Exchange in 1868 and instituting many changes, developments and improvements during his more than five decades of incumbency of an Exchange seat.

Mr. Comstock's interests were varied and greatly ramified, and to the growth and development of Winter Park, Florida, he gave a decided impetus. There he spent a part of his time on his beautiful estate and orange farm, taking to heart

the interest and welfare of Rollins College, of which he was one of the founders and most liberal supporters; the local Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a charter member; All Saints' Episcopal Church; and many other civic, municipal, social, religious and public welfare organizations. The rapid and lusty growth of this Florida city was largely due to Mr. Comstock's indefatigable work and continued interest.

Mr. Comstock's congenial and lovable disposition made him a welcome member of many clubs and societies, among the number being the Chicago Club, the Chicago Golf Club, the Homewood Country Club and various literary societies. He was a lover of all that was beautiful and fine in art and literature, a real patron of the arts as well as a collector of many *objets d'art*. His leisure time was spent in reading, in traveling, or in following some particularly fascinating phase of outdoor life. He took the greatest pleasure, however, in golfing, and for many years he maintained his love for this ancient game.

William C. Comstock married, in 1868, Elinor K. Douglass, a daughter of Samuel Douglass, and she was his constant companion and inspiration for nearly thirty-five years, until her death in 1902. During their married life Mr. and Mrs. Comstock made their home at Winter Park, Florida, and at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, Mr. Comstock maintaining the same suite after the death of his wife until his own demise, September 29, 1924.

In the death of William C. Comstock the city of Chicago lost a worthy citizen, and Winter Park, Florida, one of its foremost supporters and most public-spirited men. As a capitalist and financier his constructive ideas reacted to the benefit of the Chicago Board of Trade. As a philanthropist his unostentatious gifts were of the greatest good in educational and social welfare work. And as a public-spirited, sincere and God-fearing citizen, his quiet and noble life has left a decided impress upon the lives of his friends and associates. His life was one of constructive happiness and helpfulness for others, and so consistently did he practice the art of helping others that it seems as though he must have taken for his motto those beautiful lines of the poet, S. Walter Foss, who wrote:

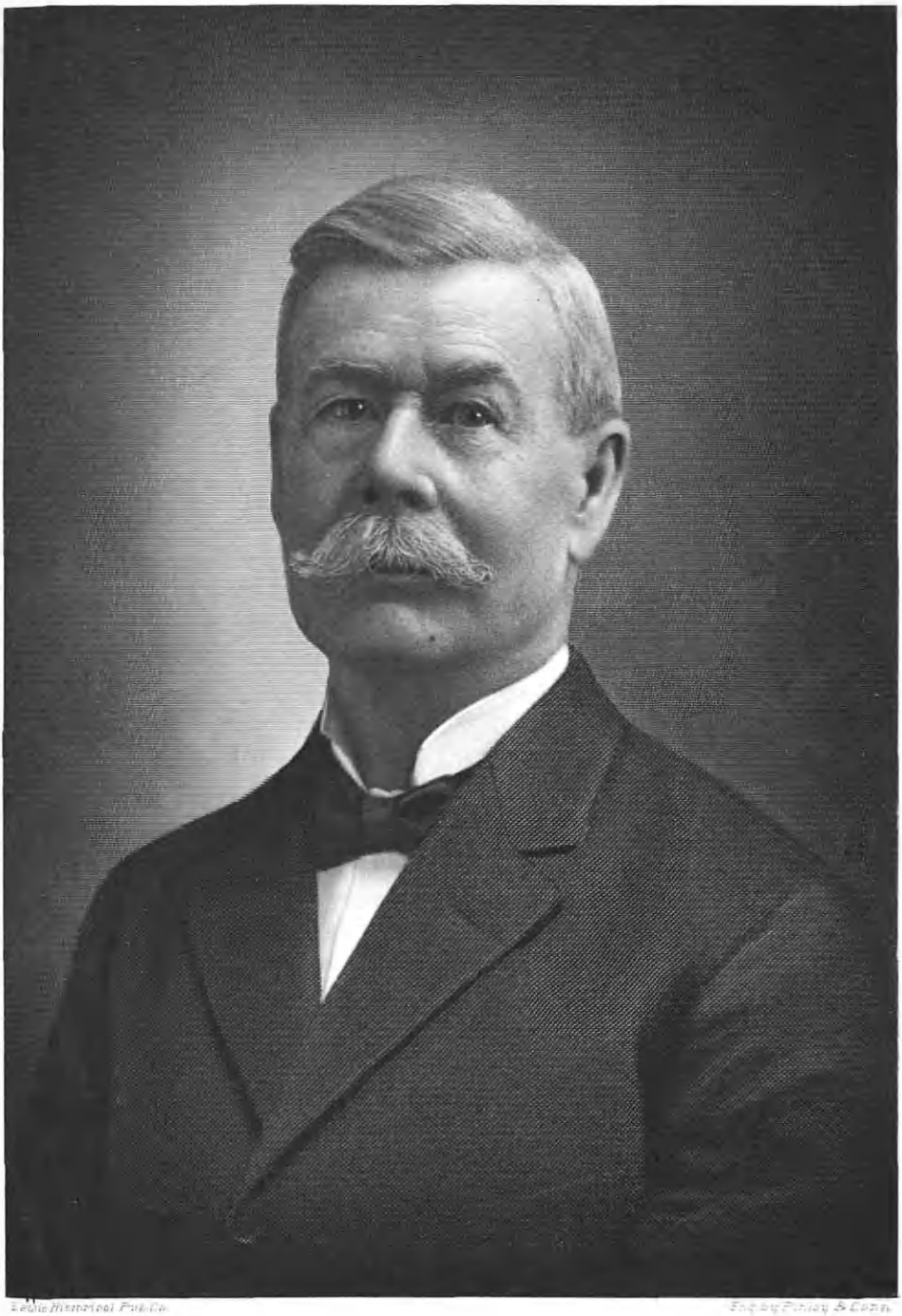
> Strew gladness on the paths of men—
> You will not pass this way again.

SAUNDERS, Alexander,

Manufacturer.

It is given to but few men in any community to share a more broadly practical part in the progress of their day than Alexander Saunders, who is well remembered as a representative citizen of Yonkers, New York, active in various individual enterprises, and a worthy public servant. Mr. Saunders came to Yonkers from Scotland when he was only fifteen years old, and during the sixty-three years of his residence here, his every relation to the people and to the civic body was in harmony with educational progress, and was definitely constructive. Making choice of useful lines of business endeavor, and through tireless industry and excellent judgment winning large success, the latter years of his life were particularly marked by large benevolences, and his name was therewith linked with many charitable and beneficent endeavors. His was a beautiful life, and to all who recall his friendship its memory is enduring.

David Saunders, father of Alexander Saunders, brought his family from Scot-



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Alex Saunders

land to America in 1849. Remaining for a short time in New York City, they removed to Wilmot, Herkimer County, New York, where they continued until 1853; then, going to Yonkers, David Saunders established a machine shop, beginning in an unpretentious way, and securing for the purpose the old Miles mill. He developed such an important enterprise that in 1860 he was obliged to secure larger quarters, and thereupon he rented the Copcutt factory, which was destroyed by fire in 1869, when Mr. Saunders built the present substantial plant on Atherton Street. He continued at the head of this business until 1873, when his death closed a useful and honored career. David Saunders married, in Scotland, Helen Matheson, and they were the parents of nine children: David, James, William, Jane, Alexander, of whom further; Leslie Meldrum, Andrew, Catherine and Ervin.

Alexander Saunders, the only one of this family to leave descendants, was born in Dundee, Scotland, May 5, 1838, where he attended the National schools, and coming with the family to the United States when he was eleven years of age, he completed his studies here. As a resident of Yonkers, New York, he was variously employed for a time, and then joined his father in his activities as the founder of the present machine shop, in 1858. Throughout the early years of the history of this enterprise he learned the trade of machinist under the able direction of his father, and until the death of the founder of the business he was his devoted and tireless assistant. In 1873, when David Saunders passed away, the business was carried on by his four sons: Leslie M., who became the head of the firm; Alexander, who was active in the management of the business; Andrew, the inventor; and Ervin. But from the time of the death of his father Alexander Saunders was the leading spirit in the enterprise; and in the special field covered by the manufacture of pipe threading and cutting machinery, Mr. Saunders was a leader in Westchester County, New York. He conducted the interests of the firm to a place of prosperity and success, and in laying aside the responsibilities of his position he placed in the hands of his successors a well established industrial organization.

Mr. Saunders was a member of the board of trustees of the People's Savings Bank, of Yonkers; and his political interests were those of the Republican party. He was always interested in educational subjects, and he believed in college education for both boys and girls, personally assisting worthy students therein. He was a member of the Yonkers Board of Education for several terms; and his brothers, Leslie M. and Ervin, were also keenly interested in schooling for the youth of the city. The splendid Saunders' Trade School, donated by Ervin Saunders and furthered by Alexander and Leslie M., is the outgrowth of the family regard for learning and a means thereto. Mr. Saunders was long a member of the Yonkers Board of Trade. For many years he served on the board of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it was he who presented to the Association the site upon which the present handsome building is erected. He served for a long period on the county board of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and to many charities and benevolences he gave unstintedly of his means, as well as his personal aid. Possessing deep religious convictions, he was a regular attendant upon the services of the Warburton Avenue Baptist

Church and a generous supporter of its activities.

Alexander Saunders married, September 4, 1872, at Yonkers, New York, Mary Ellen Lapham, who died in 1921, a daughter of Theron and Eliza Ann (McIntyre) Lapham, of Pine Plains, New York. Their children, all born in Yonkers, New York, were: Helen Matheson, born June 19, 1873, married June 1, 1910, William H. Appleton Holmes; William Lapham, born October 25, 1875, married April 5, 1902, Elizabeth Ballantine Stephens, of New York City; Mary Eliza, born July 26, 1877. Mr. Saunders was survived by seven grandchildren, namely: Helen Matheson Holmes, born July 30, 1912; Mary Douglas Holmes, born May 31, 1916; David Leslie Saunders, born December 7, 1904; Elizabeth Saunders, born October 4, 1906; Alexander Saunders, born December 2, 1907; Jean Saunders, born November 27, 1908; James Saunders, born August 6, 1911; all natives of Yonkers, New York.

Alexander Saunders died February 1, 1916, at Yonkers, New York, a man of sound judgment in all matters, and of unblemished integrity. The Saunders home, at No. 260 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York, is known as Birkenbrae.

CHASE, Charles Whitney,

Business Man.

Among the various elements which contributed to the original population of our republic, there is one which is certainly unsurpassed in some of the highest qualities which we are wont to associate with the ideal of an American citizen. The Quaker families of New England not only have produced specimens of men who, measured with any standard, must be pronounced physically, mentally and morally as perfect specimens as any of the human race. Their fine, yet silent and unobtrusive ethical enthusiasm and fervent religious spirit, their wholesomeness, their steady, balanced minds and their aristocratic, self-effacing Americanism are a necessary, but not always welcome, reminder that Democracy and Republicanism to be firmly founded and lasting must ultimately be based on quality and individual merits.

To this type of Americans belongs Charles Whitney Chase, whose parents lived in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and come from a hardy, seafaring race. Mr. Chase's maternal great-grandfather was Captain Hezekiah Coffin, of the historic ship "Beaver," of Boston Tea Party fame. His father and uncles were commanders of vessels in the whaling industry, sailing from Nantucket during the early days of the last century when Nantucket was a very busy and prosperous town of 10,000 inhabitants. Their long and interesting voyages often lasted three to four years and took them to all parts of the world. When whales became too scarce to be followed with profit, many of these hardy captains abandoned the whaling business and became pioneers, removing with their families to Ohio, where they settled on farms in Portage County and became leaders in their various communities. Captain Chase with his wife and one son Timothy took up their new abode in Edinburg, where Charles W. Chase was born on August 8, 1846. Later William Brown Chase and Elizabeth Crosby Chase were also born there. They spent their childhood there, attending the village school.

Charles W. Chase was later placed in a school at Newton Center, remaining for two years, conducted by William M. Mer-

riman, afterwards of Cleveland. He was a forceful teacher of high ideals, and as such was a source of inspiration to young Chase, whose eager and receptive mind quickly responded to the uplifting and ennobling influence under which it had come. When, in 1863, at the age of seventeen, he left home for Cleveland, hoping to find employment and larger opportunities, he was better equipped than the average youth to meet the temptations of the city. He used to attribute this to the potent, if invisible, influence of his Christian mother, whose prayers, he insisted, accompanied him. She was a woman of unusual character and attainments, who inculcated the strong belief in and adherence to right principles which was a marked characteristic of Mr. Chase throughout his life. In Cleveland, too, he was most fortunate in securing a home with Mrs. Emily C. Beach, on Superior Street, where he remained until his marriage in 1872. The influences in his new home were of a very superior and lofty kind, Mrs. Beach being a refined, motherly woman. She had with her a number of young people, who later became influential members of the community. Among them was Linda T. Guilford, a prominent teacher and educator of those days.

Young Chase first secured a position in Charles Robinson's clothing store, but later was employed by J. H. DeWitt & Company, and still later by James W. Carson, where his services proved so valuable that he was taken into the firm as a member. In 1884 Mr. Chase became a partner in the newly established firm of James H. Cogswell & Company. In 1890 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Electric Smelting & Aluminum Company, the pioneers in the development of the electric smelting and aluminum industry. The same year, upon the death of his father-in-law, Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland "Leader," Mr. Chase was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Cowles estate, which position he continued to hold until the time of his death. For four years Charles W. Chase was president of the Leader Publishing Company, member of the board of trustees of the Society for Savings, and for a while was secretary of the W. B. Davis Company, and a director of the Bruce & West Company. He was interested in promoting the general business development and civic development of the community, being a member of the old Board of Trade and later of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Though a staunch Republican in politics, he was no office seeker and had no ambition for public life. Nevertheless he consented to run for the office of city treasurer of Cleveland, and being elected to that honorable post continued to hold it with distinction for two terms. He was a member of the Union Club, the Early Settlers Association, and the New England Society.

At the age of twenty years he joined the Second Presbyterian Church, and to the time of his death continued to take a very active interest in church life. Four years after joining the church he was made deacon, and before his death he had become an elder of the church. As a young man he had entered zealously into the work of the development of the Mayflower Mission Sunday School, and served for a time as superintendent of the Second Church Sabbath School. He became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and after the close of the Civil War, when it was reorganized he served on the board of trustees, and for many years was its treasurer. Being a practical Christian who lived his

religion, he was strongly philanthropic in all his instincts and supported many movements of this kind. Charles Whitney Chase was undoubtedly one of the finest types of men in the life of Cleveland, and possessed to a marked degree administrative ability, tact and sympathy, which made for him many friends and gave him a wide personal following. His tastes were liberal and cultivated, he was especially fond of music, and of a very cheerful and happy disposition. He had the capacity of enjoying the affection of young people in an unusual degree and they liked to gather around him and profit by his wise counsel.

On August 1, 1872, Mr. Chase married Almira Foote Cowles, daughter of the late Edwin and Elizabeth Caroline (Hutchinson) Cowles, and member of a family for many years distinguished in the affairs of Cleveland. Of this union three children were born: 1. Helen Elizabeth, who married Edward S. Bassett. 2. Edwin Cowles, deceased. 3. William Cowles, deceased.

COWLES, Edwin,

Editor, Influential Citizen.

Keen interest, like a shaft of clear, white light, illuminates that section and time of pioneer endeavor which is called to mind by the term Western Reserve. Inconceivably rich in industrial and commercial achievement, as well as in natural resources, peopled by men of fearless spirit and always in the lead in science, invention and civic progress, the Middle West of to-day has been built on that broad and enduring foundation laid by the pioneers of the Western Reserve in a generation now gone by. Among the worthy men who made history through the middle decades of the nineteenth century no name stands out in greater distinction to the discriminating judge of conditions and affairs than that of Edwin Cowles, long editor of the "Cleveland Leader" and the later newspapers formed by the merger of this great daily with other leading papers of the time. A descendant of a line of forebears distinguished in every generation during nearly three centuries in America, with his immediate family noted in the professions and in pioneer endeavor along various lines, Edwin Cowles possessed a nature essentially expressed in leadership and that he went forward with faith and dauntless courage was well for this region and for his time. Gifted as a writer and by nature endowed with great breadth of vision, Edwin Cowles saw in his contemporaneous survey of the affairs of city, commonwealth and Nation the eventualities which the future alone could materialize, and his true greatness was demonstrated in the influence which he cast toward bringing those eventualities to pass.

The name Cowles was originally from the same English family as Cole and Coles. John Cowles, the American immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1598. He came to America soon after he had passed his thirtieth birthday, and when the Rev. Thomas Hooker made his memorable pilgrimage from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to settle Hartford, Connecticut, he accompanied him. He, however, in 1640, located at Farmington, where he bought land at the north end of the village, which he afterwards sold, and purchased three lots just south of the present meeting house in that village, upon which he built a house. He was one of the founders of a church in 1652 in Farmington, was engaged in farming, and represented the town in the General

Assembly in 1653-54. Some early records spelled his name Cole and Coles, but his children were married under the name Cowles, thus founding a family distinct from that of another John Cole, of Hartford, whose daughter was persecuted for witchcraft.

From this worthy progenitor the family traced to Edwin Cowles through Samuel and Abigail (Stanley) Cowles; Captain Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Cowles; Ezekiel and Martha (Hooker) Cowles; Rev. Giles Hooker and Sallie (White) Cowles; Dr. Edwin Weed and Almira Mills (Foote) Cowles, who were the parents of Edwin Cowles. The Rev. Thomas Hooker; Peregrine White, born on the "Mayflower"; John Hall, who explored Connecticut in 1633-34; Rev. Charles Chauncey, the second president of Harvard College; Captain Thomas Willett, a settler of Plymouth in 1630, and the first mayor of New York, after the conquest of that city by the English, and other first settlers of Connecticut, were also in the family lines.

Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles, grandfather of Mr. Cowles, whose name bears witness to early family affiliation with the first settlers of New England, was a clergyman of Bristol, Connecticut, where he preached for eighteen years, when he was sought by Mrs. Austin, the wife of Judge Eliphalet Austin, "the pioneer of Austinburg, Ohio," and was eventually, with the coöperation of Mrs. Cowles, persuaded to come to the Western Reserve. Removing to this section in 1811, he brought his family, and his eight children became well known and honored members of society. They devoted their life endeavors to the advancement of this general region, in one calling or another, and each gave the name new and wider significance. Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles married Sallie White, a direct descendant of William White, an English wool carder, who came to America on the "Mayflower" in 1620 and died the following year in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was the father of Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England. The genealogical annals of the New England Society quite clearly establish this data concerning Peregrine White as the first English child born in New England. It has also been well authenticated by historical documents that the first white child born in America was Virginia Dare. She was born in the colony that was planted by Sir Walter Raleigh in that portion of Virginia that afterwards became the colony of North Carolina, about the year 1588.

The eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. Cowles was Edwin Weed Cowles, the next in line, who became one of the foremost physicians of the Western Reserve, and practiced in Mantua, Cleveland and Detroit. Their youngest daughter, Betsey, who became a member of the third graduating class of Oberlin College and the first kindergarten teacher on the Western Reserve, was a distinguished anti-slavery leader, and it has been said that while Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin Wade led the abolition sentiment in Ashtabula County, Ohio, she created and crystallized it. She was also an early advocate of universal suffrage and presided at the suffrage convention in Salem, Ohio, in 1850. Her sister, Cornelia, was her close associate in all anti-slavery work.

Edwin Weed Cowles was born in Bristol, Connecticut, and was educated there and in Ohio. He remained in Austinburg, where his family had located, until the prime of life, then in 1832 removed to Cleveland, where he spent most of the remaining years of his life. He married

Almira M. Foote, and of their children, Edwin is mentioned below; and Alfred became the business manager of the "Chicago Tribune."

Edwin Cowles was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 19, 1825, and died March 4, 1890. His education was begun in his native community, and following the removal of his family to Cleveland, when he was seven years of age, he attended school in this city. Meanwhile, however, he gained from the daily associations of a cultured home that breadth and richness of education which is not derived wholly from books. His interest in literature and in the living vital problems of the day led him to choose journalism as the sphere of his life work, and he began at the bottom of the ladder, mastering the printer's trade. When nineteen years of age, Mr. Cowles became identified with Timothy H. Smead, a job printer of Cleveland, as a partner, and the firm of Smead & Cowles endured for eight years. His associate was a man of lofty principles, although, perhaps, less courageous in his exposition of those theories of the social order, which at that time were considered by many extremely radical. Under the leadership of Mr. Cowles, the firm published for a time the "True Democrat," an anti-slavery paper. This periodical was first printed by Mr. Smead for its promoters, but Mr. Cowles was mainly influential in merging the interest with the other activities of their own concern. In the year 1855 Mr. Cowles' brother, Alfred, who had been identified with the "Cleveland Leader," that had been established the preceding year, and in which Mr. Cowles himself was a considerable stockholder, went to Chicago, to the "Tribune," leaving Edwin Cowles as sole owner of the "Leader." In 1855, Mr. Cowles took over the editorial desk of the "Leader" and not only made his influence felt through his writing and his supervision of those publication columns, but directed the entire policy of the paper. From that time forward until within a very few years of his decease, the record of Mr. Cowles' life was a history of the progress of this journal.

Meanwhile, even prior to his editorship of the "Leader," the influence of Mr. Cowles was strongly felt in and through the paper. As early as 1854 and 1855 he started the movement which coördinated the various elements steadily and surely moving toward that end, and accomplished the organization of the Republican party of Ohio. From his first editorial activity throughout his entire history, his outspoken sentiments on politica affairs bore a strong and beneficent influence on the progress of the day. It was, perhaps, but natural that pubic honors and responsibilities should be proffered him, and in 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Cleveland by President Lincoln. Mr. Cowles had the distinction of being the first Republican ever to fill this position, and he served during a period of five years. But, Mr. Cowles was not subservient to any party or machine. The first year of the Civil War saw his enthusiastic support of David Todd, later denominated "The War Democrat," as Governor of Ohio. He was given the Republican nomination for this office, although a leading figure in the Democratic party in the State. It was said that Mr. Cowles "took this bold course to unite all the loyal elements in support of the Union." Mr. Cowles gave equally warm and effective support in 1863 to John Brough for Governor, and these two men were counted among the three great war Governors of the "Buck-

eye State." So far as personal achievements in political life were concerned, Mr. Cowles had no interest whatsoever in public affairs. His work was wholly for the good of the majority, and he accepted public responsibility only as a servant of the people. He was appointed by the Cleveland City Council to the Board of School Managers. He was for some time president of the local Anti-Slavery Society, and vice-president of the Cleveland City Temperance Society.

It was in 1866 that Edwin Cowles incorporated his interests, forming the Leader Printing Company and becoming president of the organization. (For a considerable period F. Pinkerton had been associated with him in the ownership of the paper, and since 1861 an evening edition had been published). In 1868, the afternoon edition of the "Leader" was changed on its title line to "The Evening News," and years later the business and subscription list of the "Cleveland Herald" was purchased and merged with the "News" under the name of the "News and Herald." This was accomplished in 1885, but in the meantime, in 1877, the first Sunday edition of the "Leader" was brought out. It is interesting to note that the entire "Leader" staff felt the impetus of the progressive spirit of its editor and owner. It was the first newspaper plant in Ohio to install a rotary press of the type which accomplishes every operation of printing, cutting and pasting before the paper leaves the press. The "Leader" also was the first newspaper in Ohio to use electrotype plates. Of Mr. Cowles in his work as a journalist, a former biographical publication said:

> There have been many able and brilliant newspaper men in Cleveland, but never one so masterly in every detail of the profession . . . as the late Edwin Cowles. From the time he assumed control of the "Leader" . . . for a period of thirty-five years, or until his death . . . he was among the two or three great Western editors and publishers who towered in the field of journalism and made his paper a power for honorable progress. Ohio had cause to be proud of her son, Cleveland especially claimed him, as he learned the printer's trade, while a boy in the office of the "Ohio American," became afterwards a publisher and editor in the "Forest City," and while the driving power and the very soul of the "Leader" assisted in the organization of the Republican party.

The last years of his life were devoted by Mr. Cowles largely to the promotion of the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, which developed the interests of two of his sons. He was active in promotion work in Europe for a number of years, and his retirement thereafter closed his active career. Many achievements of great import to the city of Cleveland and to the State of Ohio stand as, in no slight measure, immortals to the outstanding ability of this man, who gave the strongest of his influence to every worthy cause. The building of the great viaduct which spans the valley of the Cuyahoga River was first suggested and then supported by Mr. Cowles in the editorial columns of the "Leader," and those most closely connected with the project were the most deeply appreciative of the power of his influence in the accomplishment of this great engineering feat.

Edwin Cowles married, May 15, 1849, Elizabeth C. Hutchinson, a daughter of Judge Moseley Hutchinson, of Cayuga County, New York. There were six children by this union. The first, Almira Foote, married Charles Whitney Chase, a merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, a sketch of whom precedes this. The others were in order of age, Helen H., Eugene H., Alfred Hutchinson, a sketch of whom follows; and Lewis H. The youngest child, Edwin, died in infancy.

Such a life as that of Edwin Cowles

is of permanent and beneficent significance to municipality, State and Nation, for in every phase of his worthy and tireless endeavor the people were benefited. He gave to his work not only the outstanding talents of a man of genius and force, but the consecrated purpose of the spirit which grasps the loftiest possibilities of life and inspires every hearer or reader to high ideals of personal integrity and of worthy citizenship. Mr. Cowles was a man of that type which founds empires, leads armies and governs nations. Not for personal advantage did he lay hold upon great problems and bend his splendid mentality to their solution, but for the growth, development and eternal preëminence of the Nation which gave him birth.

COWLES, Alfred Hutchinson,

Metallurgist.

Alfred Hutchinson Cowles, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Caroline (Hutchinson) Cowles, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 8, 1858. He studied geology, chemistry and physics at the Ohio State University under Professors Orton, Norton and Mendenhall, and specialized at Cornell University for four years, finishing in 1882. While at Cornell he took an active part in athletic sports; was on the freshman eight-oared crew that won the race with Harvard in 1878; was on the winning university four-oared crew in 1880 that won at Lake George, New York; was one of the crew that raced at Henley, England, for the famous Stewards Challenge Cup in 1881, and on the Danube River the same year, and captain of the university four-oared crew in 1882.

After leaving college he became interested, with his father and brother, in a large deposit of copper zinc ore at the head waters of Pecos River in New Mexico. In 1882-83, an investigation of the ordinary methods of treating the ore met with failure, and the two brothers began to consider the possibilities of an electric furnace to volatize and catch the zinc in the ore. These mines, situated in San Miguel County, in the Cowles Mining District, became known as "The Pecos Mines." In 1905-06, Alfred H. Cowles individually opened the mines on a large scale, and exposed about 360,000 tons of rich zinc, copper, gold and silver ores. The property was finally disposed of in 1918. It now has over 1,000,000 tons of ore in sight and promises to become one of the very great mines of the world.

At this early time Charles F. Brush's system of series arc electric lighting had started. Its first successful exhibit was in 1876. In 1879, Eugene H. Cowles, the older brother, had promoted the Cleveland Electric Light Company and erected the first electric lighting plant in Cleveland. The practical experience gained by Eugene H. and the scientific training acquired by Alfred H. left the two brothers well equipped for the problem that they had in hand. From the record of the interference cases in the United States Patent Office, Numbers 12,615, 12,616, 12,618, September 9, 1889, between the Cowles brothers, Camille A. Faure, Charles S. Bradley and Francis C. Crocker, it appears that they began to make designs of electric furnaces while at the Pecos mines in the winters of 1882 and 1883. In 1884 they began in Cleveland a series of experiments in the pyroelectric reduction of various metallic oxides. The aim at first was to reduce in an electrically heated retort zinc oxide ore; distill and and condense the metallic zinc, leaving behind such other metals as copper, gold and silver. In operating this furnace Al-

fred H. Cowles found that when the temperature was run too high the fire clay of the walls became melted and white particles of metal appeared at places that were unexpected. He concluded that he had reduced the fire clay with production of aluminum, and tests of the metal, made with the assistance of Dr. Charles Mabery, of the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveand, Ohio, proved the surmise to be correct. The brothers realized that by employing electricity they could not avail themselves of more than ten per cent of the heat energy that would come from the combustion of coal, but they had in mind the employment of water power, which was available at the Pecos mines in New Mexico. They also realized that only in a large furnace, where the heat from the electric current would be confined and its radiation reduced to a minimum, was efficient operation possible. This called for large quantity currents and large carbon electrodes. The fact that they had produced alumnnum from an oxygen compound of that metal spurred them on to a long series of experiments in the pyroelectric treatment of various metallic oxides that had before that time been considered as nonreducable, through the action of heat and carbon alone. This proved to be the most valuable contribution to the science of electro-metallurgy in the nineteenth century.

One broad issue in the above cited interference cases in relation to which priority was awarded to the Cowles brothers by the United States Patent Office reads:

The pyroelectric metallurgical process, herein described, consists in reducing ores by causing a mass of broken or pulverized ore and carbon placed within a closed chamber to form a continuous part of the circuit, and then raising the temperature by the passage of a current of electricity through the circuit whereby the ore is reduced.

Another issue places the ore and carbon in contact with a continuous conductor, and the third was similar to the first one above omitting placing the charge in a closed chamber. As a specific and minor issue the placing of the ore in contact with a continuous conductor priority was awarded to Bradley and Crocker.

Like other inventions of first importance, other minds were at work on the same problem. The Cowles brothers, through encountering Charles S. Bradley in the United States Patent Office, and just following the organization of the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company in May, 1885, purchased all of his inventions and discoveries relating to electric smelting processes and furnaces inclusive of patent caveats and applications then on file in the United States Patent Office (Agreement recorded Liber M-32, page 410) (United States Patent Office Records). An application was then pending in the United States Patent Office, made by Mr. Bradley. There issued from this application in February, 1892, patent No. 468,148. The claims of this patent described that which had been done to perfect the earlier attempts by St. Claire de Ville and others to produce cheap aluminum. The following claim is quoted, it being one of its six claims:

The continuous process of separating or dissociating aluminum from its ores or compounds, consisting in fusing and maintaining the fusion and electrolytically decomposing the ore or compound by the passage of the electric current there through and charging the bath with fresh quantities of the ore or compounds as the reduction proceeds substantialy as set forth.

After long litigation it was this patent in the hands of the Cowles Company that was sustained in 1903 by the United States Court of Appeals, as disclosing the change from the old art that rendered

the present day process of cheaply producing the metal aluminum practicable. (125 Federal Reporter 926). In the suits for infringement of patents the evidence was conclusive that the Cowles Brothers were the first to use electric furnaces in the production of aluminum, carborundum, silicon, chromium, ferro-silicon, silicon-copper, fused quartz, fused alumina, titanum alloys, crystals of ruby and sapphire, graphite carbon in large quantity, and various alloys of the rare metals with the baser metals. Redman first produced phosphorus in the furnace at their plant in England, and its manufacture at Niagara Falls was under license of the Cowles patents. The litigations that confirmed their prior claims were notable in the jurisprudence of the United States courts for a number of years. It was proved that employees obtained the secret of the Cowles' invention and then went over to the service of a company organized to operate under it. The original Cowles furnace consisted of an horizontal cylindrical retort made of stoneware and surrounded by charcoal, or other poor conductor of heat; a plate of carbon at one end served as one electrode, and a perforated and partially closed graphite crucible at the other end made the other electrode, and served as a condenser for zinc vapor. Many variations in the form and arrangement were made later, some patented and others not. As early as 1884 experimenting with their furnaces, graphite, zinc, aluminum, crystals of rubies and sapphires, silicon, carborundum and fused quartz were produced, but the chief efforts were devoted to cheapening and perfecting the process of making aluminum. With a thirty-five electric horse power generator that gave the largest amperage current of any generator made up to that time, Messrs. Cowles made a ten per cent alumin bronze in 1885, and sold it at fifty-f cents a pound. They were the first, August, 1891, to advertise to sell p aluminum as low as fifty cents a pou

The Cowles Electric Smelting a Aluminum Company was organiz March 18, 1885, and reorganized by fred H. Cowles as The Electric Smelt and Aluminum Company. Early in 1 a water-power plant of over 1,000 hor power was completed at Lockport, N York, where a new generator, desig by Charles F. Brush, of the Brush El tric Company, was installed. This g erator was the largest in the world at time, and the plant was the pioneer electric smelting.

In a pamphlet published by them October, 1885, is the following announ ment: "The Cowles Electric Smelting a Aluminum Company have *no pure a minum for sale* at present, but expect put it on the market within the com year. The Cowles Electric Smelting a Aluminum Company are the only elect smelters in the world." In the sa pamphlet was reprinted a paper read them at the August 25, 1885, meeting the American Association for the A vancement of Science, and one by Dr. Sterry Hunt before the American Ins tute of Mining Engineers dated Septe ber 16, 1885; articles from the "Sci tific American," "The Engineering a Mining Journal," "The Cleveland Lead and Herald," bearing dates of August a September, 1885, describing results tained at that early time.

In Dr. Hunt's paper occurs the follo ing, which, in the light of present knowledge, can be appreciated:

I also insisted that the vast importance of new instrument which the Messrs. Cowles h placed in the hands of chemists for producing

controlling degrees of temperature never before obtained, can scarcely yet be estimated either in its economic or its scientific results. The heat of the furnace realizes the alkahest or universal solvent so long the dream of the alchemists, and he who can rightly use it will be worthy of the ancient title of *magister magnis in ignis.*

Following the paper read on January 20, 1886, the Franklin Institute awarded to the Cowles Brothers the John Scott legacy medal and the Elliott Cresson medal. In England the Cowles Syndicate Company was organized in 1887, and the British Aluminum Company developed from it.

A patent for process of reducing aluminum was applied for by the Cowles Brothers December 24, 1884, and was duly issued June 9, 1885. In the specific form of their broad invention they had been anticipated by Charles S. Bradley, who had applied for a patent February 23, 1883, but the Cowles Company purchased Bradley's application, thus controlling the internal electric heating process for manufacturing aluminum commercially. The Pittsburgh Reduction Company was organized in 1888 by Romaine C. Cole to develop the patents of Charles M. Hall. They began the manufacture of aluminum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, later at Niagara Falls, and Massena, New York, and elsewhere, on a large scale. Romaine C. Cole, prior to July, 1888, had been the manager of the Lockport plant of the Cowles Company. The Cowles brothers in the latter part of 1885 and the fore part of 1886 had been experimenting with cryolite and alumina to produce pure aluminum, fusing the mixture by internally applied electric heat in the manner described in the before quoted Bradley patent claims and had produced aluminum by this method, the chemical reactions of which were first put forth by St. Claire De Ville as early as 1859 (De Ville-De L'aluminum page 95). In 1887 Mr. Hall, a nephew of the Cowles family physician, brought to the Cowles Brothers a proposal to electrolyze alumina fluxed or fused with a double fluoride of potassium and aluminum instead of sodium and aluminum, which later would have been the cryolite of De Ville. He claimed that this mixture melted at such a low temperature that he could use copper anodes to carry his current into the fused mixture and with heat applied externally to his crucibles he could work more economically than by employing a carbon electrode, cryolite, and internal fusion. The Cowles Company took an option on this process and without success Mr. Hall experimented at their works. By reason of the failure of the process the option was never closed.

The Cowles Brothers, jointly with their vice-president, F. W. Matthiessen, continued the work that they had been doing before taking up with Mr. Hall. Several months after Messrs. Hall and Cole started in Pittsburgh, continued failure forced them to abandon the external heat around their crucibles, and resort to the employment of cryolite in order to render the process successful. A suit and counter suit followed prior to a final settlement between the two companies. At the time of the settlement the Hall patent stood as never sustained by the court, but open to an argument on its merits. It was established that the priority of invention belonged to the Cowles Company. Royalties and damages amounting to $1,350,000 were paid by the Aluminum Company of America, successors to the Pittsburgh Reduction Company. From this valuable invention has developed a number of entirely new industries. It has not only made possible the production of aluminum on a

large scale, and at a much reduced cost for a great variety of articles, but it has resulted in the great carborundum work at Niagara Falls, New York, and in Europe, and the graphite business, both developed by E. G. Acheson. The carborundum company, after litigation, paid the Cowles Company over $300,000 an award of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The calcium carbide and acetylene gas industry was perfected by Thomas Willson and Moorehead, at Spray, North Carolina. Mr. Willson was an employee at the Brush Electric Works in 1885, when the Cowles' experiments were in progress at these works. Later the manufacture was carried on by the Union Carbide Company of Niagara Falls, New York, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Its predecessor, the Electric Gas Company, paid the Cowles Company twelve and one-half per cent of its capital stock for a license during the life of the Cowles' patents. The carbon bisulphide industry at Penn Yan, New York, was stimulated into existence by the Cowles work by E. R. Taylor, a resident of Cleveland in 1885, who at that time took their advice regarding this application of an electric furnace for its manufacture.

Alfred Hutchinson Cowles was metallurgist of the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company for eight years, and then became president. He reorganized the company in 1894 as the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, and is now president of that corporation.

Mr. Cowles, in 1902, read a paper before the American Electro-Chemical Society, suggesting a new system of units for practical purposes, pointing out that for special subjects like electrolysis units should be of such convenient dimensions as not to be cumbersome. He found that within human measurements one hundred amperes in one sidereal day, as a coincidence, fill one c. m. of hydrogen (n. p. t.) in the electrolysis of water, and suggested making this a new unit, and as its weight is a kilocrith, he called his electrical quality unit a kilocrith col. At the Eighth International Congress of Applied Cheminstry in 1912 (Vol. XXV, page 119), he presented a paper showing the process of producing alumina, alkali and hydrochloric acid from salt, clay and lime, and from native alumina alkali silicates and lime, the production of alumina sodium or potassium hydrate and di-calcium silicate. He has later furnished experimental data disclosing hydrated silica as an essential fertilizer for improving plant growth, and that the same may be supplied to the soil by using di-calcium silicate, a residue of his alumina process. Old experiments with potassium silicate, since Liebig's time, had failed to give successful results.

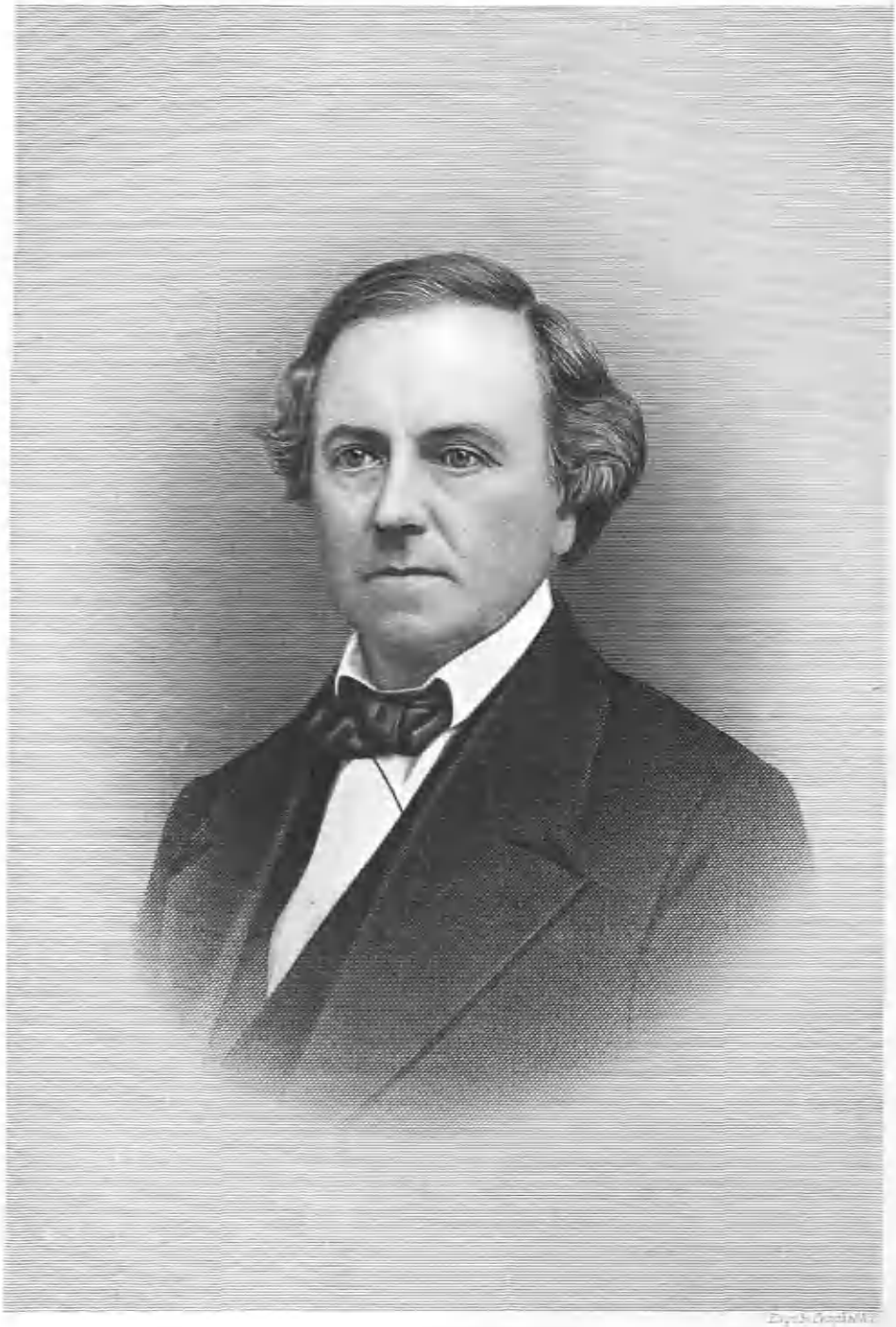
Mr. Cowles is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; a founder member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Chemical Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Franklin Institute, and one of the founder members and a past vice-president of the American Electro-Chemical Society.

Mr. Cowles married, at Akron, Ohio, October 25, 1906, Helen J. Wills, a daughter of James Mortimer Wills, president of the United States Stoneware Company of Akron, Ohio.

MILLER, Dr. Thomas,

Noted Practitioner of Medicine.

Romance brought its touches of charm and poetry to the life of Dr. Thomas Miller, and relieved the monotony of toil and



M. V. Miller

drudgery which so often beset the career of the active practitioner of medicine. This noted man was born with every advantage of ancestry and family on February 18, 1806, in Port Royal, Virginia, a town on the Rappahannock River.

His grandfather, James Miller, a native of Scotland, married Elizabeth Roy, daughter of Thomas Roy, the founder of Port Royal. Their descendants intermarried with the oldest and most respected families of Virginia.

His father, Major Thomas Roy Miller, a Revolutionary officer, married Sally Attaway Buckner, daughter of Richard Buckner, of Albany, Westmoreland County, Virginia, and removed to Washington, District of Columbia, in the year 1820, his friend, James Monroe, President of the United States, having offered him a post in the Navy Department, which he retained until his death in 1834.

Thomas Miller was one of the youngest of fifteen children, nine of whom reached maturity. The eldest sister was married to Colonel Samuel Lewis, of Virginia, a nephew of General Washington. Before his father moved to Washington, young Miller had studied at the Bowling Green Academy, in Virginia. He received a good classical education in Washington at the Seminary which became Gonzaga College. Having decided on medicine as his profession, he entered a drug store in Washington, where to the study of the materia he was able to add a practical knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy. In 1825 he entered the office of Dr. Edward Cutbush, one of the oldest surgeons of the Navy, as a student. Dr. Cutbush, with a long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession, had a large practice among the foremost families of Washington, where he passed the intervals of his tours of duty at sea. Dr. Miller could not have found an abler preceptor and he was quite as fortunate when he subsequently became a student of Dr. Henry Huntt, a surgeon in the Army during the War of 1812, who became the leading practitioner in Washington with the Presidents and higher Government officials and the foremost residents, as well as the members of foreign legations, and young Miller was destined to take his place. After attending a course of lectures in the medical department of Columbian College, now the medical department of the University of Washington, young Miller, in the fall of 1827 and 1828, entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated early in 1829, his inaugural treatise being on Jaundice.

Returning to Washington, which was an aggregation of struggling villages, or as a foreign visitor remarked "a city of magnificent distances," Dr. Miller began to practice and he continued until the day of his death with ever increasing reputation. The city was the paradise of hack drivers, whose extortionate charges were the dismay of members of Congress and visitors. The vast distances likewise taxed the patience and time of the physicians in the city. Dr. Miller was a man of fine address, and possessed an elegant and handsome figure, a large head, a benevolent countenance, calm and placid in temperament, yet whole-souled and steadfast in everything he felt or undertook, and he devoted himself heart and soul to the profession he had chosen. His peculiar fitness for it, joined to his untiring industry and sound judgment, could not fail to bring him a large and lucrative practice. In 1830, with six other physicians, he organized the Washington Medical Institute designed to give oral instruction to medical students every day.

In 1832, the Asiatic Cholera appeared in Washington, and Dr. Miller was brought prominently to the front. His zeal and skill as one of the physicians at the Central Cholera Hospital, his courage and his devotion to the sick, were subjects of general commendation.

Dr. Miller married, in July, 1833, Virginia C. Jones, eldest daughter of General Walter Jones, the leader of the Washington bar, and Anne Lucinda (Lee) Jones, granddaughter of Richard Henry Lee, daughter of Attorney General Charles Lee, brother of Lighthorse Harry Lee, the father, Robert E. Lee. Dr. Miller and his wife had ten children, three dying at birth, the others being: 1. Anna Thornton, named for a dear old family friend, Mrs. William Thornton, widow of Dr. Thornton, architect of the Capitol; she married, in 1866, Stirling Murray, a lawyer of Baltimore, Maryland, and after his marriage a prominent citizen of Loudoun County, Virginia; his career in the Confederate Army was a distinguished one; he died in 1911. 2. Walter Jones. 3. Thomas. 4. Virginia. 5. Sally C., married, in 1874, Arthur Fendall, Esq., lawyer of Washington, District of Columbia; he died in 1878, leaving two children: i. Thomas Miller Fendall, who graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, an honor graduate, taking First Jackson Hope Medal, and afterward took degree of Civil Engineer at Columbia College, Washington, and has filled many positions of trust; he married, in 1909, Lily Laurence Rust, of Lexington, Virginia, daughter of Laurence Rust, for many years president of Gambier College, Ohio. ii. Mary Arthur Fendall, married, in 1909, Charles Fauntleroy Harrison, Esq., lawyer, twice mayor of Leesburg, Virginia; they have four children: Charles Fauntleroy, Jr; Sara Fendall, twin of Charles F., Jr.; Stirling Murray; Janet Fauntleroy; the family reside in Leesburg, where Mr. Harrison practices his profession of law. 6. Thomas Jesup, graduated from Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia; joined the Confederate Army and was a member of Mosby's comand, returning to Washington after the war; he was a lawyer by profession; he died in 1886, unmarried. 7. George Richards, joined the Confederate Army and was a member of Mosby's command, returning to Washington after the war; he was a physician by profession; he died in 1872, unmarried. Mrs. Fendall and Miss Virginia Miller are the only survivors of the original family.

From the inception of the Washington Medical Institute, Dr. Miller gave a course of lectures in practical anatomy. In 1833 he was one of the founders of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and at the time of his death he was its president. In 1848, the Medical Association of Washington became the Medical Association of the District of Columbia. Dr. Miller was elected its first secretary, and during the forty years he was connected with it he filled all the offices including that of president. He was named also in 1838 as one of the corporators in the revised charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, organized originally in 1817, and chartered in 1819. He was honored with all its offices including that of president. In 1839 he assumed the professorship of anatomy in the National Medical College, and for twenty years he taught with conspicuous success. On his retirement in 1859 he was elected Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and President of the Faculty, a post he filled to the day of his death. In 1832 he opened anatomical rooms in Eleventh Street,

Northwest, where he delivered lectures to a large class for years.

He leaned to surgery, but the city of Washington afforded no field for devotion to surgery exclusively, or as a specialty with any prospect of reputation, or sufficient compensation. His bias to surgery was indicated, among other evidences, by his invention of an apparatus for holding the clavicle, head and neck of the humerus, etc., in cases of fracture. He did nothing to obtain any pecuniary benefit from this invention. In the autumn of 1839 he performed a remarkable operation in removing from the neck a wen or tumor of extraordinary size, extending over the jugular. The patient was an aged colored man, family servant of a relative of Dr. Miller in Virginia. Hardly any one supposed the old man would survive the operation, but he, with a full knowledge of the danger, insisted on taking the risk, and without the aid of anæsthetic agents, he bore the pain with a fortitude and composure which astonished everyone present. He lived for several years and died from a disease which had nothing to do with the wen. The wen Dr. Miller preserved until it was destroyed in a fire in 1861, which consumed the building in which it was kept. A picture of the man and the tumor, painted by Charles King, the artist, was lost at the burning of the Washington Infirmary in 1861. In 1838 his name appeared as one of the corporators of the Medical Society, and ever after he was active in furthering its interests.

In 1841 the leading physicans of the District organized a Pathological Society and Dr. Miller was chosen its first president. It prospered for years under several presidents, but finally was neglected and dropped. In 1852 it was revived and Dr. Miller was again elected president. Its meetings were well attended up to 1857 or 1858. He frequently read papers before the sessions, presented pathological views, or detailed cases, and took a leading part in discussions. In 1837 he was largely instrumental in bringing about the legislation that led to the establishment in the District of Columbia of a hospital for the treatment of the insane. Although he was persistent in his advocacy of the measure it was several years before it was opened. In 1844 he was among the foremost in establishing the Washington Infirmary. This institution was opened under the auspices of the medical faculty of Columbian College, known since 1847 as the National Medical College. Dr. Miller took great interest in public health, and for years was an active member of the Board of Health of Washington, and for most of the time its president. He was for years one of the City Councilmen, and a member of the Board of Aldermen. He regularly attended the meetings of the National Sanitary Quarantine conventions; and in 1859 made a preliminary report on the "Internal Hygiene of Cities." He also contributed the following to medical history: "Biographical Sketch of Henry Hunt, M. D., 1838"; "The case of the late President W. H. Harrison, 1841"; "Case of Retained Foetus for Three Years," 1842; "Case of Colloid Tumor in the Cavity of the Cranium," 1845. He was a ready and vigorous writer, but published little considering the prominent position he occupied in the profession and before the public. Among his publications are: "An Introductory Lecture Before the Medical Class in Columbian College in 1840." "An Address to the Medical Department of the College in 1842," and a "Eulogy on the Life and Character of Dr. Joseph Lovell, United States Army," in 1846; "Report on

Dr. Hodgkins' Essay on Fever, read before the National Institute in Washington" in 1847. Dr. Miller was the attending physician of the Presidents of the United States, from William Henry Harrison to Abraham Lincoln, except President Tyler, whose physician was Dr. John Thomas, of Maryland. In 1861, in the early part of the Civil War, Dr. Miller was sent for to attend Stephen A. Douglas during his last illness, he then being in Chicago.

In the summer of 1873, Dr. Miller, sixty-seven years old, became conscious of a serious decline in his health. Like most men of strong physical constitution and active habits, he had overtaxed himself by his labors without being aware of it until too late. The death of his son, Dr. George Richards Miller, at twenty-seven, occurred on June 5, 1872, at the outset of what promised a career as distinguished as his father's until failing health compelled him to relinquish every hope. The blow told heavily on Dr. Miller, and the loss of the son he had educated for the medical profession broke him down. In August he was enabled to visit the springs in West Virginia, but he gained nothing in health. The day preceding his death he visited his patients as usual, and left the last one, a child who had been named for him, with the promise of returning the first thing next morning. He awoke in the night coughing and with a sense of suffocation. He cheered his family with the consolation that he was not afraid to die, and commented on the progress of his disease which he knew was fatal. His last remark was; "It has reached the brain and all is over." He died September 20, 1873. At the time of his death he was the consulting physician of Providence Hospital and the Children's Hospital, and had held the same post for years in the Columbian Hospital for Women. His practice for many years had been large and remunerative. The families where he had patients were invariably fond of him as a friend and had unbounded confidence in his skill, and in his judgment as a medical practitioner. His genial good nature and self possession with his patients made him a favorite, and his rigid observance of the ethics of the profession, and his earnest desire to see all physicians honored and esteemed led him to be highly respected by his professional brethren. Dr. Miller was ever a reader of the best medical journals and familiar with every progressive step. He was a member of the American Medical Association from the time of its organization, and often served on important committees. He was a member of the Washington Medical Society which ceased to exist in 1832, after six years of life. He was a member of the National Institute formed in 1840, which had a section on Medicine and Physiology, and included among its members the leading physicians of Washington and Georgetown. He was also a member of the Columbian Institution and the American Historical Society while they were active. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The organizations to which he belonged, especially those affiliated with the medical profession, held special meetings to pass resolutions and take appropriate action on his death.

JONES, General Walter,

Lawyer.

Among the unassuming great men of the young Republic, endowed with the gifts of genius, and only surpassed in brilliancy by the Websters and Calhouns,

was General Walter Jones, one of the most noted members of the Washington bar in the early years of the eighteenth century. He was born October 7, 1777, in Hayfield, Northumberland County, Virginia, the son of Dr. Walter Jones, a physician of eminence.

Dr. Walter Jones was the son of Colonel Thomas Jones and Elizabeth (Catesby) Jones. His mother was a sister of Mark Catesby, the English naturalist, whose work on the fauna and flora of America is of acknowledged value, the only two copies of which now existing are owned, one by the Library in London, and one by the Congressional Library in Washington. Congress appointed him physician of the middle district of Virginia; and he also represented his county in Congress in 1797-1799 and 1801 to 1809. He was of brilliant intellect, noted for his wit and conversational powers, the friend, intimate and chosen companion of Thomas Jefferson when he was President of the United States. Francis Scott Key was fond of relating how when he was calling on a friend about the time visiting cards were introduced in official Washington—the swamp with scattered houses of its beginnings—he picked up a chip and wrote his name upon it and left it at the door of his fashionable friends.

General Walter Jones passed his boyhood at Hayfield, his father's country seat, where he was born. He was conspicuous for a rugged hardihood, physical and mental, a rare love of fun and frolic, devotion to his mother, and a love of books. He received his classical education from a Scotch tutor named Ogilvie who came to America under the patronage of Thomas Jefferson, his father's friend. These classics became interwoven with his mental processes, something attested by his precise and elegant diction and the richness of illustration which he brought to every subject he touched. His keen perception of the fitness of words led him to detect the least misapplication of them even in the great authors he most admired. Philip R. Fendall in the eulogy he delivered at the memorial services for General Jones laid stress upon this faculty, and said: "The careless and inimitable beauties of his conversation gave delight to every listener." His most casual remark was in a vein of originality and couched in terms terse, succinct, sententious, and of the purest English. He always used the word which was most appropriate to the thought and as has been said of another, "Every word seemed to be in its proper place"; and yet to have fallen there by chance. "An habitual student of the philosophy of language in general, and of the English in particular, he was most impatient of the pedanties and affectations which he saw defiling his mother tongue. No writer or speaker had a keener sense of the force of the English idiom; nor Swift, nor Chatham, nor Junius knew better that words are things."

Mr. Jones studied law under Bushrod Washington, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1796, six months before the legal age of twenty-one. His first practice was in the courts of Fairfax and Loudoun counties, Virginia, where he was wont to be spoken of as "The little curly-headed lawyer who was going to make such a noise in the world." President Jefferson appointed him Attorney of the United States for the District of the Potomac in 1802, and for the District of Columbia in 1804, an office he resigned in 1821.

General Jones married, in May, 1808, Anne L. Lee, daughter of Charles Lee,

Attorney General under Presidents Washington and Adams, and granddaughter on her mother's side of Richard Henry Lee, whose resolution in Congress, "That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States" gave initiative and direction to the Revolutionary War, and won him the sobriquet of "The Father of the Revolution." Washington became his permanent home from the time of his marriage, and from that time until a few years before his death, his services were enlisted on one side or the other in almost every important case argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. Among the more famous cases in which he appeared were the Girard Will case; the case of Myra Clark Gaines against Relf & Chew; the executors of her father, Daniel Clark; McCulloh against Maryland; the Randolph Will case; the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, reported in 4 Gills' Maryland Reports. In the Girard Will case the lawyers employed to break the will were Mr. Jones, senior counsel, Daniel Webster, and Mr. Stump, of Maryland, who discovered the flaw in the will. The city of Philadlephia, the legatee, employed to maintain the will Messrs. Binney and Sargent, its most prominent lawyers. The point stressed most strongly by the lawyers for the heirs was that the will was unchristian inasmuch as it provided that no minister of the gospel should enter the walls of the college created for Philadelphia. In reply to counsel for Philadelphia who had asserted that the ministrations of the clergy were not necessarily excluded from the college, Mr. Jones said he did not know what capacity the clerical gentlemen might have for springing over the wall, a retort which brought laughter and merriment to the clergymen in the court room, in large numbers. The closing argument belonged to Walter Jones of right, as senior counsel in the case; but it was waived by courtesy to Daniel Webster who delivered the beautiful and powerful argument in defense of the Christian religion which became famous, but rather slighted the more important points of law bearing on the will of Stephen Girard. The case was decided against the heirs, although it was said that in deciding the Supreme Court had reversed three of its own decisions.

The Gaines will case, tried at the same session, was ably and eloquently argued by Walter Jones and Francis Scott Key, and was favorably decided by the Court; but the decision was reversed in the New Orleans Court, and for thirty years it hung between the United States Supreme Court and the Louisiana Court, until the perseverance and legal acumen of the lawyers of whom Walter Jones was the leading spirit brought it to a successful end.

General Jones was ever fascinated by military life. He loved to watch a military parade; he took part in the battle of Bladensburg. In 1821, President Monroe commissioned him Brigadier General of Militia, and he soon attained the rank of Major General. In full uniform, with blue saddle cloth embroidered with gold, he rode at the head of the Militia on all public occasions, the inaugurations and the funerals of Presidents. When a mob in 1835 entered houses and destroyed furniture and committed other outrages upon the citizens, General Jones heading the Militia, restored order. At the time General Jones occupied a house of square brick construction at the corner of Second and B streets, Northeast. The small front yard was inclosed by a white picket fence.

It was a stone's throw from the Capitol grounds and on the turnpike to Baltimore. In 1824, upon the occasion of General Lafayette's visit to the United States, General Jones went to Alexandria, Virginia, at the head of the Militia to meet and welcome him. He rode by the side of General Lafayette in the barouche drawn by four horses through the streets of Alexandria. In his civil as well as his military responsibilities, Walter Jones was ever the public-spirited citizen. His home, his head, his heart, his purse, were ever at the bid of any one who needed them. He was one of the founders and leading spirits of the American Colonization Society, and when the enterprise of erecting a monument in Washington to the "Father of His Country" was suggested, General Jones was among the foremost and most earnest of its supporters. He assisted at the laying of the cornerstone and escorted Mrs. Dolly Madison to the ceremony. He also made a short and felicitous speech on that occasion.

In social life General Jones was ever accessible and genial, and he was especially companionable and sympathetic with the young. Commodore Catesby Jones, a relative, and a veteran of the War of 1812, said of him in the last decade of his life that in spite of his years he was as playful as a kitten. He used money freely, assisted those who appealed for help, and died poor. Yet he made judicious investments and possessed financial ability. He made his home during the last years of his life with Dr. Thomas Miller, who married his daughter, Virginia C. Jones (q. v.) Dr. Miller was wont to say that the more unfavorable the weather the more likely was General Jones to take a long walk. When he asked if the end was near, and was told that it was, he proceeded to dictate his will; and having finished, he asked a legal friend, Bayard Smith, too look it over and see if it was all right. Being told that it was he sank back on his pillow and soon the large, lustrous eyes closed forever upon a world so full to him of joy and sorrow, prosperity and adversity, to open, as he fully believed, upon glory, honor and immortality. Just before the end, General Jones was asked about his trust in the Saviour, and opening the wonderful eyes which were such a distinctive feature, he recited the lines of Cowper clearly and distinctly and without a flaw:

I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since with many an arrow deep infixt,
My panting side was charged when
I withdrew to seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by One who had Himself
Been hurt by the archers. In His side He bore
And in His hands and feet the cruel scars—
With gentle force soliciting the darts,
He drew them forth and heal'd and bade me live.

Among the pall bearers at the funeral of General Jones were General Winfield Scott, General Roger Weightman, Judge Dunlop, and W. W. Corcoran.

An interesting sketch of his life was written by his daughter, Fanny Lee Jones, who died October 28, 1911, at the age of eighty-nine. General Jones and his wife, Anne Lucinda (Lee) Jones, were the parents of thirteen children: 1. Virginia Collins, born April 7, 1809. 2. Walter, born in 1811. 3. Nanette Lee, born April 5, 1812. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born in 1813. 5. Rosina, born in 1814. 6. Alice. 7. Charles Lee, born in 1816. 8. Catherine Ella, of whom further. 9. Anne Harriotte. 10. Frances Lee. 11. Sarah Cornelia, born in 1824. 12. Violette Lansdale. 13. Thomas Walter, born in 1829.

Catherine Ella Jones, born in 1819, was the sixth daughter and eighth child of General Walter and Anne Lucinda (Lee)

Jones. Bereft of a mother's watchful care in her early teens, she had taken the head of her father's house upon the marriage of her elder sisters, and cared for him and his family. She was of a deeply religious turn of mind, and an active and earnest worker for and member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Washington. She taught in its Sunday schools, both parochial and mission, and in this way, through touch with many consecrated men, who through the influence of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, were offering themselves for foreign work, she became convinced that, no longer needed at the head of her father's home, her plain duty was to offer herself for work in China, at a time when the terrible suffering and oppressed condition of the Chinese women and children appealed most strongly to her tender heart. In a letter written to her father, dated August 7, 1851, telling him of her intention, she dwells upon the condition of women in China and the feeling and assurance that she was called upon to devote her talents to bringing them under the influence of Christianity.

Miss Jones sailed from Boston on board the ship "Siam," Captain Ring, in August, 1851, and arrived at Shanghai, January 20, 1852. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard. She sent home long and graphic accounts of her interesting voyage and experiences, full of the deepest interest and telling each one to pray for her that she might be preserved from the the many and great temptations surrounding a missionary's life, and for God's blessing on her work. She quickly learned the language, having studied faithfully during her long voyage, and for twelve years she labored unceasingly to win souls to Christ. Her letters were full of wit, humor and little character sketches and her life was most consecrated. She never left her post, although at one time, just before her death, she contemplated a return home for a short rest. Mrs. Boone's health was delicate, however, and the Bishop was obliged to go with her for a change of scene, and Miss Emma Jones, another missionary, went with them, and Miss Catherine E. Jones was the only one left at the Mission station. She determined to remain until the Bishop's return. However, soon after the Bishop went away an epidemic of small pox broke out among the students, and Miss Jones, after devoting herself to their care night and day, was taken down with the dread disease in its most virulent form. She died after a week's illness, November 24, 1863. The disease which caused her death was black small pox, more virulent and painful than any other form. She was tenderly nursed by the students who loved her, and she died calm and resigned, trusting in the Saviour she had so faithfully served.

PEPER, Captain Christian,

Business Man, Public Benefactor.

To a business man whose ideals of management and operation were so high and noble that his peer cannot be found in the world of affairs to-day, Captain Christian Peper, this record is inscribed. St. Louis, Missouri, was his home and the scene of his active operations from 1844 until his death in 1903, and this period witnessed his progress from the ownership of a small grocery store to a commanding place in industry, commerce and finance. Those methods of stern competition, of stealthy guard of improved processes, of belligerent attitude, which came to be the usual course in business

he sedulously avoided, and yet the tide of fortune continued to flow strong in his direction. He lived a life richly useful, lost no opportunity to advance the welfare of his fellowmen as individuals or as a body, and was followed to the grave by the sincere sorrow and benedictions of all who knew him.

Christian Peper, third in his direct line to bear the name, was born in Hille, Prussia, February 16, 1826, son of Christian E., and grandson of Christian F. Peper. The boy attended public schools in his native land and advanced to such standing in his studies and among his fellow students that he was able, at the age of twelve years, to take charge of his class at school in the absence of the teacher. His father, Christian E. Peper, died when the son was but ten years of age. The grandfather, Christian F. Peper, was extremely fond of travel, having crossed the ocean several times, and soon after the death of Christian E. Peper, the grandfather and grandson visited America. Upon their return to Prussia, they induced Christian Peper's mother to sell the estate and to come to the United States. Mrs. Peper purchased a farm near Covington, Kentucky. She was the mother of five children: Christian, of whom further; Frederick; Charles; Mary; and Caroline. Christian Peper was the first of the family to make his home in St. Louis, Missouri, whither the others followed.

When he attained his sixteenth year, Christian Peper was engaged in the management of his mother's farm in Kentucky, located only a few miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, to which city he drove from time to time to market produce. Always observant and prone to think deeply upon conditions as he noted them, he came to the conclusion that butter beans would find a ready market in Cincinnati. Accordingly, in the following year, he planted the entire home farm in this crop, which met with the favor he had foreseen, netting a profit of between six and seven hundred dollars. With this capital he came to St. Louis in 1844, establishing a grocery store at Sixth and Wash streets, a venture that proved sufficiently profitable to enable him to purchase the land and building. This property was owned by him at the time of his death. As he accumulated sufficient capital from his grocery dealings, he established a tobacco factory, and when this required a great deal of his time and attention he gave the grocery business to his brother, Frederick. He purchased the property at the corner of Main and Morgan streets, building thereon a large factory for the manufacture of tobacco, and during the course of the excavation for this building, the workmen uncovered chambers hewn in the limestone during pioneer days, presumably for refuge in the event of Indian attack. In 1862 Mr. Peper began the erection of a building that for a generation was a landmark of St. Louis, the great warehouse on the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, which was the first home of the Veiled Prophet and also the headquarters of the Old Volunteer Fire Department. As far back as 1865 Captain Christian Peper tried to get an opera house for St. Louis. On November 12, of that year, he, with his attorney, Richard M. Johnson, went to Jefferson City to present to the Legislature a bill for the sale of the State tobacco warehouse to Captain Peper. He planned to build a new opera house on the ground which the building occupied, but they were unsuccessful in their mission, and, strange to say, St. Louis is still without an opera house.

Mr. Peper, with characteristic foresight, acumen and judgment, had realized the advantages possessed by Missouri for tobacco raising and the opportunity that lay within her grasp to assume prominent position among the tobacco producing States. He expended a large amount of money to encourage Missouri farmers to undertake the cultivation of burley, distributing many hundred pounds of seed, but they clung to the inferior grade of Kentucky leaf and consequently were not in a position to capture the market for the finer qualities which they were capable of raising. Since that time, however, many Missouri plantations have entered upon the production of better grades. For more than three decades daily, sales of tobacco were held at the warehouse at Twelfth and Market streets, and they were attended by both foreign and domestic buyers.

Not only the tobacco industry but the cotton trade received impetus from Mr. Peper's public-spirited, effective efforts in its behalf. The first cotton press in the United States was built by him, and, being placed in operation in St. Louis, made the city a center for the cotton trade for many years. The first hydraulic press was built through capital furnished by him, but Mr. Peper consistently refused to apply for patents on this machine, holding that the benefits from the labor of men should be free to mankind. For many years skilled mechanics were retained by him to work out technical and mechanical problems for the improvement of industry, but upon none of the inventions resulting from their efforts would he permit patents to be taken out. Along this same line of belief, in the value of cooperation rather then competition, was his policy of always having his office and factory open to business men in the same lines so that they might gain what benefit was possible from the study of methods and conditions in his plants. His business career of fifty-two years was followed without a partner. This was his choice, and from observation of his life and work one may realize that it would have been exceedingly difficult to have found another business man with his generous and advanced views of practical procedure.

Captain Peper was president of the Broadway Street Railway line for twenty-five years, refusing to accept a salary in this position, and during his presidency brought this line to a high state of efficiency, one of the best managed and most profitable in the United States. He was for thirty-seven years a director of the Fourth National Bank, and was one of the first directors and earliest contributors to the fund for the promotion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was a Lutheran in religious conviction, and the following is one of the many stories illustrating his ready sympathy and guiding sense of brotherhood. One day, while walking on the street, an old couple asked him for direction to the railroad station. They were poorly clad, the days was cold, and as he told them the way to the station he made inquiries and found that they were in poor circumstances. When they left him the old man wore away Captain Peper's overcoat and took with him the additional gift of a ten dollar bill.

Captain Peper married, as a young man of nineteen years, Margaret Dannerman, the ceremony performed at the Church of the Holy Ghost, at Eighth and Walnut streets. Mrs. Peper died February 23, 1880. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Caroline J., who married Frederick Bushman, and had children: Pearl Peper, Christian Peper, Estelle Peper, (now Mrs. Stephen H. Barlow), and Clarence Peper. 2. Fred-

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Harrington M. Thompson

erick C. 3. Charles G. 4. Maggie P., who married Nicholas M. Bell, and had children: Christian Peper, and Marjorie Peper. 5. Adolphus S.

Captain Christian Peper died September 26, 1903. American business annals contain the records of many men who, having gained fortunes in ordinary methods of trade, spent the years of their retirement in the promotion of philanthropic enterprises. Captain Peper's philanthropy, however, found its expression in his everyday life, in the sharing of the means of benefit that came to him with all of his fellows. His life stands as the personification of all that is noblest and best in manhood, and the guarding and treasuring of his memory is a splendid privilege.

THOMPSON, Ffarrington M.,

Attorney-at-Law.

The service that Ffarrington M. Thompson has already rendered to his White Plains, New York, townsfolk and to his Westchester County contemporaries, whether in the educational field, through his profession, or in public office, is that of proven devotion to every civic and community cause, and to the standards of right and justice, as well as of recognition to talent and ability, that he has invariably kept before him. Mr. Thompson has claims to world citizenship through his association with the broad development of the activities of local institutions into still larger fields of present-day usefulness; and that he has proven a trustworthy and reliable leader has many times been revealed both in the direction of the affairs of the offices he has held, and in the share that he has capably borne in the general progress of events, in common with his fellowmen. He is the son of Joseph Thompson, who was one of the earliest school teachers at White Plains, and of Sarah (Glover) Thompson.

Ffarrington M. Thompson was born April 14, 1865, at Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York, and it was in his father's schoolroom that he received his first elements of educational direction, afterwards attending the public schools, and graduating with honors at the high school. He was at all times a careful and painstaking student, and learned languages readily, so that with his appointment as assistant postmaster at White Plains, he found his attainment in that regard of a very practical use. He continued in that office seven years, meantime studying law, evenings and after office hours; and after a time he became a student in the law offices of Lewis C. and William Popham Platt, and on the death of Lewis C. Platt, the senior member of the firm, Mr. Thompson entered into partnership with W. Popham Platt and the firm of Platt & Thompson was for many years well and favorably known as one of the leading firms in Westchester County, the senior member of this firm subsequently being elected District Attorney, County Judge, and a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Ninth Judicial District. Mr. Thompson's own appointment as a member of the Board of Village Trustees as clerk met with general public approval, and he discharged the duties of that office with much tact, so that upon his retirement the board adopted resolutions in which he received commendation for efficiency.

Mr. Thompson was admitted to practice at the bar, September 22, 1887, and in 1893 he was appointed one of the three school commissioners of Westchester County, and this commissioners' district

became the banner one of the county. In 1889 he was elected a justice of the peace, wherein also he performed the duties of police justice; and upon the death of William S. Sterling, a prominent builder, who represented White Plains upon the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Thompson was unanimously elected to that office. He received reëlection to that office several years on the Democratic ticket, though the town was a Republican stronghold; and without a doubt his record as supervisor, prudent and practical, won for him his nomination as mayor of White Plains, to which office, the first mayor of the new city, he was elected in 1916, receiving reelection in 1918. With the dissolution of the law partnership of the firm of Platt & Thompson in 1902, Mr. Thompson has since conducted his large business of attorney alone, and he represents a number of financial institutions, as well as large estates.

Mr. Thompson was one of the first to give his aid in the redemption of the Bronx River from contamination from an open sewer to the present Bronx River Parkway; and he took a foremost interest in the acquisition of property for a State Armory on South Broadway, White Plains, whereon formerly stood the second Court House that was built in Westchester County. This was the site whereon the Declaration of Independence was first read to the people of New York State, July 9, 1776, five days after the announcement of that Declaration by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is to Mr. Thompson's untiring energy that the building upon that plot of one of the finest armories in the State was brought about. Mr. Thompson's mayoralty abilities of the shire town of Westchester County were of the highest order; and he was also an active force in securing for the new city of White Plains a State Normal School, of which project, Hon. George A. Slater, now surrogate of the county, was the originator and founder. Mr. Thompson has always been a champion of every measure intended to secure educational progress to the county. He is an extensive owner of real estate in White Plains, and early contributed largely to real estate development in the city and its neighborhood.

Mr. Thompson's fraternal affiliations are with White Plains Lodge, No. 473, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 53, and White Plains Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Crusader Commandery, Knights Templar, of White Plains; New York Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of the thirty-second degree; the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Masons' Veteran Association; and White Plains Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; and the National Democratic Club; and an honorary member of the Eastside Hose Company.

BARRETT, Henry Robertson,

Attorney.

To a very eminent degree, as well as in a score of practical ways professionally, and at the call of many of the civic needs of town and county, Henry Robertson Barrett possesses the highest qualities of public-spirited citizenship. In behalf of a score of the basic business and financial institutions of White Plains and of Westchester County, New York, as counsel, incorporator and director, he has

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Henry P. Burrett

rendered substantial and progressive benefits to the various communities in this part of the State for his broad comprehension of litigant and judicial matters.

Henry Robertson Barrett was born August 19, 1869, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, son of Joseph and Emma H. (Robertson) Barrett, Joseph Barrett having been a farmer and a school commissioner, and from 1881 to 1905 connected with the New York Custom House. Henry Robertson Barrett attended the District School until 1882, and then spent two years at Bedford Academy, and from 1884 to 1886 he finished his preparatory study at Blair Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey. He entered Lafayette College in 1886, graduating in 1890, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving his degree of Master of Arts there in 1893. Upon his graduation from Lafayette College, Mr. Barrett, on August 26, 1890, began the study of law in the offices of Close & Robertson, at White Plains, being admitted to the bar May 11, 1892, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He remained with this long-established firm until its dissolution in 1894, by the death of the senior partner, Mr. Close; but with the reorganization of the firm as Robertson & Barrett, that partnership continued until the death of County Judge William H. Robertson, December 6, 1898. Afterwards, Mr. Barrett formed a partnership with Monmouth S. Buckbee, a former law student under Judge Robertson, and the firm of Barrett & Buckbee did a large law business throughout Westchester County, New York City, and other sections of the State, thus continuing the law practice of Close & Robertson, which had begun in 1853.

Mr. Barrett's association with the watershed law matters between the city of New York and Westchester and other counties of the Hudson Valley has continued from the time of his admission to practice at the bar, when the city of New York began to acquire such rights to secure its supply of pure water for future needs. Certain property owners of the Titicus Valley then retained the firm of Close & Robertson for the protection of their interests, and Mr. Barrett has therefore shared in the progress of the multiplication and involvment of the cases that have arisen from the beginning. The history of the watershed movement is one with the story of the legal career of Mr. Barrett, and it is thus recounted in its essential outlines as part of this review. The first aggressive action of the city of New York against the watersheds with their lakes, ponds, streams and farms was taken in 1892; and in order that the watersheds at Amawalk, Mount Kisco, and districts in Putnam and Westchester counties might be made safe from possible pollution, the Protection Act was brought about in 1893. Then, in 1894, came the proceedings condemning the old village of Katonah, and which, covering the period of 1895-1897, involved the appointment of commissioners who devoted their energies to the accomplishment of that task. Immediately following came the most extensive of such condemnations, the land involved being all that surrounding the original Croton Lake, and representing a geographical area from Croton-on-the-Hudson to the village of Croton Falls, twenty miles distant in the interior. During a period of twelve years, the hearings and trials of issues were continued in the various courts, and throughout the proceedings Mr. Barrett was foremost in their activities; and in 1895 and 1896 he was representing clients, under the anti-pollution proceedings, in Putnam and Dutchess counties. New York City, like-

wise, at this time seeking to have their vast properties exempt from taxes, began a series of actions with unsuccessful results. In 1905, the Catskill Water Bill, under which the Catskill system was later constructed, was introduced in the Legislature, and it was in that year that New York City made attempt to invade Ulster County on the west side of the Hudson, to project its scheme of water acquisition far to the north. Mr. Barrett was retained by the board of supervisors to guard the county's interests as they might be affected by this great undertaking, and he spent seven weeks at Albany while this legislation was an important feature in Legislature, and he represented many landowners. The bill was passed in the session of 1905, with the result of the acquisition of the watersheds now known as Kensico and Rye Lake, the Bronx River and the route the aqueduct was to take, from Kensico to the Hudson River, and from the Kensico Reservoir to Hill View Reservoir, in Yonkers. New York City still insisting in its claim to be the recipient of tax exempt property, started a series of *certiorari* proceedings in every city and town wherein it was possible for their interest to appear to test the questions the conditions had caused to project themselves into the general scheme.

Besides his general practice of law at White Plains since 1892, Mr. Barrett has frequently been appointed by the courts as referee in matters involving large sums of money; and inclusive of his many legal and civic offices are the following: He is director and counsel of the Kensico Cemetery interests; incorporator and director, and now president of the White Plains Publising Company; owner of the "Reporter"; incorporator and formerly director of the White Plains Building and Loan Association; governor and president of the White Plains Hospital Association; secretary, and later, chairman of the executive committee of the Westchester County Commission of General Safety; counsel for the county treasurer of Westchester County for twenty-five years, and for the sheriff of Westchester County for twenty years; counsel for the Board of Supervisors in many litigations; counsel for many towns in various litigations; corporation counsel for the village of White Plains for six years previous to the incorporation of the city, and he drew the charter of the city of White Plains; one of the incorporators of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce in 1909, and a director since that time and president for two years; member of the advisory board of the Puritan Mortgage Company, New York City; member and chairman of the County Government Commission of Westchester County since 1914; counsel for the Bronx Sewer Commission and Bronx Parkway Commission in various litigations during the course of their respective work; incorporator, director, and counsel for the Citizens' Bank of White Plains since its incorporation in 1907; incorporator and director of the Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage and Title Company since its incorporation, and now vice-president; trustee of the White Plains Home Savings Bank for more than fifteen years; member and secretary of the Committee on Character and Fitness appointed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, to pass on candidates for admission to the bar in the Ninth Judicial District.

Many responsibilities were accepted and gladly borne by Mr. Barrett during the period of the World War, when in the course of his profession, as a native

of the county, and intimately conversant with its topography, he rendered valuable service to county, State and National officials; and he was at all times closely and confidentially allied with the chief peace officer, the sheriff of Westchester County, and his emergency corps.

Mr. Barrett was made a member of the town Republican Comimttee and of the Republican County Committee upon making White Plains his permanent location; and he is now secretary of the county and chairman of the city committees. In 1903 and 1904 he served the village of White Plains as water commissioner; in 1915 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of New York; and during the war period, 1917-1918, he was a member of the district appeal board for the southern district of New York. He is a member of the Westchester County Bar Association; New York State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; White Plains University Club; Gedney Farm Golf Club of White Plains; the Transportation, National, and Republican, and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs of New York City; the Albany Club of Albany; and the Waccabuc Country Club. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Roberston Barrett married, December 6, 1900, at White Plains, New York, Anna Rathbone Parker, daughter of Benajah and Deborah Parker, who died February 17, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett were the parents of five children: 1. Henry Robertson, Jr., born December 30, 1901. 2. Emily Eunice, born February 20, 1903. 3. Ione, born January 10, 1906. 4. Donald, born January 10, 1906. 5. Dorothy Anna, born June 15, 1908.

Mr. Barrett possesses the broadmindedness of a man who has entered actively, cordially, and with a keen and thorough intelligence, upon the fulfillment of the duties of many important public functions. There has never been a day in his life in which he has not performed a work for some organization of his community and State that has added very substantially to some specific, as well as the general progress.

TAME, Alfred George,

Banker.

Identified with the banking business of Cleveland, Ohio, for more than thirty years, during which period he had played an important part in the development of one of the strongest financial institutions in the Buckeye State, Alfred George Tame, at the time of his passing, was senior vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company. He was declared on all sides to have been the possesor of business capacity and traits of personality that made him an outstanding figure in the city's financial life. He was one of the hardest working and most conscientious bankers the city had known in recent years; work was his hobby, and he had never really learned to play in order to reinvigorate his body and to give his mind release from the strain of his arduous and exacting duties.

Alfred George Tame was of an old English family, which was entitled to bear arms:

Arms—Azure, three bars or.
Crest—A cock regaurdant proper.

This branch of the family in America traces back to Job Tame, grandfather of Alfred George Tame, who was born at Hemingford, England, one of a family of three sons. Job Tame was the immigrant ancestor of the American family of Tame, and came to America, settling in Canada.

He was the father of three sons, of whom Alfred F. Tame, father of Alfred George Tame, was one.

Alfred F. Tame was born in Colburg, Canada. He came to Cleveland from Canada during the Civil War. He made his home on Old Root Street when that section was known as "Ohio City." His trade was that of printer, and he was one of the earliest of the craft in Cleveland. He was connected with the Old Leader News Company and afterward with the Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company. He married, at Cleveland, Ellen Latimer, also a native of Canada, and now living, at the age of eighty-two years, with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alfred George Tame, at the latter's residence, No. 1874 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Tame, with their only child, Alfred George, then about five years of age, removed from Cleveland to Akron, Ohio.

Alfred George Tame, born February 7, 1869, died March 26, 1925, attended the public schools of that city, and finished his education at Buchtel College, now known as the University of Akron. Having been graduated in the class of 1890, he first took up newspaper work with every apparent intention of making journalism his life work. He first was a reporter on a newspaper in Akron and afterward on a daily in Cleveland. In 1893 there came a change in his attitude toward newspaper work and he decided to engage in other business. For about two years he was secretary and treasurer of the Seaman Manufacturing Company at Akron, makers of harness and other leather goods. Returning to Cleveland, he entered the employ of the Old Arcade Bank as bookkeeper, where, as he was wont to jocularly remark, his duties consisted in doing "everything." But it was in connection with this new position that Mr. Tame found himself in the calling for which he was to become fitted to bear the responsibilities of high office, for the Old Arcade Bank later became the Euclid Avenue Trust Company, located on Euclid Avenue, adjoining the Opera House, which then stood there, and Mr. Tame was made secretary and treasurer of the new and enlarged bank, having worked his way up through degrees of merited promotion. In 1902 Mr. Tame accepted an invitation to join the staff of the Cleveland Trust Company, of which Mr. Tillson was then the president. But a comparatively short time elapsed before Mr. Tame had demonstarted his worth and capacity, and he was made assistant secretary and treasurer of this progressive and powerful financial institution. Elevation to the senior vice-presidency of the bank came in due time and logically to Mr. Tame, who was declared to be the hardest working banker in the city and his bank's biggest business getter. Mr. Tame having had charge of the construction of the main office of the bank at Euclid Aveneu and East Ninth Street, where he had given himself indefatigably to the doing of the duties in hand, working four nights and six days a week, his health failed, and he made a tour of Europe in the hope of regaining his strength. He returned, greatly benefited by the trip.

Mr. Tame's interests, outside the Cleveland Trust Company, included directorships in the Cleveland Light and Power Company, and the Dow Chemical Company. He was formerly a director of the Wellman-Seaver Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the Rowfant Club, a pioneer of Troop A, and a member of the University, Midday, Country

and Union clubs and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Tame married, in November, 1894, at Norwalk, Ohio, Clara Armstrong, and to them were born five children: 1. Dorothy, married George Newhall, and has two daughters, Mary Eleanor and Elizabeth. 2. Stewart. 3. Alfred George (2). 4. Eleanor. 5. Mary.

Mr. Tame developed a fondness of travel, which his intellectual capacity aided him to enjoy to the utmost. He and Mrs. Tame had visited many interesting places in the United States and in foreign lands, and on their tours he gave rein to his penchant for photography, he and his wife securing many views of peoples and scenes in their travels. Mr. Tame encouraged his desire for select reading, and his fine library was the result of a finely developed taste for the best in literature. So closely confined was he to his banking business that it was a matter of remark among his friends that he should find time for any reading; but he filled little intervals now and again by keeping the company of his favorite authors or even in the atmostphere of his books, now constituting a large and valuable collection. "He was a man who loved his work, and was always happy when thus engaged."

BATTLE, Jesse Mercer,

Chemist.

The original spelling of this name was Battaille, but the records show that in different periods the spelling has been changed to Battel, Battell, and lastly Battle. The name originated in a town in Essex, England, so named from the battle of Hastings, fought in 1066 and won by William the Conqueror; on the spot, later, was erected Battle Abbey. The surname is literally DeBello. The family tradition is that the name originated from Battle Flats, which commemorates the great battle of Stamford Bridge in the year 1440. The American family is of English descent.

Battaille-Battle Arms—Purpure a griffin segreant, within a bordure engrailed or.

Crest—Out of an antique crown or, a dexter arm proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchée in pale gules. (Burke).

(I) John Battle, the first emigrant, came from Yorkshire, England, to what was then broadly known as Virginia. He resided in Nansemond County, Virginia, and on Pasquotank River, North Carolina, owning land there as early as 1663.

(II) William Battle, son of John Battle, was born in Pasquotank, North Carolina. He married and lived in Nansemond County, Virginia.

(III) Elisha Battle, son of William Battle, was born in Nansemond County, Virginia, January 9, 1723. He was a prominent man in Colonial affairs, a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Constitutional Congress at Halifax, 1776, also a member of the Colonial Assembly which adopted the Constitution of North Carolina, 1776; State Senator, 1777; member of the State Convention, 1788, which postponed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, chairman of the committee of the whole. He moved from Virginia to Tar River, North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Sumner, daughter of John Sumner, first cousin to General Jethro Sumner, of General Washington's staff; granddaughter of William Sumner, of Sumner Manor, Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Issue: 1. Sarah, married (first) Jacob Hilliard, (second) Henry Horn, Sr. 2. John. 3. Elizabeth, married Josiah Crudup. 4. Elisha. 5. John. 6. William, of whom

further. 7. Dempsey. 8. Jacob. 9. Jethro.

(IV) William (2) Battle, son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Sumner) Battle, was born in Edgecomb, North Carolina, November 8, 1751, and died there in 1781. He was a wealthy planter. He married Charity Horn, daughter of Henry Horn, who was a member of the State Congress, 1776, which was specially elected to form a constitution for the new State. Issue: 1. Isaac, died young. 2. Joel, of whom further. 3. Anne, married Daniel Ross, and settled in Tennessee. 4. Isaac, married Lucinda May, of Pitt County, North Carolina, and settled in Nashville, Tennessee. Issue: 1. General Joel Allen Battle, State treasurer of Tennessee.

(V) Joel Battle, son of William (2) and Charity (Horn) Battle, was born in Edgecomb County, North Carolina, May 16, 1778, and died at Rockymount, North Carolina, August 25, 1829. He was educated at the University of North Carolina. He was a planter and manufacturer; built in the year 1820 one of the first cotton factories in North Carolina. He married Mary Johnston, daughter of Amos Johnston, one of the largest planters in the county, was State Senator from Pitt County, and presiding justice of the County Court during the Revolutionary War. Amos Johnson married Dorcas Williams. His father, Jacob Johnston, married Mary Waller, and emigrated from Virginia in 1738. Issue of Joel and Mary (Johnston) Battle: 1. William Horn, judge of the Supreme Court, North Carolina; married, and had son, Kemp P., who was State treasurer and president of the University of North Carolina. 2. Richard Henry. 3. Rev. Amos Johnston, of whom further. 4. Katherine. 5. Benjamin Dorsey, married, and had son, Dorsey, who was judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. 6. Christopher Columbus. 7. Susan. 8. Laura.

(VI) Amos Johnston Battle, son of Joel and Mary (Johnston) Battle, was born in Edgecomb County, North Carolina, January 11, 1805, and died at Wilson, North Carolina, September 24, 1870. He was a prominent Baptist preacher. His life was devoted to deeds of charity, and much of his large fortune was spent in building the Baptist Church in Raleigh, North Carolina, and Wake Forest College, at Wake Forest, North Carolina. He married, in 1830, Margaret Hearn Parker, daughter of Weeks and Sabra (Irwin) Parker. Issue: 1. Caroline. 2. Anne Judson. 3. James Thomas. 4. Martha Louisa. 5. Walter R. 6. Kate Johnston. 7. George Boardman. 8. Cullen Andrews. 9. Jesse Mercer, of whom further.

(VII) Jesse Mercer Battle, son of Rev. Amos Johnston and Margaret Hearn (Parker) Battle, was born at Centre Hill, Hertford County, North Carolina, November 10, 1850, and died September 16, 1914. His branch of the family being impoverished by the Civil War, he was forced to relinquish his hope of a university education and content himself with good secondary school training. He made the best possible use of his advantages, and soon became noted for the extensiveness and accuracy of his information. He devoted two years to the study of medicine, but gave it up for lack of money to continue his studies. He also read law all his life and could have been an able jurist, as were so many of his distinguished family, had his preference lead him toward choosing a legal career.

Indulging a marked partiality for medical chemistry he became an adept in pharmacy, and in 1875 came to St. Louis

with a small capital to begin the manufacture of proprietary preparations. He was one of the first makers in this line to publish the exact formulas of his goods on every package and bottle so that they were in no sense patent remedies but appealed to the medical profession on ethical grounds. His energy and business sagacity, aided by the business ability of his partners, S. S. Blackwell and C. A. Battle, rapidly expanded a small enterprise into the present corporation known and respected throughout the business world, in America, Europe, Asia, and the islands of the sea.

He was a Mason, a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Royal Arcanum. In addition to his residence at No. 4463 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, he had comfortable and commodious homes in several places—one in Northport, Michigan, one in Clayton, North Carolina, and one near Clayton, Missouri. His versatility of accomplishments and catholicity of taste were marked. His love for music was a passion, and he never gave up the devotion to this art. He possessed several valuable violins, and was assiduous in his practice as long as he was physically able to play. Many children have listened enraptured to the magic of his fingers as they wakened the soul by the old-fashioned negro melodies from his banjo.

In early life he was a noted horse fancier and kept good stock, but was never a "sport" in the common acceptation of that term. For several years he was an enthusiastic yachtsman and made extensive trips in our northern lakes, up and down the Mississippi River, and its confluents along the shore and among the bays of the Gulf of Mexico and the coast line of the Atlantic frontier. In his last years he retired from business cares and devoted himself to literary pursuits of a biographical and religious character. Among these, "Some Stories of My Life," and "Tributes to My Father and Mother" are particularly pleasing. He was an adherent of the higher criticism in Biblical exposition, a professed evolutionist in science, a sincere Universalist in conviction, and an Independent in politics.

He loved with intense devotion his wife, his only child Helen and her children, Eugene Battle, Margaret Parker, Rosemary, David, John and Richard Lee Battle. One of the severest blows this affectionate man ever received was dealt to him by Providence in 1911, when the beautiful, talented Margaret, her grandfather's idolized pet, sickened and died. The only public office he could ever be induced to fill was one preferred by his friend, Edward A. Noonan, mayor of St. Louis. The position of charity commissioner was somewhat congenial to his natural bend of mind.

Joseph H. Foy, D. D., paid the following tribute to Mr. Battle:

> The newspapers of this city have commented freely and favorably upon the business life and virtues of him whose bodily remains we shall this day commit with tender hands and sorrowing hearts to the keeping of Mother Earth. It remains for his old teacher and former pastor to outline to this audience the real man as he was known to his nearest and dearest in the intimacies of home and social fellowship. He has stepped forth from a rejected tabernacle of clay into a larger liberty. He has carried with him all that he really was and is, and has entered upon an eternal life of progress. But we who still linger among the dead and dying feel an impulsion of love and conscience to voice our assured convictions—nay, our certain knowledge concerning him who has been knighted by the sword of God. We, for a moment left behind, feel that
>
> "Not upon us or ours the 'Solemn Angel' hath evil wrought,
> The funeral anthem is a glad evangel, the good die not;

God called our loved one, but we lose not wholly what He has given,
He lives in thought and deed as truly as he lives in heaven."

I knew Jesse Battle from the year 1860, when he was a lad of ten, until the day of his departure hence in 1914, and I know him still. His friendly, genial, sympathetic disposition impressed me then. He was uncommonly sympathetic and tender hearted, and this characteristic of compassionate impressionableness he retained throughout his busy and useful life.

Homeless dogs on the street feeling their forlorn condition and eagerly scanning the faces of passers-by for a gleam of the friendly tolerance which makes the whole world kin, would instinctively recognize him as a friend and would follow him home. I remember that he had at one time more than twenty canine waifs in friendly sanctuary. He who heareth the young ravens when they cry and whose tender mercies are over all his works must surely have responded with a throb of approving sympathy to this wavelet of tenderness coming from the soul He had created to find its ultimate goal in the Universal Heart.

On his deathbed he shed tears of genuine sorrow on being told that Rex, a favorite collie, had succumbed to disease. He loved all domestic animals about his farm and home, and found sweet recreation in feeding and fondling them. I have known him in former days when he had a stable full of good horses, to face bitter weather on foot or in comfortless street cars rather than expose them to transient suffering.

Not only did he love God's creatures of a lower type than man, but his gentle and generous soul "flowered" out in gracious words and kindly deeds to the brotherhood of calamity and misfortune. I do not hesitate to affirm that he never during his life said to worthy applicants for relief: "Depart, be ye clothed and fed" [by others].

I have never known a man more completely included within the scope of the Lord's invitation recorded in Matthew 25-36 than Jesse Mercer Battle. Listen to it: "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: For I was hungry and you gave me food; I was thirsty and you gave me drink; I was a stranger and you gave me shelter; I was naked and you clothed me; I was sick and you visited me; I was in prison, and you came unto me."

Friends, note the modest reply of these invited ones: "Lord, when saw we Thee hungry and fed Thee? or thirsty, and gave Thee drink? or a stranger and took Thee in? or naked, and clothed Thee? or sick and in prison, and came unto Thee?" And note, too, the King's overwhelmingly assuring response to this timid disclaimer of worthiness for such exalted guestship: "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, you have done it unto me."

Yes, Jesse Battle, the flawless husband, the tender father, grandfather, the loving, Oh! how loving brother, the kind uncle, the ever considerate relative—this princely man, upon whose noble heart God had laid His consecrating hands—to whom blood was thicker than water and kinship not an idle word but a clarion call for help from the edge of battle—this man bears in his spirit hands this royal invitation signed by the Supreme Lover of Souls and Master of our destinies. Will the eternal gates be lifted up and the doors to the Father's house roll asunder as he knocks for admittance? I leave the answer to the souls who have Christ formed within them.

I know one instance among many which gem and star his life. He bought a little house, of four rooms, I believe, with a garden plat attached, and placed therein an aged couple who were God's poor, and no longer able to effectively wage the battle of life. He provided a monthly allowance which swept the terror out of their pathway. There they passed the residue of their lives in the peace of God. When God's beckoning finger touched them and they fell asleep, Mr. Battle telegraphed money for their respectable interment. In the little town which knew and esteemed this venerable couple, lovely and united in their lives and in death not divided, there is not a man or woman who would not indignantly repel the intimation that some credal deficiency would exclude from the heavenly home of this aged couple the man who for ten years had provided an earthly home for them and who had ever been as an angel of God to them.

A few days ago an old man tottered into this house to make inquiry concerning his old "boss'" health. He has long been the recipient of a monthly allowance.

I inquired one day of a colored man who was employed by Mr. Battle in a humble capacity: "What is your opinion of your Boss?" I give you the precise words of his reply: "Dr. Foy, I declare he's the nighest like Christ of any man I ever saw." The employee was right. His boss was "like Christ," not in an ascetic, puritanic or pietistic way, but "like Christ" in making others happy in a rational way.

Jesus offended the primly pious, the austerely

devout, the acerbly religious of His own day by "eating and drinking with sinners," by inaugurating His wondrous mission at a wedding feast in Galilee, and by contributing generously to the innocent good cheer of the occasion. He offended the exclusive Pharisaic, separatistic spirit which dominated his time by ignoring the divinity which even imperial Shakespeare hinted should hedge a king, and moving with sweet and inviting naturalness among the men and women whom He met on the roads as He journeyed, or in the streets and houses of the towns where He taught.

A gentleman, one of the pallbearers here to-day, said to me yesterday: "Jesse was incapable of appearing other then he was." He meant, in a terse way, that no duplicity, no hypocrisy, no double dealing, no Janus-facedness could be found in this man's nature. He was a plain, blunt man and "had" to speak his sincere convictions if directly interrogated. But the Christlike spirit which ruled his nature constrained him to speak the truth (as he saw it) in terms of charity. Only his beloved and honored wife, his devoted daughter and her sweet children, his loving sisters, nieces, nephews, and a few others to whom he opened, because of their congeniality, the innermost sanctuary, the veiled adytum of his essential being, ever knew the depths of tenderness hidden beneath his boyishly boisterous mannerism.

With one or two exceptions he could quote a greater number of exquisite poems than any man I ever knew. If he found in his reading a poem that touched him, it haunted him until he had made it his own through memory.

His jocular "and hail-fellow-well-met" manners sometimes caused the undiscerning to overlook his singularly delicate and refined sensibility. An affecting demonstration of Mr. Battle's good heartedness and refinement of feeling was shown on the occasion of a visit to his home in North Carolina, to a beloved relative in humble circumstances. She had kinfolks in different sections of that State; surmising that she would like to see them and they her, he paid the railroad expenses from their homes and back again of all who could or would accept his hearty invitation to receive his elegant hospitality while enjoying the privilege of seeing a beloved relative long absent from the State.

It is a convincing proof of his great financial ability that he was able to accumulate a competency though swayed by impulses so generously munificent. I met a lady in the East two years ago who said to me with much feeling: "Mr. J. M. Battle, of St. Louis, must be an extremely good man." On inquiring the reason for an opinion so gratifyingly accordant with my own, she told me of a brother who had struggled out West and who finally had reached St. Louis moneyless and friendless. He knew very well by repute the Battles of his native State, and had heard that one of the family had become a successful business man in St. Louis. He sought him out and was cordially received. Three weeks afterward, "clothed and in his right mind," with a through ticket in his pocket, money for incidentals in his purse, and a will strengthened by wise counsels, he was on his homeward way. He is now a reputable citizen.

The brief time allotted me could be consumed by instances of his ready helpfulness to his distressed fellows. I do not believe that a single human being could this day say: "Jesse Battle once deliberately, purposely wronged me." While if the voices of those whom he fed, whom he clothed, whom he sheltered, whom he tided over calamitous crises in life, whom he educated for business usefulness, of those whose dead he buried, of those whose peculations or fraudulent use of favors and privileges he condoned or forgave—if their voices could be blended in one chorus it would, for a little while at least, almost rival the blest voices uttering joy in the land that is fairer than this.

A distinguished lawyer, present with us to-day, said to me yesterday: "I was on the car with my daughter going down town when I saw the notice of death. I could not restrain my tears. My daughter inquired the cause of my agitation. "Daughter," said I, "he was my Sunday school teacher many years ago—he has been my life-long friend—he never met me without putting his arm around me and saying something to cheer and strengthen me. He was a great man." In this judgment I heartily agree. Had he employed his energies along the line of scientific and strictly literary pursuits he would have achieved marked distinction, for he possessed the trinity of brains, energy and will.

On an occasion like this the speaker is expected to outline briefly, at least, the convictions of the deceased in relation to his relationship to God and

a future life. I shall endeavor to meet this reasonable expectation by setting forth Mr. Battle's views in a purely annunciative way. He had firm convictions on religion and did not hesitate to avow them in a kindly, positive way, but his deliverances were free from rancor, and he fraternized cordially with all who tried to cultivate the spirit of Christ in themselves or in others. His hand and purse were open to all such, and he delighted to give hospitable entertainment to all workers in the vineyard of the Lord, however diverse their creeds. I have known at times priests and bishops of an august hierarchy to be his welcome guests; at other times humble backwoods preachers were just as heartily entertained and sent on their way "after a godly sort." He believed in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and exemplified this faith as fully as any man I ever knew. He cherished the hope of a future self-conscious existence of unending progress. He believed that everyone would reap as he had sown, a measure of disciplinary and reformatory retribution, but would eventually yield to the drawing of the great Father soul and find eternal joy and peace. Jesus Christ was to his reverent conception the highest manifestation of the character of God ever vouchsafed to mankind. I have heard him quote approvingly the words of a Revolutionary worthy: "The world is my country, and to do good is my religion." While intellectually unable to assent or consent to all the articles of faith embodied in any system of orthodoxy he proved his love for God by loving and helping the unfortunate of earth.

He was a gentle, lovable man whose tears flowed easily and freely and whose hand opened quickly to relieve the wants and miseries of his fellow creatures. He forgave readily and fully all wrongs personal to himself and cherished no animosities or resentments after the handclasp of proffered reconciliation. He believed in a closer bond of union with the Eternal than that supplied by intellectual formulations of any kind. He was a reverent, prayerful man, for he strictly lived up to the spirit of Pope's universal prayer, and could fearlessly say,

> "The mercy I to others show
> That mercy show to me."

He translated his conceptions of God into helpful deeds to the Father's weary and worn ones vanquished in the battle of life.

When a mere youth he made a public profession of faith in Christ and was baptized by his father, an able and godly minister of the Word. For years he was an efficient deacon and Sunday school worker in the Central Christian Church; afterwards in the Non-sectarian Church. He respected the feelings of others and was tolerant of their "faiths." But as he grew older his views shaped themselves into crystal definiteness, and he was mentally and morally too honest to align himself with any body whose teachings he could not in all respects thoroughly endorse.

With full vision of his simply, sunny life—his prompt and generous helpfulness to all endeared by ties of blood and affinity—to all, indeed, irrespective of race or relationship whose distressful needs touched his generous heart, would not the narrowest religionist accord him full participation in the spirit of Jesus Christ and complete membership in the Great Church of the Human Heart?

"If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of His." But if he have the spirit of Christ —whose is he?

Jesse Mercer Battle has left the world better than he found it. His memory is sacredly enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. We leave him, with supreme confidence, in the hands of Him whose love and mercy he mediated to other souls through his own resplendent virtues.

> Life's race well run,
> Life's work well done,
> Life's crown well won,
> Now comes rest.

Mr. Battle married, October 21, 1873, at Clayton, Johnston County, North Carolina, Laura Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Charles Washington and Candace Hawkins (Turley) Lee (see Lee VIII). They were the parents of one daughter, Helen May, of whom further. Mr. Battle is survived by his widow, daughter and her children, and two sisters: Mrs. Martha Louisa Rhodes, of Wilson, North Carolina, mother of Mrs. Alfred Bevis, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Kate Johnston Foy, likewise of St. Louis. He left many nephews and nieces in North Carolina, all of whom were exceedingly fond of "Uncle Jess" who went regularly once a year to see them. His coming was a gala season to them all.

> He is complete, his work is done,
> So let him sleep in endless rest.

Love's life is only here begun,
Nor is, nor can be fully blest;
It has no room to spread its wings
Amid this crowd of meaner things.

(VIII) Helen May Battle, daughter of Jesse Mercer and Laura Elizabeth (Lee) Battle, was born February 28, 1878. She married, April 5, 1898, Eugene Fleming Smith. Their children are: 1. Eugene Battle, born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 18, 1899; he married Marie Agnes Gross, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Linton) Gross. 2. Margaret Parker, died at the age of ten. 3. Rosemary. 4. John David. 5. Richard Lee Battle.

(The Lee Line).

The name Lee is of common origin with Legh, Leigh, Lys, Lege, Leighe, Lygh, etc., all derived from the Saxon "lay" or "leah," meaning "the pasture or place"; lea is often uesd for meadow.

Arms—Gules, a fesse chequy or and azure, between ten billets argent, four in chief and three, two, one in base.

Crest—On a staff raguly lying fesseways a squirrel sejant proper cracking a nut, from dexter end of staff a hazel branch vert fructed or.

Motto—*Ne incautus futuri.*

The pedigree of this family is one of the oldest registered in the Herald's College, covering about seven hundred and fifty years. Beginning with 1559, it was continued, 1584, by John Lee, of Caton; in 1623, by Sir Humphrey Lee, of Langley, certifying for both branches; in 1623 by Thomas Lee, of Caton, and lastly by William Blackstone Lee.

There are twelve branches of this English family, and there has been some discussion among the biographers of the Virginia branches as to which of these families belonged Colonel Richard Lee, the Virginia emigrant. William Lee, of Stratford House, great-grandson of Colonel Richard Lee, claims the Lees of Shropshire, who had large possessions, many of whom were knighted. Colonel Richard Lee's descent, as follows, was tested by an officer of the College of Arms.

Launcelot Lee, the founder of the Lee family, was originally from France and went to England with William the Conqueror. After the battle of Hastings, a fine estate in County Essex was bestowed upon him.

Lionel Lee raised a company of Cavaliers and accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion in the third crusade, 1192. For gallant conduct at the siege of Acre he was made first Earl of Litchfield, and another estate was bestowed upon him, "Ditchley." The armor worn by Lionel Lee was placed in the Moore Armory in the Tower of London.

Richard Lee accompanied the Earl of Surrey in his expedition against the Scotch, 1542. Two of the family were Knights Companions of the Garter, and their banners, surmounted by the Lee arms, were placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

(I) Colonel Richard Lee, a younger son of the house of Litchfield, emigrated to America, in 1641, during the reign of King Charles, as secretary of the colony of Virginia, and one of the King's Privy Council. He was "a distinguished gentleman, a loyal cavalier, and Secretary of State of Virginia." It is said that his picture may be seen at Caton, the seat of Launcelot Lee. He is represented as "of good stature, comely visage, enterprising genius, sound mind, vigorous spirit and generous nature." Upon his first visit to Virginia, he made a large settlement of one thousand acres in York County, Virginia, 1642, and named it "Paradise." His wife is named in the patent Anne Lee, whose picture in the book "Lee of Virginia" shows her to be a lady of quality, and this tract was afterward willed to his

second son, Richard Lee. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, and in his land patents he is designated as "Colonel," "Secretary of State," "Counsellor of State," etc. He made two settlements in Virginia. In 1663, while in England for the education of his children, he made a will ordering the sale of his English estate and the settlement of his children in America; his location in England, shown by the opening sentence, "I, Col. Richard Lee, of Virginia, lately of Stratford, Langton Co., Essex." He wills his estate to his three oldest sons, John, Richard and Hancock, and thousands of acres of land on the Potomac in Virginia to his wife and five younger children, William, Hancock, Betsey, Anne and Charles, the will probated 1664-65. He married (second) Elizabeth Langdon, daughter of Walter Langdon, of County Cornwall. The homestead in Northumberland County was called "Dividing Creek."

[The following pedigree of the Lees was compiled by Rev. Frederick George Lee, Doctor of Civil Laws, Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, and Hon. D. D. of Washington-Lee University of Virginia:

(I) Sir John Lee, of Winbury, County Chester, by wife, Isabella, daughter of Ralph Dutton, had

(II) John Lee, who, by wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fowelhurst, of Crowe, County Stafford, had

(III) Thomas Lee, who, by wife, Alice, daughter of Sir John Aston, of Aston Hall, County Chester, had

(IV) John, Baron de la Lee, County Bucks, and of Lee Hall, County Chester, by wife, Margaret Hocknell, of Hocknell Hall, County Chester, had

(V) Benedict Lee, of Quarrendon, County Bucks, 1441, fifth son, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wood, County Bucks, and had

(VI) Richard Lee, eldest son and heir, will dated November 20, 1499, married Elizabeth, and had

(VII) Benedict Lee, of Hullcot, County Bucks, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cheyne, of Chesham Bois, County Bucks, had

(VIII) Robert Lee, born in Parish of Drayton-Beauchamp, 1543, knighted, died August 20, 1616; wife, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Piggott, of Beachampton, County Bucks, had

(IX) Richard Lee, seventh son, emigrated to Virginia from Stratford-Langdon. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Langdon, of County Cornwall, had

(X) Richard Lee, counsellor, landholder in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where he built a mansion called "Ditchley," after the chief seat in England; died March 12, 1714. His wife, Letitia, born 1657, daughter of Henry Corbin, of Worcester, England, died 1706. Their children were: Richard Lee, son and heir of Ditchley; Philip Lee, Frances Lee, Thomas Lee, father of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

Henry Lee, of Stratford-Langton, married a daughter of Richard Bland, of Jordan, Virginia, and had

Henry Lee, who married, 1753, Lucy, daughter of Charles Grymes, "Gent." and had

Henry Lee, son and heir, born at Stratford-Langton, 1756, a general of the Revolution, died 1818. His second wife, Ann, daughter of Charles Carter, of Virginia, died 1829. Their son was

General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., born at Stratford House, Westmoreland, Virginia, January 19, 1807, died October 12, 1870.]

(II) Richard (2) Lee, son of Colonel Richard (1) and Anne Lee, who became heir to his father's titles and estates, was known as the Counsellor (No. X), born at "Paradise" 1647, died at "Mt. Pleasant" 1714. He married, 1674, Letitia Corbin, born 1657, died 1706, daughter of Henry and Alice (Eltonhead) Corbin, of two noble English houses. They had among other children: 1. Richard. 2. Frances. 3. Thomas, father of Arthur, Richard Henry, William and Francis Lightfoot Lee. 4. Henry, the ancestor of General Robert E. Lee. 5. Philip, of whom further.

(III) Philip Lee, son of Richard (2) and Letitia (Corbin) Lee, was born at "Paradise," Virginia, in 1681, and died at

Blenheim, Prince George County, Maryland, in April, 1744. He moved to Maryland in 1700, was member of Congress and justice, and had large estates. Three governors of Maryland descended from him: Governors Plater, Thomas Sim Lee, and John Lee Carroll. He married (first) at "Brookfield," Prince George County, Maryland, 1706, Sarah Brooke, (see Brooke I), daughter of Hon. Colonel Thomas Brooke, and wife, Barbara Dent (Addison) Brooke, daughter of Thomas Dent and wife, Barbara (Wilkins) Dent, who afterward married Colonel John Addison. She died in 1724, leaving by will to her "younger son, Arthur Lee," all of the land given her by her father, "Thomas Brooke, gentleman." Philip Lee married (second) Elizabeth Sewell, widow of Henry Sewell. Issue by first wife: 1. Richard. 2. Francis. 3. Philip. 4. Thomas. 5. Anne. 6. Sarah. 7. Eleanor. 8. Arthur, of whom further. Issue by second wife: 9. Hannah. 10. Lettice. 11. Elizabeth. 12. Alice. 13. Hancock. 14. John. 15. Corbin. 16. George. 17. Margaret.

(IV) Captain Arthur Lee, son of Philip and Sarah (Brooke) Lee, was born at Blenheim about 1718, and died in Charles County, Maryland, in 1760. He was a delegate to the Council of Charles County, and captain of Militia (Maryland Archives). He married, before 1740, Charity (Hanson) Howard, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson, of "Greenhill," Charles County, Maryland (see Hanson IV). He left no will, but his brother, Thomas Lee, in his will, left the reversion of some land, "to my nephew, Arthur Lee, son of Capt. Arthur Lee." ("Lees of Virginia.")

(V) Arthur (2) Lee, son of Captain Arthur (1) and Charity (Hanson-Howard) Lee, was born in Charles County, Maryland. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and after the war moved to Edgecomb County, North Carolina, where he died. He married a Miss Lightfoot, and the old family Bible, in the possession of John Arthur Lee, about fifty years ago, records his children as follows: 1. Arthur. 2. Simon. 3. Jesse. 4. Charles, of whom further. 5. Sarah.

(VI) Charles Lee, son of Arthur (2) and ——— (Lightfoot) Lee, was born in Edgecomb County, North Carolina, about 1770, and died near Raleigh, North Carolina. He married, 1792 or 1793, Sarah Butler. Issue: 1. John Arthur. 2. Charles Washington, of whom further. 3. William Sidney. 4. Elizabeth Stringfield.

(VII) Charles Washington Lee, son of Charles and Sarah (Butler) Lee, was born in Edgecomb County, North Carolina, July 31, 1798, and died in Clayton, Johnston County North Carolina, December 24, 1861. He was sheriff and justice of the peace. He married (first) in Wake County, North Carolina, Candace Hinton, daughter of John and Esther Hinton. He married (second), December 14, 1847, Candace Hawkins Turley (see Turley IV). Issue by first wife: 1. John William, born January 12, 1822; married Trilla Jones, of Johnston County, North Carolina, and died October 12, 1852. 2. Addison C., born November 17, 1824, died October 7, 1852; married Mary Smith, of Wake County, North Carolina. Issue: i. Thomas, married Bettie Hood, of Raleigh, and had children, Henry and Caswell. ii. James, married Jennie Dood, of Wake County, and died in 1870. iii. Charles Edward, married, in 1873, Julia Jordan, of Orange County, North Carolina, and died in 1887; children: Frank, Aurelia Belle, Ralph, Annie and Bessie Battle, all of whom lived in Asheville, North Carolina, except Aurelia Belle,

who married Charles Edward Brewer, of Newark, New Jersey, October, 1900. 3. Bythan Decatur, born in Johnston County, North Carolina, July 26, 1827; married Elizabeth Brannum, of Johnston County, North Carolina; children: Richard Henry, Claudius, and Mary, all of whom married and resided in Johnston County. 4. Florianna Jane, born October 18, 1830, died October, 1834. 5. Romulus Augustus, born October 22, 1832, died October, 1834. 6. Marion Washington, born August 25, 1834; married Margaret Jordan, of Johnston County, North Carolina; children: Lucy Ann and William Henry; both married and resided in Johnston County. 7. Vensarilla, born August 26, 1836; married, in 1863, in Raleigh, North Carolina, Henry Thomas Clawson, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died in 1897; she resided in Newark, New Jersey. 8. Reuben Troy, born December 7, 1841; married, 1868, Elizabeth Parrish, of Johnston County, North Carolina; children: Aurelia and William Henry. Issue by second wife: 9. Cornelia Frances, born February 22, 1849; married Ashley Horn, of Clayton, State Senator and prominent in politics. Issue: i. William Henry. ii. Millie Lee, married Eugene Herbert McCullers, and resided in St. Louis; one child, Melba. iii. Charles Whitehurst, married Bessie Belvin, of Raleigh, North Carolina; one child, Ashley. 10. Charles Robert, born April 22, 1850; married Mary Elizabeth Lyon Durham; had two children, who died young. They removed from Clayton, North Carolina, to St. Louis, Missouri. 11. Laura Elizabeth, of whom further.

(VIII) Laura Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Charles Washington and Candace Hawkins (Turley) Lee, was born near Clayton, Johnston County, North Carolina, January 26, 1855. She married there, October 21, 1873, Jesse Mercer Battle, of Wilson, North Carolina (see Battle VII).

(The Hanson Line).

Arms—Azure a cross a betonee, cantoned by four fluers-de-lis argent.

Crest—A martlet proper.

Motto—*Sola virtus invicta.*

The earliest record of the Hanson line is of Roger de Rastrick, seated at Rastrick in the parish of Halifax, York County, England, 1251. He left three sons, Hugh, of Sinlands, Rev. John and Simon de Rastrick. Hugh and his wife, Agnes, living in 1257, had sons, John and William. John de Rastrick and wife, Agnes, left a son, John, whose eldest son, Henry, left a son, John de Rastrick, who, in the year 1330, assumed the surname Hanson (Henry's son, abbreviated), and signed his name John Hanson to a deed 1337. He married Alice de Woodhouse, daughter of Henry de Woodhouse, granddaughter and heiress of Alexander de Woodhouse, by his wife, Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Foothill, and had a son, John Hanson, of Woodhouse, who married Cicely de Windebanke, and left a son, John, who married Cicely, daughter of John Ravenshaw, and left a son, John Hanson, who married Catharine, daughter of John Brooke (whose wife was a great-grandchild of Thomas Beaumont, of Whitely), and left a son, John, who married Agnes Saville, eldest daughter of John Saville, Esq., of New Hall, and wife, Margery, daughter of John Gledhill, and left sons, John, of Newhouse, born 1517, Edward, of Nether Hall, born 1520, and Thomas, of Rastrick, who married Janet Gledhill, daughter of John Gledhill, of Little-even, in Barkisland, and had sons, Roger, Thomas, of Rastrick, John, of London, and Robert, of Rastrick. John, of London, married Frances Pritchard,

daughter of John Pritchard, and had sons, John, Thomas and Edward. John Hanson, son of John and Frances (Pritchard) Hanson, while making a tour of Sweden, fell in love with and married a Swedish lady closely connected with the royal family. They both died young, leaving a son who was reared in familiar intimacy with Gustavus Adolphus. He entered the army, served with credit, rose to the rank of colonel, and was always retained near the royal person in action. While defending and attempting to shield his king he fell, slain in battle with Gustavus Adolphus at Lutzen, 1632. He left four sons, Andrew, Randal, William and John Hanson, who were taken under the protection of the royal family of Sweden. In 1642 Queen Christina placed them under the care of Lieutenant-Colonel Printz, governor of New Sweden, with whom they came to the Delaware and remained on Tinicum Island until 1653, when they came to Kent Island. Colonel Hanson, of the Swedish Army, was authorized to bear a coat-of-arms, given on a perceding page, which is retained by his descendants to the present day. "It was appropriate for a Christian Soldier, and the cause for which he died, religious liberty."

(I) Colonel John Hanson, youngest son, was born in Sweden, in 1630, came to New Sweden on the Delaware, 1642, removed to Maryland in 1653, settling in Charles County finally, where he died, "a planter of Charles County." Issue: 1. Benjamin. 2. Robert. 3. Mary, married Rev. William McConiche. 4. Anne. 5. Sarah. 6. John, of whom further. 7. Samuel.

(II) Hon. John (2) Hanson, son of Colonel John (1) Hanson, was a distinguished son of Maryland, and by the action of the State Legislature was honored by a statue in the hall of the Capitol at Washington. His daughter Dorothy married Richard Harrison and was the mother of Robert Hanson Harrison, military secretary to General Washington, with the rank of colonel, and later a member of the Supreme Court of the United States under appointment of President Washington.

(III) Samuel Hanson, son of Hon. John (2) Hanson, represented Charles County in the Assembly for 1716-28. He resided at Greenhill, Charles County, Maryland. His will, dated 1740, mentions his daughter, "Charity, wife of Arthur Lee." The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth. Their son, Hon. John Hanson, was president of Congress.

(IV) Charity Hanson, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson, married, as her second husband, Captain Arthur Lee, of Charles County, Maryland (see Lee IV).

(The Turley Line).

(I) Thomas Turley came from Ireland when a child and settled with his parents in the Colony of Virginia. He was a patriot of the Revolution, serving from the beginning to the close of the war at Yorktown, where he was made an invalid for life by the bursting of a British shell near his head. He married a Miss Holliday, daughter of Talbot Holliday, (see Holliday III), from Maryland, whose family were the original owners of what is still known as Holliday Square in Baltimore. He left children, among them four sons, one of whom remained in Virginia, one settled in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, and Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas (2) Turley, son of Thomas Turley, settled first in Wayne County, then moved to Johnston County, North Carolina.

(III) John F. Turley, son of Thomas (2) Turley, married Grace, surname un-

known, and had two children, one of whom was Candace Hawkins, of whom further.

(IV) Candace Hawkins Turley, daughter of John F. and Grace Turley, a woman of great beauty and fine executive ability, married, December 14, 1847, Charles Washington Lee (see Lee IV).

(The Holliday Line).

(I) Colonel Thomas Hollyday, a kinsman of Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord Mayor of London, 1605, married Mary Truman, of England, and settled in Prince George County, Maryland, where he died in 1703, leaving sons: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Colonel Leonard, of Brookfield, Prince George County.

(II) Hon. James Hollyday, of Readburne, Queen Anne County, Maryland, was born June 18, 1696, and died in 1747. He married, May 3, 1720, Mrs. Sarah Covington Lloyd (widow), and had children: 1. James, the eminent lawyer and Colonial statesman. 2. Henry, of whom further. 3. Talbot, of whom further. 4. Sarah.

(III) Henry Holliday, as the name is now spelled, born March 9, 1725, died November 4, 1789. He resided at "Ratcliffe."

(III) Talbot Holliday married, December 9, 1749, Anna Maria Robbins, daughter of George and Henrietta Maria (Tilghman) Robbins, of "Peach Blossoms." Children: 1. Henrietta Maria. 2. Sarah. 3. Anna Maria. 4. James. 5. Thomas. 6. Rebecca. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Henry. 9. Margaret.

One of the daughters, probably Anna Maria, born December 9, 1756, became the wife of Thomas Turley, the Revolutionary Patriot (see Turley I).

(The Brooke Line).

(I) Sarah (Brooke) Lee, wife of Philip Lee (see Lee II), of Blenheim, Prince George County, Maryland, was a daughter of Hon. Colonel Thomas Brooke, son of Major Thomas Brooke, of the Provincial forces against the Indians, and member of the General Assembly in 1659. The wife of Major Thomas Brooke was Eleanor, daughter of Hon Richard Hatton, of England, sister of Hon. Thomas Hatton, of North Carolina, who fell in the battle of Annapolis.

(II) Hon. Colonel Thomas Brooke was the grandson of Commander Robert Brooke, to whom was assigned the entire county as deputy-governor. His estates, "De la Brooke" and "Brooke Place," are two of the most noted in Maryland. A long and distinguished line of Brookes in Englands has been traced and tested. They all bear arms.

Revolutionary Records.

Arthur Lee, Revolutionary soldier.

Thomas Turley, Revolutionary soldier.

Francis Lightfoot Lee (1734-1797), signer of the Declaration of Independence.

William Lee (1739-1795), diplomatist during the Revolution.

Colonial Records.

Elisha Battle, member of Provincial Congress and of the Constitutional Congress of 1776.

Henry Horn, member of State Congress, 1776.

Amos Johnston, presiding justice, State Senator from Pitt County, North Carolina.

Colonel Richard Lee, burgess from York County, 1647, from Northumberland, 1651; chief councilor, 1653; Secretary of State.

Philip Lee, member of Congress from Maryland, and justice.

Arthur Lee, delegate to Council from Charles County.

Major Thomas Brooke, of Provincial Forces, member of General Assembly, 1659.

Hon. Colonel Thomas Brooke, Deputy Governor.

Hon John Hanson, of Maryland.

Samuel Hanson, Assemblyman for Charles County, 1716-28.

KEPPELMAN, John H.,

Man of Varied Activities.

Keppelman-Van Keppel- Von Keppel Arms—Per fess argent and sable, in chief a man issuant, habited gules, wearing a pointed cap of the same,

and holding a sword of the first, garnished or; in base a lion passant of the last.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet the man issuant, between a pair of wings, the dexter per fess gules and argent, the sinister or and sable.

Mantling—Dexter, or and sable; sinister, argent and gules.

Seldom is a city more deeply moved by grief than was the case in Reading on August 9, 1924, when John H. Keppelman passed from a life of signal devotion to civic duty and individual effort. The outstanding position attained by this upright and worthy citizen gave him a wide influence in the progress of city, county and Commonwealth, while to the group which came in close personal touch with his varied and far-seeing activities his entire life was a record of extraordinary usefulness—an example honored in countless cases by the sincere compliment of emulation. The phase of his career most clearly recognized, and perhaps most significant to the general well-being, was his unfailing attitude of interest in and benevolence towards others. Mr. Keppelman was a singularly selfless man. His laurels of achievement were striven for and won in the promotion of the public good, and no effort so fully aroused his enthusiasm or absorbed his energies as did the many movements which he instituted or led looking towards the public good. He was universally known in this city and as universally esteemed and beloved.

The Keppelman name is one of great honor in Germany, and John Keppelman, grandfather of John H. Keppelman, was a distinguished soldier, who fought under Napoleon. Participating in the battle of Wagram with signal courage, John Keppelman was awarded two medals in honor of his service to the cause and his valor in action. These medals are now in the possession of his descendants and comprise one of their most highly prized heirlooms. John Keppelman died at forty-six years of age, but his wife survived for many years, living to the great age of ninety years. They were the parents of four children, their son, John Joseph Conrad Keppelman, having been the only one to become a resident of the United States.

John Joseph Conrad Keppelman, son of John Keppelman, and father of John H. Keppelman, was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1827, and there learned the trade of locksmith. At the age of twenty-one he left home and country to come to America, and for a time resided at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Shortly afterward he came to Reading and here became largely successful in the foundry business, conducting an extensive interest over a period of many years. He maintained and operated three plants, one on North Sixth Street, another on North Fifth Street, and a third in the locality known as Riverside. He died in 1909. His name is still remembered and honored both in business and social circles in Reading. He married Christiana Bower, daughter of John and Wilhemina (Beltz) Bower, and they were the parents of ten children: 1. William, who married Ella Brown. 2. John H., of further mention. 3. Emma, who married Dr. Samuel Ermentrout. 4. Edward, who married Ella Beacher. 5. Howard, who married Ida Seiders. 6. Ida, who married Joseph Veasey. 7. Katharine, who married Dr. F. X. Wolf. 8. Albert, who married Catharine Schroeder. 9. Theodore, who married Sallie Rowe. 10. Florence, now the wife of Howard Frees. Christiana Keppelman, the mother of these children, is still living and is ninety-two years of age.

John H. Keppelman, son of John Joseph Conrad and Christiana (Bower) Keppel-

man, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1853. Receiving his education in the public schools there, he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1870. He then learned a practical trade, that of moulder, in his father's foundry. Following his trade for some nine years, Mr. Keppelman then became identified with the public service in the capacity of city clerk of Reading, which office he ably filled from 1879 to 1884. Later, in 1887, he accepted the office of superintendent of the Consumers' Gas Company, which is one of the widely important enterprises of the city of Reading, and Mr. Keppelman's responsibilities were of an exacting nature. He nevertheless, went forward with efficiency and ability, his supervision of the activities of the concern counting in a large measure for the daily welfare of the people through the excellent service which they received. His associates in the organization, without exception, held him in the highest regard, while in business circles his administration of its affairs was commended in the highest terms. Mr. Keppelman filled various other public responsibilities, having served as councilman from the Sixth Ward from 1885 to 1897, the early part of that period in the Common Council, but the latter eight years in the Select body. Mr. Keppelman's alert attention to the needs of the people always constituted a determining factor in his activities, and during this period of twelve years he did much to improve conditions, especially in fostering and bringing to successful accomplishment such important necessities as the early sewer system and the paving of the streets. Of this early civic leadership a local daily newspaper said in an extended review of his life:

Doubtless the most notable service rendered Reading by the late John H. Keppelman during his career of twenty years as a city official was the movement which he fathered and which resulted in the first paved streets and the first house sewers being installed here.

From the time that he began his career as a public official with his election as city clerk, Mr. Keppelman applied himself diligently to an exhaustive study of municipal matters. His wide knowledge of city affairs was recognized throughout the State, and he frequently was consulted and his opinions obtained on many important questions dealing with municipal government.

When he began his career as a public official Reading was just about in its formative period as a municipality. Mr. Keppelman was quick to see the necessity for beginning permanent public improvements and much of his time and effort as a public official was devoted to this end.

A loyal Democrat since the attainment of his majority, Mr. Keppelman held the public good above merely partisan consideration, and was therefore never considered a politican rather a servant of the people. On many occasions his colleagues in civic endeavor tried to persuade him to accept the nomination for mayor of the city of Reading, but he consistently declined this honor, although among his friends it was felt that his eminent qualifications for this position made his reluctance to accept it a regrettable fact. A characteristic phase of Mr. Keppelman's usefulness in whatever matter engaged his attention was his minute thoroughness. No proposal for civic projects or public works could be brought to his attention without his informing himself exhaustively regarding every aspect of its cost, its value to the municipality, its probable permanence and its general feasibility. Another important public service which he rendered was his promotion and championship of the filtering of the city's water supply, which involved a loan of $500,000, and it was unquestionably due, in a great measure, to his ceaseless labors that it was accomplished. That was done in 1907, and

some three years later he made many stirring speeches for the loan of $1,275,000 then proposed for general public improvements.

No record of Mr. Keppelman's usefulness as a citizen would be complete without mention of his first service of a public nature. Always appreciative of his own educational opportunities, although these were limited to the public schools, Mr. Keppelman opened, almost immediately following his graduation, an evening school for young men. He chose a location in the northwestern part of the city, which was then known as Ricktown. There centered the brick yards and other industrial plants, where much cheap labor was employed, principally youths under the majority, who had little or no education. He took over the direction of their part time studies in this way, and such was his kindly brotherly attitude and manner that they made of him their friend and confidant in many of their problems outside of the school routine. It is said that a great number of these young men now trace their subsequent success to this benevolent work carried on by a youth, who at that time was one of their age. This enterprise was the more noteworthy, considering the fact that educational legislation was then a matter undreamed of and no opportunities were available for this stratum of society. The Nursery Literary Association, which was one of the influential organizations in educational affairs in Reading for many years, was the direct outgrowth of this early school conducted by Mr. Keppelman. Many instances of the good which he did could be enumerated in detail, were it not for the fact that his extensive benevolences and charities were never heralded and rarely acknowledged even among his closest friends.

Fraternally, he became affiliated, in 1881, with Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, Free and Accepted Masons, of which his father was the founder and first Master, and he later became affiliated with the various Scottish Rite bodies of the order, including Harrisburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Reading, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Wyomissing Club. Mr. Keppelman, himself, was a leading spirit in the organization of Reading Council, Royal Arcanum, which is now one of the thriving fraternal orders of this city. He served as president of the Board of Trade for a number of years, was long a director of the First National Bank, was a director of the Colonial Trust Company, served for a number of years on the board of managers of the Reading Public Library, and was president, manager and a director of the Consumers' Gas Company. Mr. Keppelman was one of the fore-members of the Keystone Hook & Ladder Company, and so highly was he regarded in this organization that the hall and apparatus of the company were draped in mourning for thirty days following his death. One of his great services to the community was his activity as a director of the Reading-Berks County Safety Council and that body, shortly after his decease, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the board of directors of the Reading-Berks County Safety Council has learned, with regret, of the death of Mr. John H. Keppelman;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board record its appreciation of Mr. Keppelman's service to this community both as a public official and private citizen, his leadership in business and particularly his interest in public safety as manifested in his work as president of this organization, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Reading-Berks County Safety Council offer to his family its sincere sympathy.

Many personal expressions of the esteem and affection borne toward this remarkable man among his contemporaries were brought out by his death, of which the following, from a lifelong friend, finds place in this record:

His grasp on detail during the entire period of his incumbency of the office of city clerk made him of marked value in that position, and his knowledge of city affairs has probably never been excelled by any predecessor or successor. He carried that thoroughness into the work of his later years, a trait that gave him the highest position in the company whose destiny he guided for a number of years.

It falls to the lot of few executives to be held in greater esteem by those under them than was the portion of Mr. Keppelman. The Consumers' Gas Company had no labor troubles under his leadership. Every employee regarded him as a personal friend, to whom they went in time of trouble, and no appeal was ever disregarded by him. Only a few of his closest personal friends had even a faint idea of his charities, which were legion.

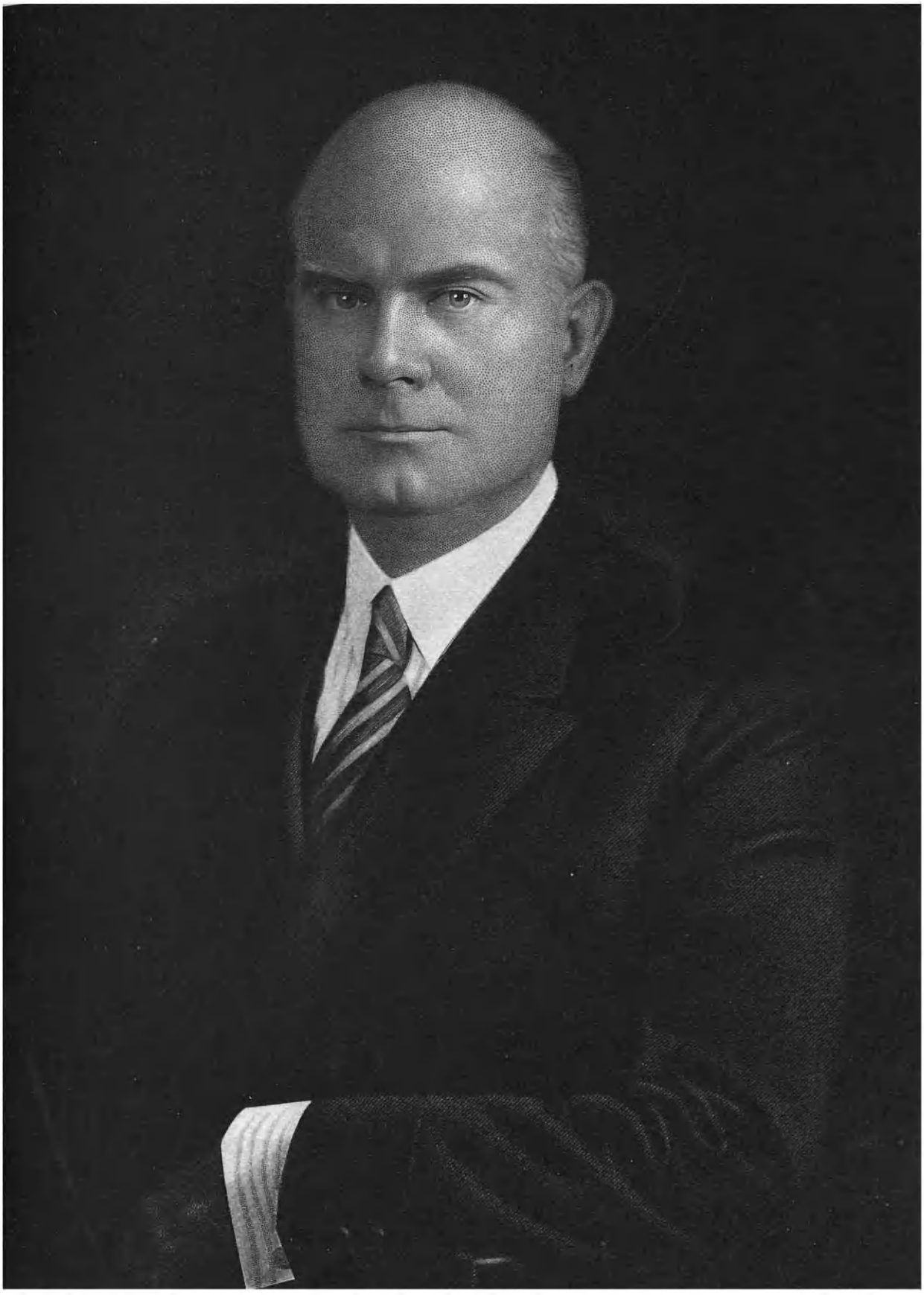
John H. Keppelman married, in 1876, Mary E. Arthur, of Reading, daughter of Colonel John E. and Rebecca P. (Moyer) Arthur. Mrs. Keppelman preceded her husband in death by two years, having died August 10, 1922. Their children were three, and are: 1. John Arthur, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Edith, deceased in infancy. 3. Robert, who passed away in the flower of his youth.

KEPPELMAN, John Arthur,

Noted Lawyer.

In presenting to the public the representative men of Reading and the State of Pennsylvania, who by superior force of character and energy, together with a combination of qualities of natural ability and excellence have made themselves conspicuous and commanding in public and private life, we have no finer example to present than John Arthur Keppelman, a leading attorney of Reading, Pennsylvania. Not only has he risen high in his profession in Pennsylvania, but he also possesses those excellencies of human nature that make men worthy of the highest regard among their fellowmen in their daily contact with each other. Mr. Keppelman is a self-made man in the truest and best sense of the word. His professional life is always a full and busy one, his everyday affairs making heavy demands upon his time, yet he never shrinks from his duty as a citizen on his obligation to his State and Nation.

John Arthur Keppelman was born in Reading, June 18, 1877, and after receiving there a public school education graduated with honors from the High School for Boys with the class of 1895, of which he was the class orator. Preparatory to entering Yale University he entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1897. He entered Yale in 1897 and graduated there in 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At Andover and at Yale he was one of the most prominent men of his time. He was well known as a scholar and an athlete, was awarded prizes for oratory and literary work, and he belonged to the most exclusive undergraduate societies at Yale, notably Skull and Bones, probably the most highly regarded college secret society in the United States. He was socially prominent at Yale, and took a leading part in maintaining the ideals of that institution. Ever since graduation he has maintained the keenest interest in his preparatory school and his *alma mater*, and has been instrumental in sending a number of boys to both. From Yale he went to Harvard University in 1901, and graduated from the Harvard Law School



Keppelman
(KEPPLEMAN)

in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Intending to permanently practice his profession in New York City, he entered the offices of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett there in 1904, and while with them was identified with the organization and management of some of the largest and most prosperous corporation and public utilities in the country. He remained with them until 1907, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1906. Though rising steadily in his profession in New York he yielded to the persuasion of his family to establish himself in Reading, and giving up the promise of a brilliant career in New York he came to Reading in 1907, where, after a brief association with the late Isaac Hiester, Esq., he was admitted to the Pennsylvania and Berks County bars in 1907. He opened his own offices in Reading in 1907, and this city has since been the center of his professional and business activities. His early practice was general in character, tending later to specialization in corporation law, in which field he has attained the reputation of one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania bar.

Mr. Keppelman's professional and business activities are wide and varied. He has been identified with some of the most important litigations in Southeastern Pennsylvania. He has been and is counsel for numerous manufacturing and industrial corporations, banks, and public utilities, including gas, street railway, electric, and water companies, in some of which he is also a director and an officer. He was instrumental in the drafting of the Public Service Company Law of Pennsylvania and other legislation affecting public service companies. He is regarded as an authority on public service company law in Pennsylvania.

It was through Mr. Keppelman's efforts that the first extension of Reading's territorial boundaries in fifty years was made by the annexation of an extensive outlying district now constituting the eighteenth ward. The precedent he established was used in subsequent annexations. In 1918, 1919 and 1920 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. During the World War he was Federal Food Administrator for Berks County, and in that capacity succeeded in cementing the people of the County in a common purpose to conserve food products with loyalty to the Federal administration. Recently he was appointed chairman of the Citizens' Committee having in charge the first National Defense Day celebration, which was a signal success and which firmly established the purposes of that day. He was a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been for some years a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and has been the representative of the Reading Chamber of Commerce and the city of Reading at its annual conventions.

Mr. Keppelman is an ardent sportsman. He recently organized the Berks County Rod and Gun Association, and through it has been able to replenish the fields and streams of Berks County with game and fish. As a book-lover he is widely known, and he has what is probably one of the finest private libraries in Pennsylvania. He has devoted much time to the selection of original editions and rare buildings.

Mr. Keppelman has delivered many public and semi-public addresses upon political and literary subjects. He is a gifted public speaker, and possesses singular charm and magnetism. His addresses are full of inspiration and evi-

dences of unusual culture. His public utterances are free from equivocation and are marked by directness of statement and conviction.

Upon the death of Mr. Keppelman's father, August 9, 1924, he was chosen as president of the Consumers' Gas Company, of which he was formerly a director and general counsel. His knowledge of public service companies, his grasp of local conditions, and the high respect which is held for him by the people of Reading make him especially fitted to fill this responsible position.

Mr. Keppelman is a member of the American, Pennsylvania, and Berks County Bar associations, Yale Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Wyomissing Club, the Berkshire Country Club, the Yale Clubs of Philadelphia and New York, the University Clubs of Reading and Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Historical Society of Berks County, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science of New York, Reading Chamber of Commerce, Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania, Congressional Country Club of Washington, American Economic Association, American Society of International Law, and numerous other associations. He is also a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 435, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master, the Scottish Rite Bodies, Chapter and Commandery, and Council, and Rajah Temple. He is also a member of Reading Lodge, No. 155, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In National and State politics he is a Republican, and though he has been independent in local politics, has never cared to accept office, but has preferred to devote his time to professional and business affairs. He is an Episcopalian, and is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, of Reading.

On March 19, 1907, Mr. Keppelman married Harriet May Sternbergh, daughter of the late James Hervey Sternbergh, president of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, which was later purchased by the Bethlehem Steel Company, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. and Mrs. Keppelman have had five children, all boys, four of whom are living, as follows: John Arthur, Jr., Arthur Conrad, Richard Schuyler and Robert May. Pearl Lambert died in 1914. They have a most ideal family life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keppelman are firm believers in living their daily lives with their children, and their relations with their children are an example to the community.

STERNBERGH, James Hervey,

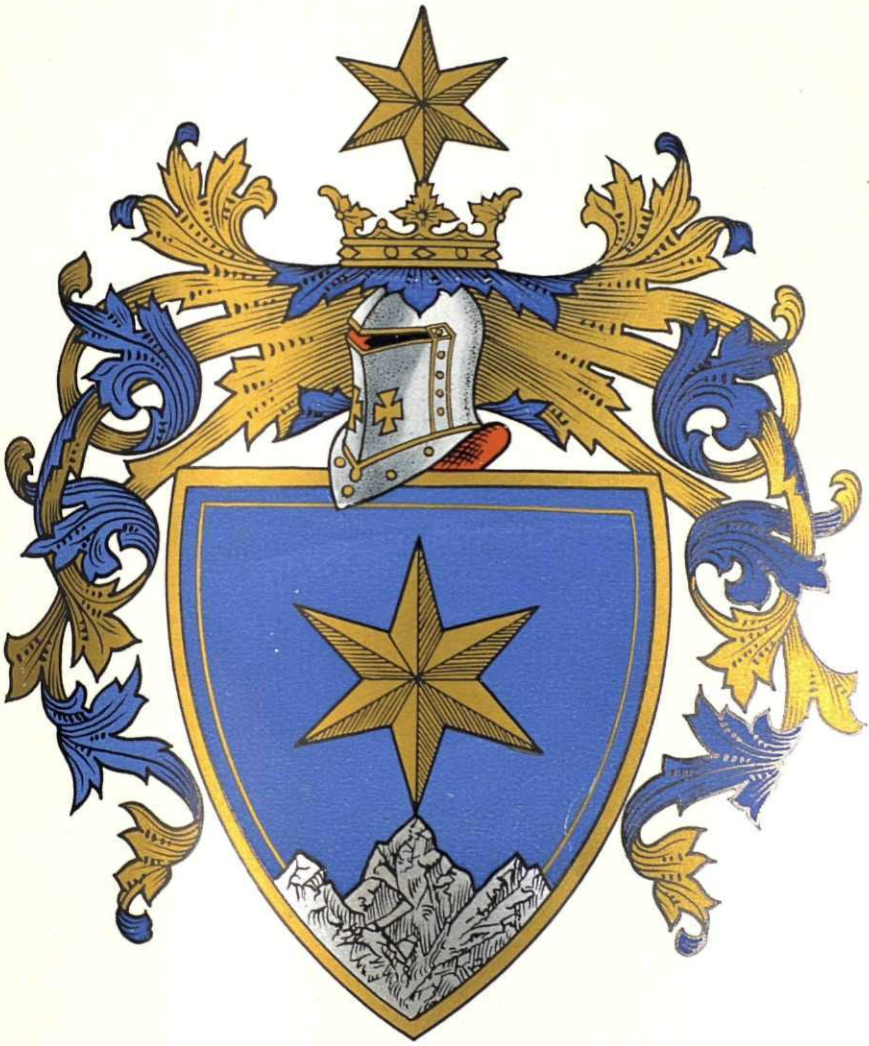
Manufacturer, Inventor.

Sternberg-Sternbergh Arms—Azure, a rocky mountain of three peaks argent, the middle one surmounted by a star of six points or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or the star.

Mantling—Or and azure.

The work of the industrial pioneer cannot be too highly commended, for upon the leaders of progress along lines of production and manufacture depend the economic security and prosperity of a nation. A few men of great spirit and dauntless courage recognized in the natural wealth of the State of Pennsylvania the possibility of meeting the needs, not only of this but of other nations. Further, they devised methods and invented mechanisms which opened new avenues of industrial advance and gave to the world the means of ever greater wealth, of ever higher achievement. In the life-work of James Hervey Sternbergh was



Sternberg

exemplified the broad significant genius consecrated to practical purposes. He was alert to the highest possibilities lying latent and undiscovered in the conditions of a time from which the world has now emerged full-handed. Mr. Sternbergh took an honored place among those outstanding figures of a generation or so ago who uncovered and developed the rich treasure stores of the Keystone State and made her what she is to-day.

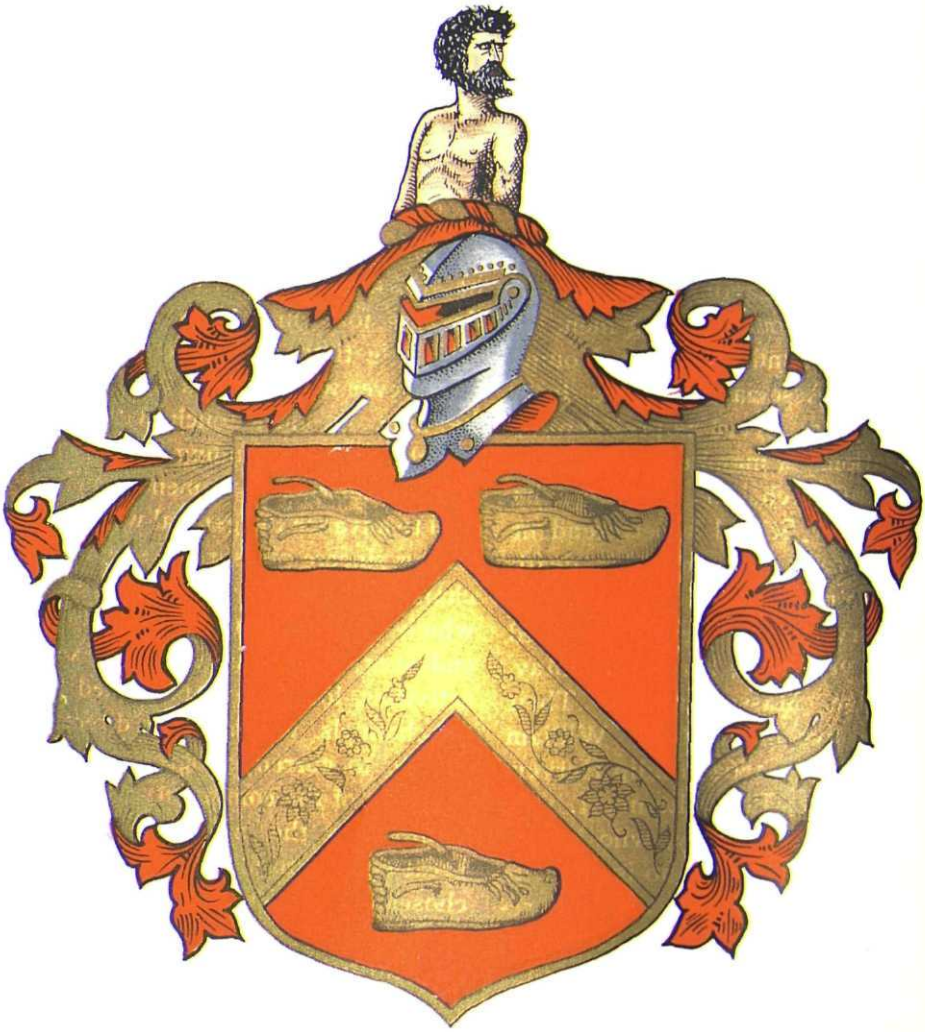
The Sternbergh family was one of importance in Germany, and has for nearly two centuries and a quarter been prominent in America, four brothers by name David, Adam, Nicholas and Lambert, having come to this country in the year 1703. They took refuge in Colonial America from the religious persecution in the Rhine Valley during the troubles in the Palatinate. The pioneer members of this family were the first producers of wheat in Schoharie County, New York, where they became important land owners, and in every generation the family was marked by men of great longevity. William Sternbergh, father of James H. Sternbergh, a direct descendant of one of those brothers, was a prosperous farmer in the Genessee Valley, but in later years removed to Saratoga Springs. The mother, Margaret (Schuyler) Sternbergh, was a member of the Schuyler family, and a direct descendant of General Peter Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

James Hervey Sternbergh was born at Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, May 20, 1834, and became a resident of Saratoga Springs with the family as a lad. For a number of years he was active as general passenger agent of an early railroad which ran through Saratoga, later absorbed by the New York Central, although his education had been governed by his ambition to enter a profession. Close application to study had threatened his eyesight and business interests were accepted as an alternative. Mr. Sternbergh became a resident of Reading, Pennsylvania, in the year 1865, where he began the manufacture of bolts, nuts, rivets, etc. In the year 1867 was patented a machine of his invention for making hot-pressed nuts which greatly facilitated production formerly done entirely by cutting processes. This machine has been in continuous use since, for with the farvision of true genius, Mr. Sternbergh devised a mechanism which has never been materially improved upon. The importance of the machine has been evidenced by the fact that in foreign countries as well as in America it has been accepted as standard equipment. A long list of other inventions stands to Mr. Sternbergh's credit as well, including a grinding machine which operates on the harder metals more effectively and at much smaller cost than previously. In every branch and department of the work in which he was engaged he applied his inventive ability to different operations or machines, and many of his ideas have come into general usage both with and without the formality of patents. The start was made in a temporary structure at the foot of Pine Street, where Mr. Sternbergh was compelled to lease power from a neighboring concern. He started with a force of only eight or ten men. Today thousands find the means of livelihood in their labor in the employ of the amalgamated interests which are the outgrowth of this early venture. Nor was the path trodden by this pioneer in his particular field without its rough and thorny places. Prosperity followed his early endeavors, and year by year the enterprise gained importance. In the year 1886 Mr. Sternbergh received his son,

Philip, into partnership, and this son, who was one of the most promising young men of this section, was later made manager of the branch plant in Kansas City, Missouri. His death on April 2, 1903, when yet scarcely thirty-eight years of age, was a fearful blow to the older man who was beginning to feel a comforting dependence upon his ability and permanent interest in the organization. Meanwhile, on February 6, 1891, when Mr. Sternbergh himself was in New York City on business, a disastrous fire occurred at the works in Reading and except for the rolling mill buildings and some large machinery the holdings of the concern were destroyed. Mr. Sternbergh's courage under this misfortune and his tireless efforts in the rehabilitation of the plant form a record of faith in himself and his associates not frequently duplicated even in an industry which has seen so much of misfortune disregarded and obstacles overcome. Only ten days following the fire Mr. Sternbergh was again turning out the usual product with the customary efficiency, if not in normal volume. The succeeding years saw extensive development, new buildings arising one after the other upon the location where the great industry still stands, the eight acres of land which comprise the ground space being bounded by Third and Fourth streets, the Lebanon Valley Railroad and Buttonwood Street. Extensive modern buildings, equipped in the most approved manner, now, with the necessary yard space, cover this acreage, the only building antedating the fire being erected in 1868 and first occupied in January of the following year. Several great structures, one 456 x 110 feet in ground dimensions comprise the plant, this largest building being devoted to the manufacture of nuts, bolts, washers, rods and rivets for bridge building, etc. They maintain a complete rolling mill with four heating furnaces and three upright steam engines as well as the entire list of mill equipment. Some fifty thousand tons of rolled iron, including all sizes of bar iron in common distribution to the trade, comprise the output of this plant and place it among the leading enterprises of its kind in America. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Sternbergh products received medals at Philadelphia (1876), Chicago (1883), New Orleans (1885), Paris (1889), and at the World's Columbian Exposition (1893).

The later years of Mr. Sternbergh's active connection with the concern saw changes and consolidations of vital importance not only to the enterprise but to the trade. On September 1, 1899, the firm of J. H. Sternbergh & Son consolidated with the Pennsylvania Nut & Bolt Company, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and the Lebanon Iron Company, the East Lebanon Iron Company, both of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, also the National Bolt, Nut & Rivet Works, of Reading, Pennsylvania, to form the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company. The impetus given to this great concern during the six years and one-half which followed carried it to a foremost place in the world of iron and steel under the leadership of James Hervey Sternbergh as president. In February, 1907, he retired leaving the concern capitalized at $5,550,000, and employing four thousand men. This company was purchased in 1918 by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Other business affairs, particularly during the six years of his wide prominence in the steel world, sought the attention of Mr. Sternbergh and gained the benefit of his marvelous ability and seasoned judgment. He was made a director of the Second National Bank, of Reading, also of the Reading Trust Company, not to men-



Arthur

tion the fact of his having founded, in 1887, the Kansas City Bolt & Nut Company. He was a member of the Reading Board of Trade, for three years president of this body and always influential in its deliberations. He was distinguished by more than one nation, for he was an honorary member of the Academy of Inventors & Manufacturers, of Paris, France, also the European Society of Brussels, Belgium. Interested in every phase of human endeavor, and particularly welfare work among young men, he was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Reading, and for many years served as president of this organization. A member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Reading, he served as Sunday School superintendent for eighteen years, and until his death was for years a ruling elder of the church.

James Hervey Sternbergh married (first), in the year 1862, Harriet M. May, of Southbridge, Massachusetts. Their children were five in number: William Hervey, who died in 1864; Philip Hervey, who died in 1903; Pearl Lambert, who died in 1892; Herbert May, who is still living; and Harriet May, who is the wife of John A. Keppelman, one of the foremost corporation attorneys of the State of Pennsylvania, whose life precedes this. Harriet M. (May) Sternbergh died in 1886. Mr. Sternbergh married (second) Mary Candace Dodds, of North Hero, Vermont, who still survive him; their children are: James Hervey, Jr., born May 26, 1890; Helen, born August 18, 1891, died November 11, 1894; David, born December 29, 1892; Lambert, born March 29, 1895; Margaret Schuyler, born May 20, 1897; and Gertrude, born May 8, 1899.

The death of James Hervey Sternbergh, which occurred in May, 1913, removed from the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, such a man as all too rarely is vouchsafed to any civic body. His tireless energy was demonstrated in the fact that throughout his active career in the business world he never experienced a single day's illness, and even after his retirement, at the age of seventy-three years, he was mentioned as "an example of manly strength and mental superiority." In the few years of leisure which he permitted himself in the sunset of his life he still kept active in the benevolent endeavors for which a busy career leaves but little time. His interest in humankind never wavered, and until his passing he kept in close touch with the daily march of events, lending constructive aid to any cause or movement which promised to advance the general well being and taking sincere pleasure in supporting the charities and beneficent institutions which are the outgrowth of organized endeavor. His was a life of exemplary activities, lofty interests carried forward in channels which most directly contribute to current progress and the upbuilding of the community, the commonwealth and the nation. That he was great enough to fill such a position in his chosen field of endeavor reflected honor upon the city of his residence and upon all who held his friendship. It is given to few to serve so broadly as did James Hervey Sternbergh the welfare of his day and generation, and the record which he left behind him reveals how nobly, how fully and how wholeheartedly he fulfilled his trust.

ARTHUR, Colonel John E.,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three Irish brogues or.

Crest—A demi-savage reguardant proper.

A name of permanent significance to Berks County and to the city of Reading,

and one which is an ornament to the records of civic and patriotic acticity is that of Colonel John E. Arthur. Many years have passed since he laid aside the responsibilities and duties of life, obeying the higher summons to which, eventually, all must respond. Yet so closely did his forward endeavors parallel the progress of his time that his life story is one of the keenest interest to every student of conditions and affairs, and it bears direct relation to the immediate advance of the present day. Colonel Arthur was a man singularly devoted to his own high appreciation of the meaning of the word duty. This principle governed his life and inspired his every act. His brilliant mentality and forceful, courageous spirit, together with his habitual attitude of looking forward, reaching upward, all these combined to form a majestic character, while his deep appreciation of the problems and achievements of others gave him that sympathy which even in his own day and generation made him honored and beloved.

The family of which Colonel Arthur was an honored representative came to America from the North of Ireland, emigrating from County Tyrone in the person of John Arthur, father of Colonel Arthur, in 1810. Engaged in the profession of teaching for some three years in Chester County, Pennsylvania, he removed to Lycoming County shortly after his marriage, but continued in the work of an educator. A pioneer in spirit he did much outstanding work in this profession during those early years of the development of the Public School System of Pennsylvania and much credit is due to his devoted endeavors. He was active as a teacher until his death at an early age in 1830. John Arthur married, in 1813, Rebecca Parker, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, of English descent. She survived her husband for forty-eight years, passing away in 1878 at the great age of ninety-two years.

John E. Arthur was born in Muncy Creek Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1826, and died April 1, 1903. His education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, and although it was limited to the common school course his keen mind and interest in study were the same throughout his lifetime of constant acquisition of useful knowledge, while his pleasure in literature and the arts made of him a highly cultured man. As a young man he mastered the blacksmith's trade, completing his apprenticeship at the Reading Railroad shops where he became an employee at the age of nineteen years. In those early years Colonel Arthur's career was interrupted by the War with Mexico in which he took a prominent part. A considerable period passed after his return to civilian life before he was entirely recovered from wounds and hardships endured during the war. In 1854 he became identified once more with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, this time as foreman of their blacksmithing department. Civil War called Colonel Arthur a second time to the colors and before its close he was returned to his home broken in health and exhausted. He resumed his position as foreman of the blacksmith shop, however, before the close of the war, and while he was still again interrupted in the performance of his civilian duties by local military activities he remained with the same railroad for a number of years. In all his activities as a business man he revealed the ability to lead others which was so definitely marked in his military service. Rising in the organization until he filled a

position of large responsibility, Colonel Arthur was a factor of importance in the history of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad during the years immediately subsequent to the Civil War. In 1870 he was elected treasurer of the city of Reading on the Democratic ticket for a term of two years, and his services in that largely responsible office were so entirely satisfactory to the people that no opposing candidate entered the field for the next election, both political parties giving Colonel Arthur the unanimous nomination, and the people following with a splendid vote at the polls. His remarkable judgment and absolute integrity were so fully recognized by the people that he was reëlected to the same office for six successive terms, serving thus from fourteen years of consecutive activity. His retirement from municipal office in 1885 practically closed his active career. The remaining years of his life were devoted to his real estate interest and other personal affairs.

The military record of Colonel John E. Arthur began with his enlistment in Captain Thomas Leoser's company in a Pennsylvania unit for service in the Mexican War. Going with this company to Philadelphia, he was transferred to Chambersburg, and from that point marched to Pittsburgh. Recruiting en route had largely augmented the numbers of this military body, and upon their arrival in Pittsburgh Colonel Arthur was assigned to the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The soldiers went to the front by river boats down the Ohio and Mississippi, joining General Scott's army on the Island of Lobos in the Gulf of Mexico. Colonel Arthur participated in the siege of Vera Cruz in the spring of 1847, and after the surrender of that stronghold he accompanied General Scott to the city of Mexico, taking a gallant part in the short but spectacular battle at the pass of Cerro Gordo when the Mexicans fled before the invading army. Garrisoned for a time at Jalapa to keep a clear road for the commissary wagons to pass through to the other branches of the army, he joined his regiment later at the city of Pueblo and participated in the storming of Chapultepec, two miles outside the city of Mexico. At the very entrance of the city, at the Belen Gate, a rifle shattered by a cannon ball instantly killed five men and Colonel Arthur received several wounds from the flying fragments of metal. On September 14, 1847, that little contingent of some six thousand men under General Scott lifted the Stars and Stripes over the city of Mexico above the "Halls of the Montezumas," the stately buildings erected by the early successors of old Cortez. Stricken as he was just before the final success, Colonel Arthur was cared for in the military hospitals within the city for six months, his wounds dressed by a Mexican surgeon. It was after an absence of a year and a half that he returned with his company to Reading, and of those who belonged to that company twenty were still living in 1886.

It was one of the sadly needed seasoned veterans of his time that Colonel Arthur entered the activities of the Civil War. He recruited Company B of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with his command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He bore a part in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, also the battle of Fair Oaks, and endured the fearful strain of the seven days' siege of Richmond. Throughout the entire peninsular campaign of 1862 he revealed the strength and lofty spirit of the true soldier, receiving

commendation from his brigade commander, General Peck, for coolness and bravery at the battle of Fair Oaks. For several months thereafter he was placed in command of the regiment, and his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel was received in July of the same year. Later in that year Colonel Arthur served in the battles of Chantilly and Antietam. Past his first youth when he entered the activities of the Civil War, the strain of the earlier conflict having left its mark, two years of service in the cause of the Union so aggravated a chronic disease contracted in Mexico and the trouble resulting from the wounds of that war early in 1863, that Colonel Arthur was honorably discharged from the service by recommendation of the military surgeons. Returning home, Colonel Arthur resumed work in the shops of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad as soon as he had partially recovered his health. There the second Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania found him engaged in the interests of civilian life, still the military leader. He instantly recruited a splendid company to meet the emergency, practically all of the prominent business men of Reading rallying around him to drive the invaders back to their own territory. This company, under Colonel Arthur's command as lieutenant-colonel, was assigned to the Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Although the active duties of this unit amounted to little more than emergency service, Colonel Arthur held his commission for three years before finally resigning from military affairs. His record of faithful service forms one of the bright and inspiring pages in the annals of advance in Pennsylvania, and is a worthy record of patriotic endeavor.

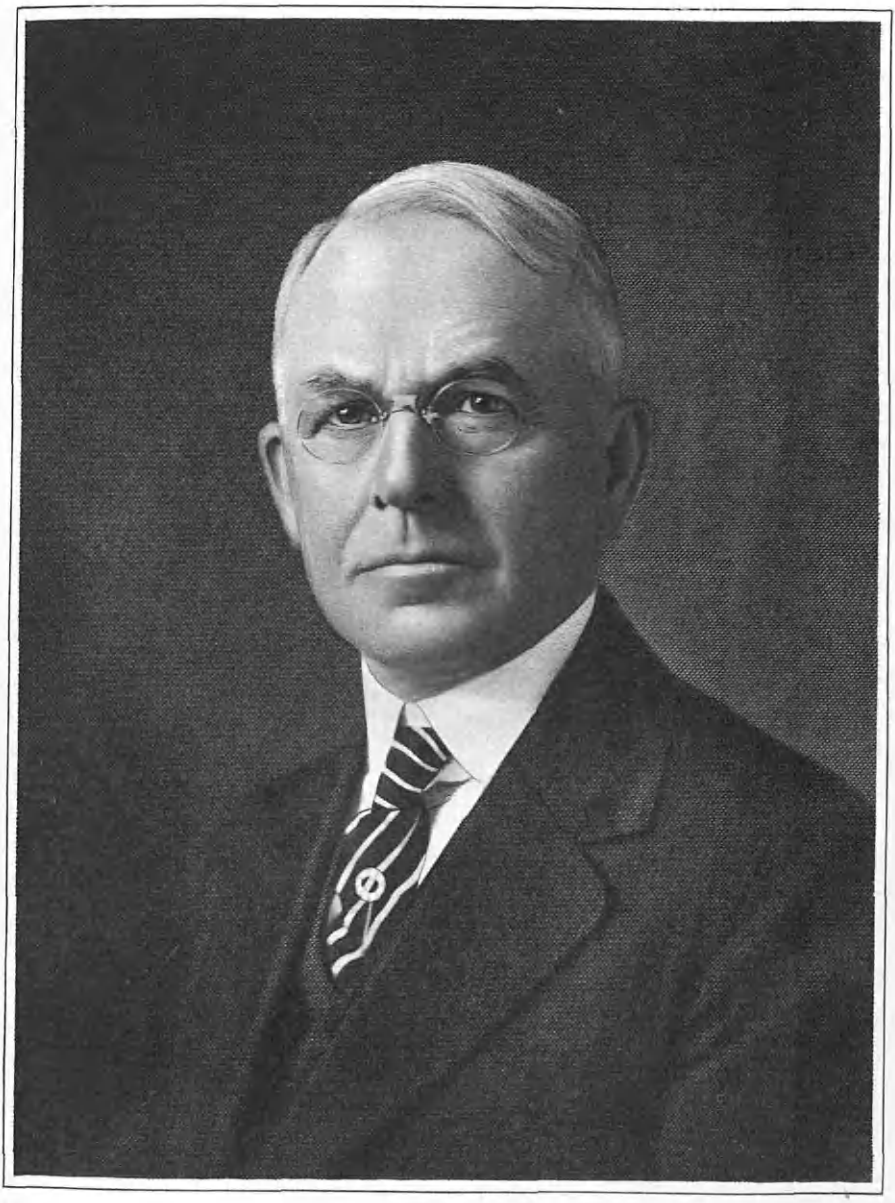
Colonel John E. Arthur married, May 3, 1851, Rebecca P. Moyer, daughter of Amos Moyer, of Reading, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary E., wife of John H. Keppelman, (q. v.) of Reading. 2. Frank M., a superintendent of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia. 3. Amos A., a Methodist clergyman, stationed at Philadelphia. 4. John E., foreman of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Reading. 5. Emily, wife of Samuel A. Mester, formerly of Reading, now of Columbus, Ohio.

BROWN, William C.,

Railroad President.

The pioneers of the great West, the knights of the Iron Horse, the men with native genius to lift them from beginnings, however humble, to the topmost rung are passing before the man with college training whose future is cast before he enters the struggle, and who lacks the romance and does not experience the thrill of power and achievement which is reserved to genius in its highest forms. William C. Brown was one of the last stragglers of the famous band to touch hands with the generation which is in the vigor of life, as the first quarter of the twentieth century draws to its end. His father was a Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Charles E. Brown, preaching in Herkimer County, New York.

William C. Brown was born in Herkimer County, New York, July 29, 1853. The family went to Iowa soon after, and there William C. Brown attended school in Vernon Springs, supplementing with experience the careful home training of his father. The traits he revealed through life were conspicuous at the beginning; willingness to work at any task, however menial; persistence in solving every problem, however difficult; keenness in simplyfying the tasks assigned him and



W. C. Brown

directness in going to the point involved. He was loyal to his friends; steadfast in his purpose. He resolved on the railroad as a career, still in its infancy and offering boundless opportunity. When he was sixteen he began his service as a section hand for the Western Union at Thompson, Illinois, his work being chiefly to pile wood in the locomotive tenders, for coal was not yet in general use for making steam. He studied nights, and at seventeen he was installed as telegraph operator at Charles City, Iowa, on the Iowa & Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In the spring of 1871 he was taken to the train despatcher's office in Minneapolis as night operator. In 1872 he went with the Illinois Central Railroad as a train despatcher. In 1875 he went with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in the same capacity, and passed to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in 1876. Four years later, 1880, saw him its chief train despatcher. His boyhood trait, his readiness to lend a helping hand, shone forth in a blizzard one Sunday night in the winter of 1877-78, when the superintendent of the stock yards at East Burlington was overwhelmed with almost 400 carloads of live stock on his hands, and with little chance of unloading them from the snow-stalled cattle cars. Young Brown, upon being relieved from duty at midnight, ran over to the stock yards and offered his services to the superintendent. The report of that official tells the story: "He came over from the despatcher's office and said the trick was done, and wanted to know if I could use him. Said he used to be a section hand and knew how it was. He must have been three or four section hands from the way he rustled those steers. We've got every blamed one of them in the sheds now and he did not quit until I did." Mr. Brown was trainmaster in 1881-1884; assistant superintendent, 1884-1887; and superintendent, 1887-1890, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. A more important post was opened in 1890 and he became general manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railways. He became general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, and of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, all of which he filled until 1896, when he returned to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, serving as general manager from January, 1896, until July, 1901, when he was appointed vice-president and general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, while in 1902 he was advanced to vice-president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. In 1905 he was appointed vice-president of the other New York Central lines, and in 1906 was made senior vice-president. On February 1, 1909, he was made president of the entire system, including more than 12,000 miles of road. In 1910 the New York Central lines comprised the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company; the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company; the Michigan Central Railroad Company; the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad Company, the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company, the Rutland Railroad Company, and the New York & Ottawa Railroad Company. He was regarded as one of the best informed and ablest railroad executives in the country. He was firm and determined, a trait he

manifested at the time of the great strike on the Burlington in 1888, when he personally took the place of the engineer in the cab and carried the mail train safely into Chicago on time. When in 1907-08 the entire country was clamoring for lower railroad rates, Mr. Brown made an exhaustive analysis of the entire subject, and showed conclusively that while the cost of equipment, labor and maintenance had increased as well as that of the shipper's raw material, railroad rates had remained unchanged.

Mr. Brown married, June 3, 1874, Mary Ella Hewitt, of Lime Springs, Iowa, and they were the parents of three daughters: Georgia, the wife of Dr. Frank E. Pierce, of Chicago, Illinois; Bertha, the wife of J. F. Torrence; and Margaret Brown, the wife of D. H. Hossetter, Jr., who lives at Pasadena, California.

After he resigned the presidency of the New York Central Lines, January 1, 1914, Mr. Brown retired and lived alternately on his farm in Iowa and his home in Pasadena. He died at his home in Pasadena, December 6, 1924. Mrs. Brown passed away June 2, 1921.

Mr. Brown won his way solely on merit and by sheer ability. He was constantly looking for information that would aid him in his work and he made himself so valuable in every post he ever filled that he won rapid promotion. He was constructive and farseeing, and from his earliest days realized the country's needs for greater railroad facilities. Long before he became its president he was regarded in the railroad world as the virtual head of the New York Central system. He was of pleasing address and a ready speaker, and often was called upon to address political and business gatherings. Early in his career he adopted the policy of taking the public and his patrons into his confidence, and discussing with the latter the problems of interest to both sides as they arose.

WESSON, Joseph Hawes,

Noted Revolver Manufacturer.

Son of a celebrated father who was held to be the foremost revolver manufacturer of his time and whose inventions revolutionized the small arms industry throughout the world, Joseph Hawes Wesson, president of the Smith & Wesson Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, contributed to the manufacturing end of the great establishment a number of highly important inventions which improved the already famous Smith & Wesson revolver, and at least one of which has been adopted by the United States Government and applied to its manufacture of small arms. Inheriting to a large degree his father's genius as a mechanic of a high order, the son, Joseph H., added an intensive course of technical training and supplemented this with a period of virtual apprenticeship in his father's factory where he familiarized himself with every detail of the business and became proficient in the manufacturing departments and also in the routine of the office. For a number of years before his father's death he had become his right-hand man, upon whom the elder in his declining years leaned and in whom he reposed unlimited confidence that the lofty prestige of the family name, especially in connection with the production of the Smith & Wesson revolver, should never be allowed to become dimmed. Joseph H. Wesson, fully alive to his responsibilities, measured up to them with a finesse that was fruitful of even additional business and expansion of the plant, while the fame of the Smith & Wesson revolver was

enhanced to an even greater degree, if that were possible, than when his father was the master mind of the organization. With the passing of the father and later of the son there were lost to the industrial world and to the city of Springfield two of the greatest figures in their particular field of mechanical sciences that this age has known.

Joseph Hawes Wesson was a son of Daniel Baird and Cythia M. (Hawes) Wesson, and was born in Springfield, September 27, 1859. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of that city, afterward attending the Rev. M. C. Stebbins Collegiate Institute, Springfield, whence he was graduated to Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts. At the latter well known college he took a special course in mechanical drawing. Upon the completion of his studies, in 1880, he accompanied his parents on a six months' tour of Europe. He had hardly turned the age of twenty-one when he entered the pistol factory of Smith & Wesson, and for embarking upon his father's line of business he was eminently fitted by inheritance, native endowment and education. He did not, however, at once assume a major position in the establishment, as might have been expected; he chose rather to become an apprentice and first entered the machine shop, where he worked side by side with other young men employees who were learning the trade. He next spent a year in the drafting room, where he produced drawings of tools and fixtures. By his close application to every detail of the works to which he was assigned he acquired a broad and complete education, which he was to use in after years in accomplishing those remarkable triumphs of perfection, the modern Smith & Wesson revolver. But in a comparatively short time he found that his nervous energy and physical powers had become impaired by too close application to his work. For the benefit of his health he went abroad for a short tour, and upon his return spent a year and a half at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where his health was fully restored. He returned to the Smith & Wesson factory and was made general superintendent of works, which position he held until the death of his honored father in 1906. In that year the firm became an incorporated body, and Mr. Wesson became vice-president and a director. In 1912 the company was dissolved and in its place a trust association was organized, of which Joseph Hawes Wesson was elected president, and he continued to hold that office until the time of his death. Although he had been elevated to the place of chief executive of the concern, Mr. Wesson did not release his hold upon the manufacturing department. The touch of his skilled hand and the product of his trained mind were evidenced by still further contributions of his inventive genius to the improvement of the Smith & Wesson revolvers. He lived to see the products of the factory attain world-wide reputation for quality, efficiency and perfection in workmanship. This was the aim and standard of his ambition and labor, and he never deviated one iota from that road which he and his father had marked out for themselves and the concern of which they were the moving spirits.

Through his father Joseph H. Wesson was descended from John Wesson, who was the first known ancestor of the American family of Wesson. John Wesson emigrated from Buckingham, England, in 1644, and located in Salem, Massachusetts. He became an extensive owner of property in what now is known

as Wakefield, and it is said that he took an active part in King Philip's War. He married Sarah Fitch, of Reading, Massachusetts, and to them were born eight children. From him the line descends through (II) Samuel Wesson, born in Reading, 1665; married Abigail ———, and had two children. (III) Samuel (2) Wesson, born in Reading, and removed to Framingham, Massachusetts; married Martha Haven, and had one child. His widow married (second) Isaac Cousins, of Sherborn, Massachusetts. (IV) John (2) Wesson, born in Framingham, 1711; removed to Grafton; became a prosperous farmer; fought in the Revolutionary Army; became a captain and helped force the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York. He married (first) Ruth Death, of Sherborn. He married (second) Rebecca Daniel. Of the first marriage there were six children. (V) Joel Wesson, born in Framingham, about 1746, he became the owner of considerable real estate in Worcester, Massachusetts, and was the largest taxpayer in that town. He was the inventor of the plow and was a plow-maker by trade. He married Hannah Bigelow and had six children. (VI) Rufus Wesson, born in Worcester, 1786; he became an expert plow-maker, and afterward acquired a large amount of property near Lake Quinsigamond. He held a number of town offices. He married Betsey Baird, of a well known Worcester family. They had ten children. (VII) Daniel Baird Wesson, the father of Joseph Hawes Wesson, of this memorial, who became a world figure in the field of mechanical sciences as applied to the manufacture of small arms.

Thus Joseph H. Wesson was of the eighth generation from the founder of the family name in this country. He was of a naturally retiring disposition and never took any part in the social activities of Springfield, although he might readily have filled a large place in that respect, had he so desired; he chose rather to devote all his energy and talents to business and his spare time in the companionship of his family. He had consented to fill other positions outside the factory and his own office for a time, but always with modest reluctance, and still with painstaking attention to detail and his wonted fidelity. He had been a director of the Union Trust Company of Springfield, and was also vice-president of the Wesson Maternity Hospital, which his father founded. He had been a member of the Nayasset Club, the Springfield Automobile Club and the Colony Club of Springfield, of which he was for a time a member of the board of governors. The Colony Club now occupies the magnificent French chateau which Mr. Wesson's father built for his residence on Maple Street. At his summer home, which he built in Palmer, Massachusetts, he spent happily several months of each year. He was exceedingly fond of travel and he had acquired an intimate knowledge of most parts of the United States, and of many important regions abroad.

Mr. Wesson married, June 7, 1882, Florence May Stebbins, born November 27, 1860, daughter of Rev. and Professor Milan C. and Sophia (Pitts) Stebbins, of Springfield, with whose father Mr. Wesson studied before he entered Worcester Polytechnic Institute. To them were born three children: Eleanor Sanford, born April 21, 1883, wife of Flynt Lincoln, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts; Douglas Bertram, born October 23, 1884, and is associated with the Smith & Wesson Company; and Victor Hawes, born October 6, 1890, a member of the board of trustees

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Howard Rivard

of the Smith & Wesson Company. Mrs. Joseph Hawes Wesson resides at her home, No. 13 Federal Street, Springfield.

The following editorial tribute to Mr. Wesson was printed in "The Springfield Union" at the time of his death, which occurred April 30, 1920:

Mr. Joseph H. Wesson was a notable exponent of that type of highly developed mechanical excellence which has been distinctive, both of the widely famed company of which he was president, and of the industrial life of the city of Springfield. The modern revolver is one of the most complete examples of inventive and mechanical skill. It represents the mechanic's art refined to a superior nicety. Mr. Wesson was himself familiar with every step in the development of the modern revolver and in the manufacture of it. Though in its manufacturing process skilled mechanics are employed, specially upon the many different parts that go to make up a finished product, Mr. Wesson could himself enter the shops and take every step from the crude beginning of a revolver to the finished. He was familiar with every process.

This knowledge, voluntarily gained by actual experience in younger days, was naturally a guarantee of workmanship under his presidency. He knew when a process or a product was right or wrong. This is a familiarity with the details of manufacture that is more rare than may be supposed, even though many of our successful manufacturing concerns are officered by men who have come up from the ranks, and have been workers in the mills. It is rare, because manufacturing has become more and more specialized, and less than formerly does any man, however skilled, become wholly familiar with all the processes. No man in the executive management of an industry can know too much about its processes and its possibilities, and Mr. Wesson was unusual in that he was in so superior a degree familiar with them.

Those gaining such a distinction must necessarily be faithful devotees to their business. Engaged in making the most of inventive and mechanical skill in the manufacture of an article, they are seldom active in social or civic life. Where Mr. Wesson served in the development of his city was in the work of developing that high type of mechanical excellence that has become a large asset of Springfield, and in this his service was of the highest order.

"The Springfield Republican" said of Mr. Wesson:

One of the most typical chapters of New England history concerns the inventors who have created new industries, or, with inherited genius, have joined in the further development of those already founded. The statistics of the United States patent office, with entries wholly disproportionate to the population of the New England States, offer corroboratory evidence of the part they have played. Along with the leaders in education they have, in a peculiar sense, been the makers of New England.

Joseph H. Wesson, who died yesterday, inherited the inventive abilities and the insistence upon workmanship of the highest quality which distinguished his father, and upon which the success of Smith & Wesson was built and has been maintained. He did not, of choice, take a large part in the social life of the city, for he was a man of simple tastes, whose interest was largely absorbed in his business and his home. But like most men of marked ability in their chosen line, he held a store of interest for others, and could make the details of highly perfected firearms clear and fascinating to those with no technical knowledge.

WARE, Howard Reuben,

Dry Goods Merchant.

A persevering business spirit and persistent enterprise have combined to bring about the successful results of the mercantile projects of Howard Reuben Ware, whose dry goods establishment at New Rochelle, New York, started upon a small scale and in partnership, and twice desolated by fire, now has a country-wide repute, and with buying agencies in Europe. The Howard R. Ware Corporation has had a remarkable history among the representative dry goods firms of the Eastern States, the indomitable courage of its president being accountable for the prosperity and popularity that have accompanied its plans in recent years. Mr. Ware is a self-made man of business, with

optimistic outlook and successful capacity for organization. The name he bears is a very old one in England, and derived from locality, a Hertfordshire town receiving its name from the wear in the River Lee which at that point takes a winding course. As early as 1643, the family came to America, and its membership has always been identified with public activity and private enterprise.

Reuben N. Ware, father of Howard R. Ware, was a civil engineer in New England during the early part of the last century, and he was in the employ of the Boston offices of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company to the time of his death in 1862. He married Marcia Kingsbury, who survived him many years, and who in 1874 married Benjamin D. LeFevre, and their only child, Edith, is now the widow of Banks H. Bouton, of New Rochelle.

Howard Reuben Ware was born December 25, 1856, at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, and the family removing to New Rochelle, New York, he attended the public schools there. Mr. Ware's first employment was with the Holmes and Griggs Manufacturing Company, No. 63 Duane Street, New York City, in the manufacture of brass and wire, and with whom he remained from 1872 to 1876. Then, removing to Waterbury, Connecticut, he was there employed three years by the leading dry goods firm of the city, E. T. Turner & Company. He afterwards went to New Rochelle, New York, where he entered the employ of E. O. Clark, dry goods merchant, continuing therein until 1881. It was in that year that Mr. Ware established a dry goods store, in company with Gerratus Sheffield, this firm being succeeded in 1888 by that of Ware & Baber, a partnership that continued two years. With the Ferguson fire that took place the day following election day in 1890, the firm suffered a total loss, and the heavy blow to its interests resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Baber from the partnership.

It was on such a severe occasion as this that Mr. Ware made proof of his mettle, and resuming business upon new and broader plans, he reëstablished himself upon yet more substantial foundations, under his own name. In 1912, he organized the Howard R. Ware Corporation, his associates being a number of the New Rochelle business men who appreciated his courage and zeal. Yet again, however, fire brought disaster, and on September 15, 1913, Mr. Ware's dry goods business met with total loss. Out of its own ashes the firm again rose to greater success than before, and with the erection of the present five-story building, and the continued progress of the firm, this section of New York State has produced no establishment that may outrival the activities of the Ware Corporation, that also maintains important buying agencies in New York, London, and Paris, the entire organization being under the general supervision of Mr. Ware. Locally, too, the business receives the hearty support of the leading citizens of the community, and the store is a centre of shopping by the people from the rural districts and the nearby villages.

Other financial and business associations in which Mr. Ware's counsel and direction is sought as an official include the National City Bank of New Rochelle, of which he has held the offices of director and vice-president from the time of its organization to the present; and he is a member of the board of directors of the Central National Bank of New Rochelle, and a trustee of the People's Bank for Savings of New Rochelle from its organ-

Ella P. Ware

ization. He is one of the leading members, also, of the New Rochelle Chamber of Commerce and of the Westchester Chamber of Commerce; and he was one of the organizers of the New Rochelle Young Men's Christian Association, is a member of its board of directors, and served as its president from 1899 to 1916. For many years he supported the Prohibition party with his vote and influence, and of later years he has been a prominent figure in the Republican party; and his only public official service was that of four years as school treasurer. He is a member of the Wykagyl Country Club, and of the Naples Golf and Country Club. His religious fellowship is with St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been a member of the official board of that church since 1884.

Howard Reuben Ware married, January 24, 1883, at the Disbrow Homestead on North Avenue, now a part of the Wykagyl Clubhouse, at New Rochelle, New York, Ella Penina Disbrow, daughter of Livingston and Penina (Hick) Disbrow, a review of whose life follows in this work. The Ware family residence is at No. 96 Pryer Terrace, Beechmont.

WARE, Ella Penina (Disbrow),

Business Woman.

Of a strong and courageous type of American business woman, and one who very ably and wisely shared in the management and direction of the extensive dry goods establishment at New Rochelle, New York, widely known as the Howard R. Ware Corporation, Ella Penina (Disbrow) Ware held a position of high regard in the business circles both of Westchester County and New York State; and she had both the esteem and the affection of the membership of the many social and religious organizations with which she was long associated and whose progress and success she was instrumental in maintaining. A leader in all benevolent and social welfare work, she was also foremost in all humanitarian activities, and for every patriotic and community interest she gave freely of her means and of her good counsel. Mrs. Ware possessed that excellent quality of farsightedness that enabled her to perceive the value to the community of organizations for the general public good, and she was invariably a supporter of their plans and purposes. She ably stood by the interests of the working-girl and aided her needs and advancement; and her own well-wishers were numberless throughout the State itself. Her qualities of hospitality and of industry were her heritage from an early New York ancestry, who possessed the probity of worthy settlers of townships. She was a descendant, on the paternal side, of that Pell family, of whom New Rochelle was purchased by the Huguenots, her grandmother having been a Pell.

Ella Penina Ware, daughter of Livingston and Penina (Hick) Disbrow, and one of the most widely known and highly esteemed women in Westchester County, New York, was born June 2, 1859, in New Rochelle, New York, where she attended the Wilmot and Trinity schools, and she afterwards graduated at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts. She early showed forth business talents that became conspicuous in her devotion to the enterprises of her husband, Howard R. Ware, when he began his dry goods enterprise, and throughout its continuance. When Mrs. Ware first entered upon her business association in the store, the latter was a small department establishment on Main Street, New Rochelle, and in the course of time it has become

the most extensive mercantile establishment between New York and Albany. Mrs. Ware was at first buyer for departments and manager of the millinery department; and within a brief space of time the wholesalers throughout the country had become aware of the fact that she was one of the most efficient and painstaking business women; and it is everywhere agreed that the phenomenal but steady growth of the establishment was accredited to her influence. It was in 1881 that Mr. Ware began his dry goods business in New Rochelle, in partnership with Gerratus Sheffield, that firm being succeeded in 1888 by that of Ware & Baber. Throughout the latter period, and during the time of the firm's disastrous fire in 1890, Mrs. Ware was an omnipresent source of encouragement to her husband, and her own efforts were largely instrumental in again placing the business upon its new foundation. Again, after the second fire of September 15, 1913, Mrs. Ware supported with her unfailing optimism and her practical interest in and share of the hard work the rebuilding of the Howard R. Ware Corporation; and she continued to be actively associated with the concern until 1920. At the time of her death she was a member of the firm; from 1883 to 1922, she had been the head of the millinery department of the store, though in later years she had limited her attention to the welfare work of the corporation.

Mrs. Ware was one of the earliest to become interested in the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association at New Rochelle, and she was president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Association. She did much for the advancement of the New Rochelle's Woman's Club, and she was one of its charter members; and she was also one of the founders and one of the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was a member of other social welfare organizations. She was one of the most prominent members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of its official board, its Ladies' Aid Society, and its Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies.

Ella Penina Disbrow married, January 24, 1883, Howard R. Ware (see preceding sketch).

Mrs. Ella Penina (Disbrow) Ware died suddenly May 29, 1924, while chatting with a group of friends at her home, No. 96 Pryer Terrace, Beechmont, New York. The New Rochelle "Standard Star" at the time voiced the sentiment of the entire community, in its eulogy:

> One who had served in many capacities in the course of her useful and busy life, her passing is felt as a distinct personal loss, not only by the members of her immediate family and her intimate friends, but by her large circle of acquaintances, and by those who, while not knowing her personally, had felt in their lives the benefit of her wholesome influence.

BURGESS, Frank Archibald,

Manufacturer.

The hardware specialty interests throughout the western section of the country knew Frank A. Burgess during the many years in which he was engaged as a manufacturer. His own community of Geneva, Illinois, had long known and respected him for the high standards he established in all his business dealings. The business and civic life of his community also recognized in Mr. Burgess a type of citizenship that was foremost in all public enterprises. The death of a man of his character and standing was a serious loss to the activities of Geneva, for upon him largely depended the successful attainment of community and institution-

al plans; to him, committees and organizations looked for the word of counsel and direction that should ensure satisfactory results.

Frank Archibald Burgess, son of Charles Archibald Burgess, was born June 28, 1865, at Stamford, Connecticut, and with the removal of the family to Evanston, Illinois, he attended the public and the high school at Evanston, graduating when he was eighteen years of age. He was first employed in Chicago with the Parkhurst & Wilkinson Company, wholesale carriage dealers, with whom he continued several years, and there he laid the foundation for his successful business career. Afterwards, he became associated with the Fauber Manufacturing Company, in the management of the company's plant, which was engaged in the production of bicycle parts. Removing to Aurora, he became treasurer of the Aurora Automatic Tool Company and so continued until that company disposed of its interests to another associated company. It was in 1905 that he came to Geneva, and with W. H. Norton, he established the Burgess-Norton Company for the manufacture of hardware specialties, and was president of the company to the time of his death.

Mr. Burgess had a deep interest in all public affairs, although he never aspired to political office. He was a Republican, and he adhered to the principles of that party; and he was president of the School Board for six terms. He was active and influential in behalf of the community school. During the World War, Mr. Burgess was stirringly patriotic, personally disposing of bonds and war savings stamps, and serving on many of the committees. He was one of the leading members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, and various business and social clubs, and took the greatest interest in their work. He was a devout member of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Burgess married, at Baraboo, Wisconsin, Mary Ella McFetridge, daughter of James Albert and Martha (Aiken) McFetridge. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess had four children: 1. Charles M., who married Ruth Kendall, and who resides in Aurora; they are the parents of two children: Frank Kendall, and Robert. 2. Martha Katharine, who resides at home. 3. Frank E., one of the stockholders of the Burgess-Norton Company. 4. Theodora, a student at the Ely Girls' School, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Frank Archibald Burgess died May 13, 1922, at Geneva, Illinois, a citizen of well-proven loyalty in all of Geneva's interests, upright in all business dealings, and devoted to his religion, his home and family.

LATIMER, Erwin David,

Prominent Business Man.

Now and again there occur conditions which demonstrate the vital dependence of a community upon a group of men to whom is entrusted heavy responsibilities in the economic plan of that district and its people, although normally they are little in the public eye and perform their important duties without notice. Such a body are the men who handle the food supply of a city, men upon whom all classes of its inhabitants lean for service whose essential character is of imperial importance. Over a long period of years Erwin David Latimer was one of the outstanding figures in this field in Cleveland, operating as the Lake Erie Provision Company, and attaining such a commanding position in his special line that

his associates make the statement that he established meat prices not only for Cleveland but for the entire State. Mr. Latimer's business interests had numerous branches aside from that to which he gave his greatest efforts, and his name stands in the city's history as a man who made his way, through unwearying industry and innate talents, to a position of exceptional usefulness and abundant honor.

Erwin David Latimer was a descendant of a notable English family to which belongs the proud distinction of owning Bishop Hugh Latimer, who was burned at the stake for his religious teachings, October 16, 1555, and who spoke to his companion in torture the immortal words, "We shall thus light such a candle by God's grace in England as (I trust) shall never be put out." Erwin David Latimer was a son of Robert Latimer, a veteran of the Civil War.

Erwin David Latimer was born on Cherry Street, Cleveland, December 27, 1860, and he was very young when the family moved to the small farm near North Olmsted, Ohio, the death of his mother occurring when he was but three and one-half years old. He attended a district school on Ridge Road of the "little red school house" type, and when seventeen years of age, went to Cleveland and obtained a position as brakeman on the Big Four Railroad. After a short time with this road he began to peddle produce in Cleveland, and with money saved from this work was enabled to make his real start in the produce business by renting a stall in the market house. As his success mounted and his resources increased he opened stalls in the Broadway Market, the East Side Market, and the West Side Market, meeting uncomplainingly the strenuous labor and the long hours thus entailed, it being necessary for him to leave his home at three-thirty o'clock three mornings of the week, and he often could not return until late at night. This was a hard school of experience, but it taught, in addition to the methods and practice of produce dealings, a self-reliance and sureness of decision that later brought him large returns.

At this point of his career Mr. Latimer was admitted to the business of an uncle, Cooney Beck, one of the early meat packers of Cleveland, whose plant was on West Twenty-fifth Street, near the Nickle Plate Railroad, the present Swift location. Despite the relationship, the arrangement under which this association was formed was one made primarily for mutual benefit, some of the older men of the meat packing line in Cleveland stating that it was "not because Latimer was Beck's nephew, but because Beck could see that Latimer would add prestige to the business." The wisdom of the move soon became apparent and the Lake Erie Provision Company became one of the foremost organizations of its class in the city. The West Twenty-fifth Street site was later sold to the Swift interests and the company moved to the present location at Sixty-fifth Street and the Big Four Railroad. The Beck-Latimer association ended after thirty years, when Nelson O. Newcomb purchased Mr. Beck's interest, Mr. Latimer continuing as general manager and president, and the old style, the Lake Erie Provision Company, being retained. On three occasions the business was almost wiped out by fire, the first time finding them without insurance. After many disappointments in resuming dealings Mr. Latimer succeeded in borrowing the necessary funds with no security other than his word and reputa-

tion. The second fire found them with some insurance of doubtful value, but today the Lake Erie Provision Company is housed in fireproof buildings, constituting a model modern plant which stands as a monument to its founders. Mr. Latimer has few peers among the pioneers in the produce business in Cleveland, and his record is one of vigorous activity, directed with scrupulous observance of honesty and fairness. He was a strong figure in the trade, with courage and resourcefulness rarely equalled. As an employer he was just and reasonable, willing to pay every man his worth, but at the time of the meat men's strike he refused to accede to the extortionate demands of the strikers and eventually was the prime factor in breaking the strike.

Mr. Latimer was the founder of the Cleveland Cooperage Company, of which his son-in-law, Charles C. Berry, is now the active head, Mr. Latimer serving as the chairman of its board of directors. He was also a stockholder and director of the People's Bank, now the Cleveland Trust Company, and as opportunities for profitable investment occurred he acquired holdings in various lines. For many years he maintained an office of his own, where he administered his personal affairs, and here his son, Erwin D., Jr., was his associate. Mr. Latimer nominally retired from active business, but the habits of years could not be easily put aside and until the end he was in touch with current happenings in the business world and planned with his old enthusiasm for the future. He was a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Cleveland Chamber of Industry. In 1917 he received a handsome clock from the employees of the Lake Erie Provision Company as a token of their esteem, and this gift was one of his most prized possessions.

Mr. Latimer married, in Cleveland, Lena La Marche, born in that city, daughter of Frank C. and Lena (Deubel) La Marche, her father a furniture dealer of Cleveland at an early day. The family home was for several years on Clark Avenue, near West Twenty-fifth Street, where the three children were born, and after a long period the J. C. Wallace residence, on Franklin Avenue, the present beautiful home on Edgewater Drive, was occupied, in January, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer were the parents of the following children: 1. Louise, who married Charles C. Berry, and they have two children: Charles and Jean. 2. Frank C., who married Olive Breese. 3. Erwin D., Jr., who married Celia Stratford, and they have one daughter, Eugenia Graham.

Erwin David Latimer died in Cleveland, May 11, 1923. A great gulf separated the struggling youth of so many years before and the influential man of affairs, and the intervening period had seen him grow, not only in material possessions, but in the kindly regard and sincere friendship of great numbers of his fellows. In his passing there was lost to Cleveland more than an able business man; a man, whose fine qualities had been tested under many and heavy demands, was called home.

MORSE, Henry Grant,

Noted Engineer.

The late Henry G. Morse, an engineer of note in his day, was for a number of years engaged in business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death Mr. Morse was president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, New Jersey.

Henry Kirtland Morse, father of Henry Grant Morse, was a son of Elkanah and Nancy (Kirtland) Morse, the former

named of Wallingford and New Haven, Connecticut. Henry K. Morse was a landowner and the proprietor of flour and lumber mills, also coal mines. He was also an expert accountant. He married Mary Moore Lynn. Their children were: Henry Grant, mentioned below; Charles Jared; Edwin Kirtland; and Mary Lynn Wade.

Henry Grant Morse, son of Henry Kirtland and Mary Moore (Lynn) Morse, was born April 10, 1850, in Poland, Ohio, and studied at the Poland Seminary, the same institution from which the late President McKinley graduated. He afterward entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, graduating in 1871 with the degree Civil Engineer. He was president of his class. The same year Mr. Morse entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as civil engineer on the Pittsburgh division, remaining until 1783, when he became contractor and chief engineer of the Canton Bridge Company. This position he retained until 1878, when, in association with his brother, Charles J. Morse, he erected the Morse Bridge Works at Youngstown, Ohio. For ten years thereafter he was president of the company, resigning in 1888 to accept the presidency of the Edge Moor Bridge Works, Edge Moor, Delaware. Resigning this position, in 1896, he became president of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Shipbuilding Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, remaining there until 1899. In that year and in 1900 he designed and organized the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, New Jersey, becoming its first president and retaining the office to the close of his life.

The idea of the fabricated ship, so greatly developed during the war, was the origination of Mr. Morse. It was his idea to apply the bridge building method, known as the templet system, of constructing the parts and then assembling the whole, to shipbuilding, thus greatly shortening the time required. Mr. Morse is known as the father of modern shipbuilding. His method of construction, as demonstrated at the New York Shipbuilding Company has been copied in all other shipyards, both here and abroad.

In the sphere of politics Mr. Morse was an active Republican. He was enrolled in the Union League of both Philadelphia and New York, belonging also to the Engineers' and Navy clubs of New York, and affiliating with various college fraternities. He and his family were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Morse married, April 29, 1873, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, Mary Margaret Killikelly, a native of the Keystone State, daughter of Bryan Bernard and Mary Meech (Brown) Killikelly, the former a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Morse became the parents of the following children: Mary K., married Harry Archer Hornor; Henry Grant, married Virginia Calvert Keyes Glazebrook; Bryan K., died in 1916; Charles Kirtland, married Eleanor Hayward; Olive Botsford, died young; and Mildred. Mr. Morse was a man of very domestic tastes, a great lover of home and family. When his engrossing duties allowed him to take a vacation in the country he found much enjoyment in fishing.

The death of Mr. Morse, which occurred June 2, 1903, in New York City, was mourned as a loss to his profession, and caused deep sorrow to a large circle of friends who loved him for his genial disposition and greatly respected him for his straightforwardness and honesty. Henry G. Morse was a man who worked for the future no less than the present and his work lives after him.

Lyman B. French

FRENCH, Lyman Clinton,

Carpenter, Builder.

Lyman Clinton French, to-day one of Westchester County's prominent carpenters and builders, is a descendant, both paternally and maternally, from old Colonial stock. The surname French, for instance, has been in existence in England since the early days of the surname epoch, and the name is found recorded in many of the ancient documents. The Hundred Rolls (1273 A. D.) give Symon le Frensch of Wiltshire; The Close Rolls (*circa* Edward I) mention William le Ffrenssh; the *Calendarium Rotulorum Originalium* gives Eborard le Frenshe; and Kirby's Quest (*circa* Edward III) makes mention of Walter le Frensshe, of Somersetshire. The meaning of the name is obvious, "the *Frence*," or an incomer from France, the name deriving from Theophilus de France, who came into England in 1066 during the Norman Conquest, a follower of William the Conqueror (William I). A genealogical survey of the family in America, founded by John French, follows:

(I) John French, immigrant ancestor, came first to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died in Northampton, February 1, 1697. He was a dennison subscriber as early as 1648; went to Northampton in 1676 and took the oath, February 8, 1678. He was a planter and prominent in the settlement, and also held lands at Deerfield. With the exception of his son John his family settled in Northampton. He married Freedom Kingsley, who died July 26, 1689, daughter of John and Mary Kingsley, formerly of Dorchester, later of Rehoboth. Children: John (2), of whom further; Thomas; Samuel, died unmarried, September 8, 1683; Jonathan; Mary, died before 1697, married, March 4, 1678, Samuel Stebbins; Hannah, married Francis Keet; Elizabeth, married Samuel Pomeroy.

(II) John (2) French, eldest child of John and Freedom (Kingsley) French, was born in 1655, died at Rehoboth, February 25, 1724-25. He removed with his father and the other members of the family from Rehoboth to Northampton about 1676, living at the home of John Kingsley, his grandfather, and was made a freeman, together with his brothers, Thomas and Samuel, in Northampton, February 8, 1679. Shortly after he returned to Rehoboth as we find him an inhabitant and proprietor of that town, February 7, 1698, having right and titles to the measures, tenements and lands by quit-claim of William Bradford to the town of Rehoboth. He married, November 26, 1678, Hannah Palmer, born November 8, 1657, daughter of Jonah and Elizabeth Palmer, of Rehoboth. Children: 1. Hannah, born October 19, 1679. 2. John, born April 13, 1681, married (first) Martha Williams, who died August 17, 1717, at the age of forty-three years; (second), May 23, 1728, Abigail White. 3. Mary, born March 15, 1683-84. 4. Elizabeth, born January 19, 1684-85. 5. Martha, born March 28, 1688. 6. Samuel, born March 30, 1690, died June 10, 1709. 7. Jonathan, born November 17, 1693. 8. Thomas, of whom further. 9. Ephraim, born January 22, 1698-99.

(III) Thomas French, fourth son, eighth child of John (2) and Hannah (Palmer) French, was born in Rehoboth, September 6, 1696-97, died at Oak Hill, Attleboro, January 3, 1746. With his brother John he came to Attleboro in 1710, the former settling near what is known as Bear Swamp, in the southeastern part of the town, and his descendants are still living there. Thomas French made his home near Park Hill, where he erected a

two-story dwelling, with a chimney at one end. Later, his son Joseph erected a house adjoining this in such a manner that this chimney was midway between the two. Thomas French married, January 5, 1720-21, Mary Brown. Children: 1. Thomas, Jr., born April 16, 1722; married, January 2, 1746, Keziah Perry. 2. Christopher, who married Amy Weswold. 3. Mary, born December 25, 1726, died January 1, 1815; married, June 9, 1744, William Carpenter, of Cumberland. 4. Joseph, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, who married William George, of Attleboro. 6. Bridget, who married Noah Blanding. 7. Sarah, who died in 1815; married, November 5, 1759, Oliver Carpenter. 8. Hannah, died October 20, 1820; married, April 17, 1757, Caleb Carpenter.

(IV) Joseph French, third son and fourth child of Thomas and Mary (Brown) French, was born near Oak Hill, Attleboro, in 1728, died in Attleboro, October 20, 1794. He inherited the homestead and was a farmer and blacksmith. During the Revolution he was a private in Captain Moses Wilmarth's company, Colonel John Daggett's (Fourth Boston) regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, and he was entitled to draw wages and bounty for the services of his son Joseph, who also served. He married, April 4, 1755, Sibbel Carpenter, Lyon, born October 20, 1733, daughter of Obadiah and Bethia (Carpenter) Lyon. Children: 1. Joseph, born September 29, 1756, died in the hospital at Cambridge, September 20, 1775. 2. Thomas, born June 7, 1758. 3. Mary, born November 10, 1760, married Major Tyler. 4. Ezra, of whom further. 5. Obadiah, born July 27, 1766, settled in Poultney, Vermont, married ——— Warner. 6. Sibbel, born October 8, 1768. 7. Huldah, born June 16, 1771. 8. Cynthia, born October 7, 1773.

(V) Ezra French, third son and fourth child of Joseph and Sibbel Carpenter (Lyon) French, was born on the Oak Hill homestead, May 7, 1763, and died there in 1806. At an early age he commenced to work on the farm, and during his minority learned the cooper's trade, which he followed all his life. His shop was located on his farm, and he cut the timber he needed for supplies from his own woods, making all the parts needed in the manufacture of the barrels, and making a specialty of hardwood casks. One of these, dated 1803, is still preserved by his descendants. He raised general crops, bred sheep and cattle, and was considered wealthy for those times. The farm was of large area, and upon the death of his widow was divided among the five children. He enlisted, July 27, 1780, as private in Captain Alexander Foster's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, and marched to Tiverton, Rhode Island; reënlisted, July 23, 1781, in Captain Jabez Barney's regiment, and joined the regiment at West Point. He and his wife were members of the Orthodox Church, and he belonged to the Whig party. He married, August 22, 1784, Jane Titus, born May 7, 1763, died in March, 1832, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Foster) Titus. Children: 1. Fanny, born July 29, 1787, married George Ide. 2. Ezra, of whom further. 3. Polly, born July 5, 1790, married Nathan Cole. 4. Joseph, born February 10, 1797, died July 3, 1850; married, July 13, 1829, Caroline Brintnell. 5. Joab, born January 29, 1800, died June 18, 1875; married, October, 1819, Louisa Fuller, and lived in the old homestead; children: i. Laura F., born December 7, 1820, married, January 1, 1844, Samuel Allyn; children: Frank

Starkey, deceased, leaving children in Chicago; and Laura, deceased, no children. ii. Milton Joab, born September 13, 1825, died July 4, 1881; married Huldah Winsor Colwell; children: (a) Louise Howard French, married Albert L. Greene, November, 1874; children: Mabel Louise Green and Fred Eugene Green; resides on Blackstone Avenue, Pawtucket; (b) Mahala Winsor French, unmarried, resides at No. 97 Cottage Street; (c) Isabel Colwell French, unmarried; her home is in Pawtucket, although for the greater part of the year she is teaching in Wakefield, Rhode Island. iii. Orren, born May 26, 1832, died December 23, 1903; he never married; lived on the old home place.

(VI) Ezra French, eldest son and second child of Ezra and Jane (Titus) French, was born on the French homestead, July 5, 1790, and died in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He acquired a common school education and was sixteen years of age when his father died. He was somewhat incapacitated for all kinds of labor, by reason of a broken leg which had been improperly set, and which caused a permanent lameness. During his minority he took any sort of work which came to his hand, and later sold to his brother Joseph that part of the homestead which he had inherited, and removed to Hebronville. There he worked as a butcher and also drove a wagon for Ira K. Miller. He also lived in Dodgeville, and throughout his life was more or less engaged in farming. During his later years he divided his time between his children, living the greater part of the time with his daughter, Nancy B., at whose home in Pawtucket he died. He was captain of an Attleboro company of militia, attended the Baptist Church, and voted with the Democratic party. He married (first) Nancy Bullard, and had: 1. Seba Carpenter, married (first) Martha Whittimore, (second) Emeline Morse; child, Herbert Newton. Ezra French married (second) Susan or (Sukey), daughter of Ebenezer Fuller, and had: 2. Nancy Bullard, married Francis G. Horton; children: Willard, Ida and Flora. 3. Ezra Willis, of whom further. 4. Ebenezer, born in 1826; Edmund Henry, married Ellen Arnold; three children: Henry Arnold; Nellie, married John Collison; Flora.

(VII) Ezra Willis French, second of the three children of Ezra and Susan, or Sukey, (Fuller) French, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, October 7, 1825, died September 29, 1872, and was buried in Hillside Cemetery, Hebronville, Massachuetts. He was a wheelwright by trade. He was married, in Seekonk, Massachusetts, April 11, 1847, to Alice N. Peck, who bore him the following offspring: 1. Walter. 2. Lyman Clinton, of whom further. 3. Alice, who married Albert Almy. 4. Susan Francis Ellery, who died in 1874.

(VIII) Lyman Clinton French, second of the four children of Ezra Willis and Alice N. (Peck) French, and a representative of the eighth generation of his family in America, was born in Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, July 26, 1849. He received a common school education in his natal town, and in nearby Dighton, following which he mastered the trade of carpenter and builder in Providence, Rhode Island, becoming very proficient in this line of endeavor. At the age of twenty-three he removed to Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, New York, in 1872, and since that time has become a prominent figure in the life of the community. A staunch Democrat by political persuasion, he held the important of-

fice of village president in 1905-06-08-22-23-24-25, and the office of village trustee in 1900-01-02-03-17, discharging the duties devolving upon each office with his customary ability and efficiency. Fraternally, Mr. French holds active membership in Diamond Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons; and Spring Valley Lodge, No. 158, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been identified with the latter for thirty-five years, holding the office of treasurer for twenty-five years. His religious affiliations, and those of his family, are given to the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dobbs Ferry. He is a member of the Dobbs Ferry Chamber of Commerce.

Lyman Clinton French was married, in New York City, November 21, 1872, to Emily Odell, a daughter of Moses T. and Hannah (Barton) Odell, natives of Greenbury, Westchester County, New York. Lyman Clinton and Emily (Odell) French are the parents of the following children: 1. Warren, deceased, born August 1, 1873, died November 5, 1892. 2. Augusta, born June 16, 1875, married Delancy W. Collett. 3. Allen, born April 12, 1878, died November 1, 1883. 4. Willis, born March 9, 1880; resides in Litchfield, Connecticut. 5. Edwin B., born October 17, 1883. 6. Odell, born June 12, 1885. 7. Charles, born January 12, 1887.

(The Peck Line).

Lyman Clinton French's mother was Alice N. (Peck) French, as was mentioned heretofore—a descendant of a foremost Colonial family of New England. The patronymic Peck is classified as a local surname, meaning "at-the-peck," *i. e.*, the hilltop, a variant of peak, peak in turn being a corruption of the more ancient form of *pek*. "The *hul* of the *pek*," (*i. e.* the Hill of the Peak), is in Derbyshire, England. The name in its old spellings is found in most of the early English records. The Hundred Rolls (1273, A. D.) makes mention of John del Pek of London; Kirby's Quest (*circa* Edward III) gives Henry Pek of Somersetshire; while the Poll Tax of Yorkshire for the year 1379 mentions Ricardus and Magota del Pecke. In 1590, Ann, wife of John Peck, was buried in St. Antholin's, London.

The American ancestor of Mr. French's mother was Joseph Peck, who came from Ipswich, England, with his wife, three children and five servants, in 1638, settling first at Boston, and later (1643) in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. The line descends as follows: Joseph Peck (1), the immigrant ancestor; Joseph Peck, Jr., (2), born in England in 1623; Jathniel Peck (3), born in Rehoboth in 1661; Captain Ebenezer Peck (4), born in Rehoboth in 1697; Jathniel Peck (5), born in Rehoboth in 1725; Edmund Peck (6), born in Rehoboth in 1773; Arnold J. Peck (7), born in Rehoboth in 1803, married Betsey Hicks, and had a daughter, Alice N. Peck (8), Mr. French's mother. Alice N. (Peck) French was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, April 15, 1825, died there May 26, 1857, and is buried in Hillside Cemetery, Hebronville, Massachusetts.

REFERENCES—Bardsley's "English and Welsh Surnames"; Cutter's "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Massachusetts" (Vols. 3 and 4); family chart; family data.

POLLOCK, Gilbert K.,

City Councilman of Richmond.

Having been for twenty-one years in the City Council, as had his father for a like period, during which time as well as for the major part of his life he had given of the best that was in him for the welfare of the community, and having attained a very high place as a criminal lawyer at the bar of Virginia, Gilbert K. Pol-

lock, of Richmond, died on February 7, 1924, in Baltimore, Maryland, while on a business trip. He left to his friends and fellow-citizens, besides a rich and enduring memory, the thing for which he had labored longest and indefatigably—the Richmond rapid-transit service. Much of the improvement for the betterment socially of the masses of the population of the city and progressive movements of the municipality were either sponsored by Mr. Pollock or had his cordial indorsement and active support. Following his death, it was said of him: "On his public side Gilbert K. Pollock was a politician—a fact for which Richmond has, and for a long time will have, cause to be profoundly grateful. If more of our self-styled good citizens would, or could become the sort of politician Gilbert K. Pollock was, Richmond would be infinitely better off."

Son of Thomas H. and Isabel (Fraser) Pollock, of Richmond, Gilbert K. Pollock was born in that city, May 2, 1871. His early education was received in the grade and high schools of Richmond. Afterward he studied law at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had prepared himself for taking the law course at the university during his conduct of a real estate business. On being admitted to the bar, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. For a number of years he was in partnership with L. O. Wendenberg, and upon this firm being dissolved, Mr. Pollock continued the practice alone, which at the time of his death was known as one of the most successful law offices in the State. Mr. Pollock has attained the reputation of being one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Virginia, and he was the victorious counsel in many of his cases.

Mr. Pollock rounded out two decades and one year as a member of Richmond's City Council. In this respect he emulated the record of his father. He always manifested an active interest in public and civic affairs in his home city. Regardless of the fact that a large law practice made heavy demands upon his time and energy, as well as devoting much of his talent and strength to pubilc matters, he still found time to develop a model of domestic happiness, which, it can be said, was his chief hobby. He was a devotee of music, and he played well a number of instruments—this was his principal recreation. Mr. Pollock was prominently identified with Masonic affairs, having taken all the degrees of the order possible in this country. He enjoyed an ever-widening circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by his kindly manner and courteous treatment. One of the numerous pleasant things said of him was that "his cheerful smile never wore of."

Mr. Pollock's long tenure of office in the city government was featured by his unceasing devotion to the betterment and progress of the municipality. He was also credited with having accomplished much of lasting value along the line of social improvement. One of his chief interests of a public nature was the development of the rapid-transit bus system of Richmond.

The following appreciations of Mr. Pollock's life and service were given in the local press of the city of Richmond:

Gilbert K. Pollock, well-known Richmond lawyer, active in public and civic matters for many years, died from heart disease in Baltimore . . . Mr. Pollock was on the first lap of a business trip to the West . . .

In his early years Mr. Pollock was a power in local political circles. He was in City Council for many years, and he was considered a leader in debate and parliamentary procedure. His success

as a criminal lawyer was pronounced, and his activities in matters political placed him among the most able leaders in shaping municipal affairs.

He took part in debates in many important transactions concerning public utilities and in several of the annexation schemes. Mr. Pollock was looked upon as a leader upon the floor of Council, and his counsel was always sought by persons interested in municipal affairs.

His first work after leaving school was that of bookkeeping, but his industry and his enthusiasm in public affairs carried him into the practice of law and politics. His success was immediate in these fields, and he soon became a leader. His health grew bad several years ago and he retired from politics and devoted himself to business pursuits. His foresight resulted in the development of many suburban districts.

He was a leading figure in the Richmond Rapid Transit Company, and often stated that he wanted to leave a first-class service as a monument to himself in his native city.

The Richmond "Times-Dispatch" said editorially:

Genial, well informed and witty, Gilbert K. Pollock was a delightful companion. Having studied law during the comparatively few hours that his position as clerk gave to him, he became an able and formidable practitioner. Having traversed a road strewn with almost insurmountable difficulties which do not beset the path of other young men whose fathers are able to give them every educational advantage, he won a large measure of success in the exacting profession, so large a measure as to mark him as a man of unusual force. During more recent years, when physical illness and other misfortunes fell upon it, he went on with life with the outward cheerfulness that marks the brave spirit.

That was the personal side of Gilbert K. Pollock; the public side was, and is, of greater importance to all except his friends. Many a so-called good citizen regarded him as "a politician." He was a politician; he had grown up in an atmosphere permeated by politics at first hand; in his younger days he knew the rough and tumble of ward politics. And it is because he was a politician that Richmond owes him what it can never repay for his years of service in the Council. Because he was a politician he was able to accomplish during any year of his service more for the good of Richmond, the material advancement of Richmond, than the average man who thinks himself a good citizen even attempts to accomplish in a lifetime.

He knew intimately all the branches of the city's government; he knew the men who operated these branches; he knew the practical side of all the functions of a municipality; he knew what proposed betterments were possible of achievement and what were impossible of attainment; he knew thoroughly the rules regulating legislative bodies; the brightness of his mind made all this knowledge instantly available; and he devoted a vast deal of his time, even during the busiest period of his life, to meetings of the Council and of Council committees. He did not stand on the street and denounce the city government; he went into the city government and exercised his fine ability and his trained political perception for the development of his city.

On his public side, then, Gilbert K. Pollock was a politician—a fact for which Richmond has, and for a long time will have cause to be profoundly grateful. If more of our self-styled good citizens would, or could, become the sort of politician Gilbert K. Pollock was, Richmond would be infinitely better off.

Mr. Pollock is survived by his wife, whose maiden name was Ferdie E. Davison, of Richmond, and three children: Cornelia Fraser, Elizabeth, and Gilbert K., Jr.

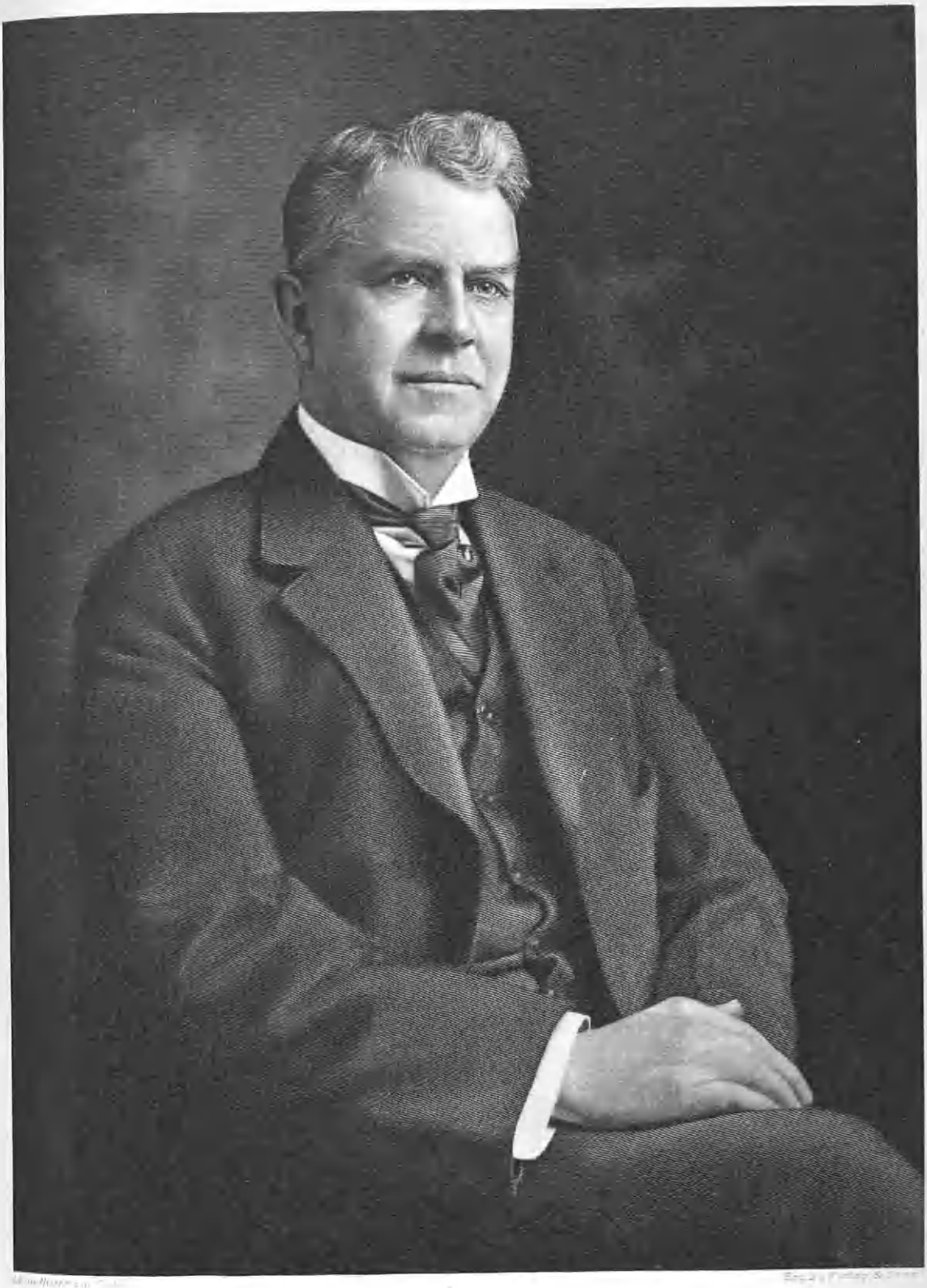
AYER, Charles F.,

Lawyer, Financier.

Charles F. Ayer, a native of California, and a prominent member of New York City's great legal fraternity, is a descendant of an old New England family whose progenitor in America, John Ayer, came to the New World before the year 1640. Various branches of the Ayer family in America, all descended from John Ayer, have borne the following heraldic device:

Arms—Gules, three covered cups argent.
Crest—A covered cup, as in arms.

The patronymic has been variously spelled during its long life, having appeared as Ayer, Ayre, Ayres, Ayars, Ayers, Ayris, Ayrs, Aer, Eyer, and Eyre, all of which have a common derivation.



Charles J. Ayer

The eminent etymologist and orthographer, the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, states in his well-known work, "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," that the patronymic is either an official appellation or a nickname, meaning "the heir." All the above spellings mean "heir," while those with the *s* suffixed mean "the son of the heir," i.e., the heir's son, heir's and finally Heirs. The aitch was dropped at a very early date, and the name became corrupted into many forms, as shown above. There are many instances of the name in the early English registers. The Hundred Rolls (1273 A. D.) mentioning John fil. Aer of County Salop, and Henry Ayer, of County Lincoln. Blomefield and Parkin's "History of Norfolk" (England), mentions Roger le Hayre (also given Eyre and Ayer) as residing in Norfolkshire in 1264, and also contains the following interesting statement: "This year (1510) was Thomas Ayers, priest, of Norwich, burnt at Eccles." Bardsley, in regard to the present-day spellings of the surname, says: "It is curious to note that while Ayre is the almost universal English form (saving Eyre), Ayer is equally universal in the United States. Several families of Ayres or Aires went out to America in the seventeenth century, which fact accounts for its familiar recurrence in the United States." Tottens: "Lists of Emigrants," also mentions many of the name coming from England to the New World, and the records of Essex County, Massachusetts, teem with the name under the following spellings: Aars, Aers, Aier, Aiere, Aiers, Air, Aires, Ares, Ayeres, Ayer, Eayer, Eayre, Eyer, Eyers, and Eyre.

The ancestor of most of the name in this country, and the earliest in Essex County, Massachusetts, was John Ayer, who is listed as a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, having come to this country prior to that year. He removed to Ipswich in 1646, and to Haverhill in 1647, serving as town officer of the last-named community in 1648. He died there March 31, 1657, as did also his wife Hannah, whose death occurred October 8, 1688. The homestead in Haverhill, Massachusetts, was willed to the eldest son, John (2) Ayer. John (1) and Hannah (surname unknown) Ayer were the parents of ten children, through whom nearly all the many branches of the Ayer family to-day in America are descended.

In lineal descent from the founder of the patronymic in this country was William Ayer, whose son was Leonard, the latter being the father of Charles Alvin Ayer.

Charles F. Ayer was born in Marysville, California, December 11, 1863, a son of Charles Alvin and Mary C. (Norton) Ayer. The father, Charles Alvin Ayer, was prominent in the railroad life of California, also with the Southern Pacific Railway, at the head of the Napa Valley (California) agency, also the dairy business, the mother, Mary C. (Norton) Ayer, having been a native of Exeter, Otsego County, New York.

Charles F. Ayer acquired his early education in the public schools of California. He then read law in the offices of his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Hutchinson, in Napa, California, and was admitted to the bar of the State of California in 1894, and for more than a year following he practiced there in association with Mr. Hutchinson. In 1896 Mr. Ayer came to New York City and accepted a position with a well known law firm, serving a clerkship for one year. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1897, and was first associated with the firm of Evarts, VanCott & Erskine, attorneys. He continued in general prac-

tice with this firm, or one of its members, until 1905, during which year, in partnership with Charles S. Stephenson, he established a firm of his own, under the name of Ayer & Stephenson, for two years. Since 1907 he has devoted most of his attention to counsel work for William B. Thompson and his varied interests.

Mr. Ayer has not confined himself to purely legal pursuits, but has also been active in financial and industrial circles. He is president of the Magma Copper Company, of Superior, Arizona; vice-president of the Magma Arizona Railroad Company; and is an important factor in several important industrial and financial concerns. Politically, Mr. Ayer has always cast his lot with, and his ballot for, the Republican party. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. He holds membership in many clubs and societies, among which may be mentioned the Hudson River Country Club, Inc., the Lawyers' Club, the National Republican Club, and the Bonnie Briar Country Club. He is one of the trustees of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc.

Charles F. Ayer was married, in Brooklyn, New York, on August 25, 1897, to Elizabeth Close, a daughter of David and Sophronia (Wells) Close, and a sister of Dr. Stuart Close, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer are the parents of one child, Margaret Ayer, born December 12, 1909. The family residence is maintained at No. 1 Slocum Street, New Rochelle, New York, having moved there from Brooklyn in the spring of 1911.

WHITE, William Gardner,

Eminent Jurist.

Among the sturdy New England families, whose early generations did so much toward the founding of our Nation and whose later generations have branched out all over the continent and continued the work of its upbuilding, the name of White stands prominent. The roster of the heroes of the Revolutionary War contains a long list of representatives of this family, and it is a name that has honored many professions and is often found in public office of highest trust.

William Gardner White was a descendant of John White, who came from England in the ship "Lyon," which sailed from London on June 22, 1632, and arrived in New England on the following September 16. He settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as freeman on March 4, 1633. From there he removed, probably in June, 1836, to Hartford, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the original proprietors. He was also one of the first settlers of Hadley, Massachusetts, where he was Representative in 1664 and 1669. About 1670 he returned to Hartford, where he was an elder in the South Church. He died between December 17, 1683, and January 23, 1684. For more than two and a half centuries afterwards many of his descendants have continued to make their home in Hadley, Massachusetts, which he helped to found.

William Gardner White, who did much to maintain the fine traditions of the family name, was born in South Hadley, Massachusetts, September 30, 1854, the son of William and Amanda (Preston) White. His early education was derived in Chicopee, Massachusetts, graduating from the high school of that community in 1869. He then entered Harvard Law School, graduating with the class of 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His early practice of law was in Springfield, Massachusetts, starting in 1876. In 1884 he de-

cided that the West was offering greater opportunities and he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. There he continued the practice of law, specializing in the business of real estate and corporations. He was counsel for banks, trust companies, investment companies and large wholesale concerns. He was secretary and director of the National Bond and Security Company and held many other positions of trust.

Mr. White was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church. He took a keen interest in historical matters, and was secretary of the Minnesota Society of Colonial Wars, St. Paul; and a member of the Council of the Minnesota Historical Society. His recreations were gardening and the collecting of rare books, china, engravings, etchings and prints. He was a member of the Minnesota Club in St. Paul and the Grolier Club of New York.

On May 22, 1878, at Chicopee, Massachusetts, he was married to Carolyn Hall, daughter of Ebenezer and Marie Elizabeth (Dart) Hall, who, like her husband, was a descendant of families that had long been prominent in New England.

(The Hall Line).

The surname of the Hall family is derived from at least three sources. 1. The Norwegian word for flint is *hallr*, the final letter being silent and only indicating the nominative case. The word is also the term applied to a hero and, because of this, Norwegian parents often gave it to their children and, in the course of time, it became a surname. The Norwegians were extensive settlers of Scotland, which accounts for the large number of Scotch Halls. 2. The English Manor houses were another source of the name of Hall. The principal apartment in these houses was called "the hall," hence the tenant or chief servitor acquired the surname of *De Aula* or *Del Hall*, which was retained by the eldest son. 3. In the Welsh language the word for salt is *hall* and a dwelling in low marshy grounds near the sea is *hallam, halla* or *halle*, hence the origin of the name of the ancestral Castle Halla, now City Halle, in Saxony, as it is known to have been the location of large salt works in centuries gone by. The great family of English halls are unquestionably posterity of men of Halle who came in the different Saxon invasions of England.

There are known to be over one hundred and six varieties of the Hall coat-of-arms, as it is a name frequently met with among the nobility of England in all ages; but the Halls of Warwickshire, England, appear to have been the most probable founders of this American branch and the following is a description of their coat-of-arms:

Arms—Shield, argent, on a chevron three columbines, azure, stalked and leaved vert, a mullet of six points, or.

Crest—A talbot's head erased, proper.

Motto—Turpiter Desperatur.

(I) George Hall and his wife Mary, who were the ancestors of the American branch of the Hall family which originated at Taunton, Massachusetts, emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1636-37. George Hall is known to have been a proprietor of land in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was one of the original proprietors of the first territorial purchase of the Indian Sachem, Massasoit, including a tract of eight miles (an oblong square, being the present territory of Taunton, Berkley, Raynham and extending to Mansfield). He had a twelve acre square, in connection with others, and was one of the founders of the town of Taunton in 1639. He was

proposed as a freeman in 1643, and the request was extended for him to bear arms that year. He was admitted as freeman in 1645, and became constable of the town the same year. He was a member of the Board of Supervising Council in 1657, and chairman of the Board of Selectmen (established by the Colonial Court in 1662) from 1666 to 1669, the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Pilgrim Congregational Church and Society of Taunton and was a liberal contributor to its support. George Hall was also one of the proprietors of the first iron "bloomery" established in that region, becoming its first clerk in 1656 and he continued to serve in that capacity for many years. After his death he was succeeded to this office by his son John. His sons, John, Joseph and Samuel, were shareholders in the iron works, and this plant was continued for over two hundred years. Soon after they were started the bar iron, made there from native ore, was made a circulating medium in that vicinity. He was one of the largest landholders in that section at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1669, at the age of sixty-nine years.

(II) Samuel Hall, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1644, married Elizabeth White, the daughter of Nicholas White, of Taunton. Nicholas White had married Susannah, daughter of Jonas Humphreys, who died in 1661.

(III) Samuel Hall was born in Taunton in 1664, and removed to Enfield, Connecticut, where he died.

(IV) Ichabod Hall was born in Enfield. He married Lois Kibbe, daughter of John Kibbe, of Enfield, born in 1668, and who married Hannah Phelps, born in 1677 in Westfield, Massachusetts. John Kibbe was the son of Elisha Kibbe, born in 1645, in Enfield; the son of Edward Kibbe, of Boston, who died in 1691. Elisha Kibbe married Rachel Cook, of Salem, Massachusetts, the daughter of Henry Cook, of Salem, who married Judith Birdsell, daughter of Henry Birdsell, of Salem.

(V) Elisha Hall resided in Enfield, where he died in 1761.

(VI) Moses Hall removed to Monterey, Massachusetts.

(VII) Ebenzer Hall was born in 1816 in Monterey, Massachusetts. He married Marie Elizabeth Dart, the daughter of Edmund Dart, of Bolton, Connecticut. They were the parents of Mrs. Carolyn (Hall) White.

(The Dart Line).

The name of the Dart family is variously spelled Dart, Darte and Dort, but the first is the generally accepted form. The second is the spelling used only in the old English records and the third is the Dutch or German form. In the herald's visitation of the county of Surrey, England, made in 1620, the name is spelled Darte.

(I) Richard Dart came over from England and settled in New London, Connecticut, about 1639. From there he removed to Bolton, Connecticut, which was the home of this family for many generations.

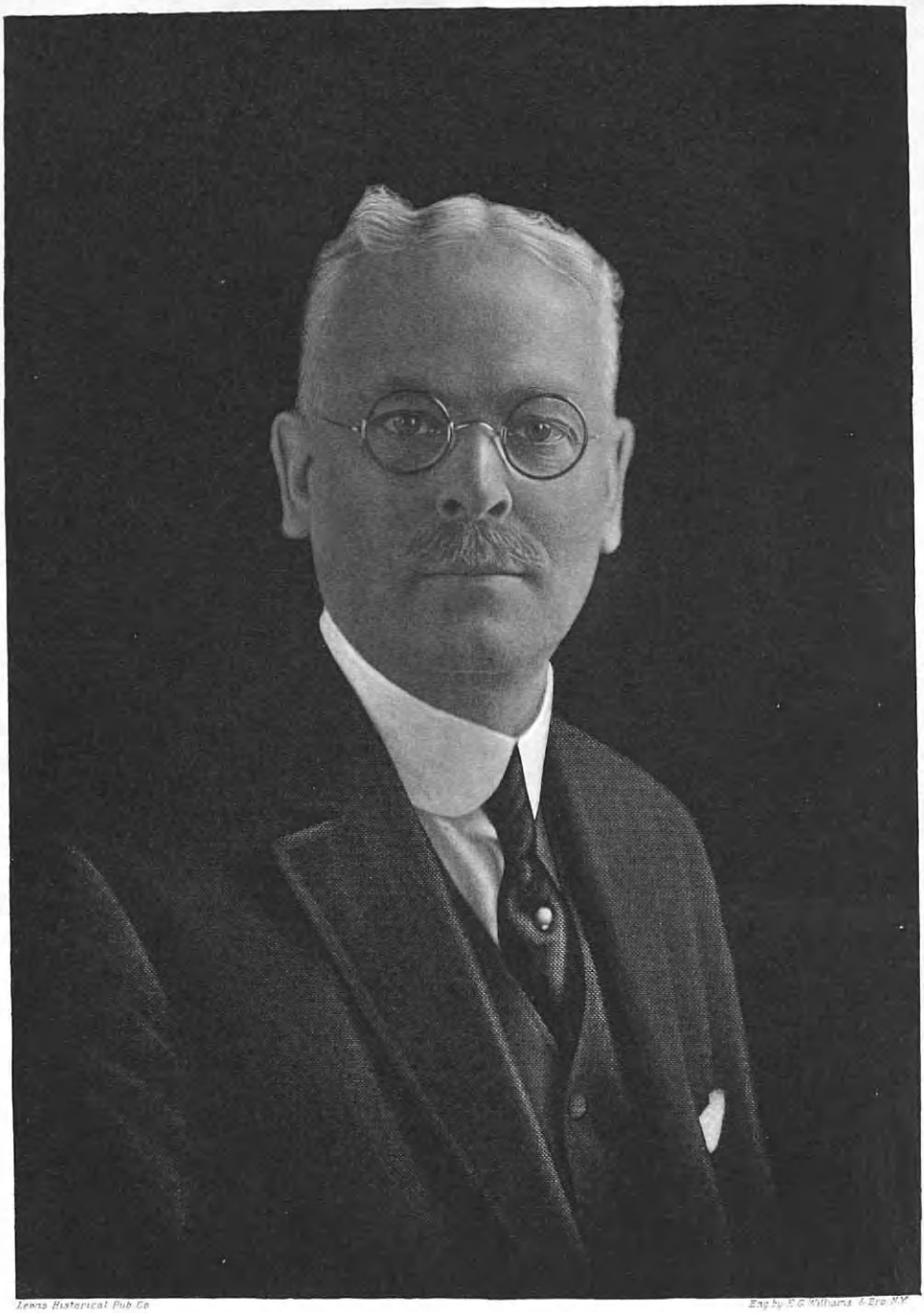
(II) Daniel Dart was born in Bolton, in May, 1666.

(III) Daniel Dart, born in Bolton, 1692.

(IV) Jonathan Dart, born in Bolton, January 10, 1733.

(V) Aaron Dart, born in Bolton, January 10, 1768.

(VI) Edmund Dart was born in Bolton. He married Mary Ann Witherberry, daughter of Benjamin Witherberry, who came from England. Benjamin Witherberry married Polly Bunce,



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C. B. Winslow

the daughter of Timothy Bunce, who was the son of Abijah Bunce, born in Hartford, Connecticut, 1767; son of Joseph Bunce, born in Hartford; son of Thomas Bunce, born in Hartford, where he died in 1712; son of Thomas Bunce, born in Hartford in 1613. The mother of Polly Bunce was Rachel Turner, born 1744, in Hartford, the daughter of Stephen Turner, born 1717, in Hartford, the son of John Turner. Stephen Turner married Rachel Ashley, born 1717 or 18, the daughter of Jonathan Ashley, born 1674; the son of Jonathan Ashley, born 1645; the son of Robert Ashley, who died in 1682, and was born in Springfield. The mother of Stephen Turner was Susannah Merrill, the daughter of John Merrill, born 1712, in Hartford; son of Abraham Merrill, born in Watertown. The mother of Susannah Merrill was Sarah Watson, daughter of John Watson, who died in 1650. The mother of Abijah Bunce was Ann Sanford, born 1689, in Hartford, the daughter of Zachariah Sanford (who died in 1714) and Sarah Willett. Zachariah Sanford was the son of Robert Sanford, who died in 1676, and married Ann Adams, who was born in Hartford. Sarah Willett was the daughter of Nathaniel Willett and Hannah Adams, daughter of Jeremy Adams. Thomas Bunce married Susannah Bull, of Hartford, the daughter of Captain Thomas and Susannah Bull.

WINSLOW, Clarion Bartlett,

Influential New York Merchant.

As a member of one of the most remarkable business organizations the world has ever known, with headquarters in New York City, Clarion B. Winslow, who for many years has been a summer resident of White Plains, New York, held a position of distinction and large responsibility up to the time of his retirement, July 1, 1924. He is a man of broad vision, and, at the same time, has a great capacity for detail, and this union of qualities peculiarly fitted him for the work in which he was engaged as a member of the board of directors of the F. W. Woolworth Company. Mr. Winslow is a son of Edward M. Winslow, a farmer by occupation, and of Mary Ann (Bartlett) Winslow, members of pioneer families of Jefferson County, New York, the Winslow line tracing directly back to the "Mayflower."

The members of the Winslow family, until the American migration, were seated in the town of Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, England. Kenelm Winslow, the father of the first Edward Winslow, and grandfather of Governor Edward Winslow, of the New Plymouth Colony, is the first of this line on record; he died in 1607, in St. Andrew's Parish, in England. Governor Edward Winslow, his grandson, and son of Edward (I), was baptized in Droitwich, in Worcestershire, in 1595. He and his brother Gilbert were passengers on the first voyage of the "Mayflower," two other brothers, Kenelm and Josiah, coming over on that famous ship's second trip, in 1629. Governor Edward Winslow, from whom the line descends, finally settled at Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1646, and died there in 1654. A cane, which has passed from father to son, and is now in the possession of Clarion B. Winslow, is said to have come over on the "Mayflower." On it are engraved the figures 1714, and the name Edward Winslow; it was undoubtedly brought over by Major Edward Winslow.

Edward M. Winslow, father of Clarion B. Winslow, the seventh of the name of Edward in direct line from Governor Edward Winslow, was a prominent farmer

of Jefferson County, New York. During his youth he was a school teacher throughout the winter months, and worked his own farm in the summer season. In later life he became interested in local political affairs and was influential in all community advancement.

Clarion Bartlett Winslow was born October 14, 1864, at Depauville, Jefferson County, New York, and he attended the local District School, in the "little red schoolhouse" of the period, the Depauville Village School, and the Ives Seminary, at Antwerp, New York. He began life in the business world at the age of nineteen years, and his first position was a clerkship in a country store at Depauville, where he was active for three years. Then, in order to fit himself for greater responsibilities, Mr. Winslow completed a course at Shields Business College, Utica, New York. Returning to his native county, he secured a position as clerk in the dry goods store of Campbell & Moulton, No. 8 Court Street, Watertown, New York, in the fall of 1887, remaining there until 1894. With this experience, Mr. Winslow, in January, 1894, entered the employ of Frank W. Woolworth, as manager of the Holyoke, Massachusetts, 5 & 10 Cent Store. From that city, he was transferred in May of the same year, to the Woolworth store in Yonkers, New York, and in January, 1895, to Worcester, Massachusetts, so continuing until April, 1904, when he was transferred to the New York executive offices as one of the buyers of the organization, serving in that capacity for fifteen years. He was then made superintendent of buying, in 1919, and upon the death of A. Barton Hepburn, which occurred in 1921, Mr. Winslow was elected a member of the board of directors. This level of achievement is clearly apparent to the business world, for the F. W. Woolworth 5 & 10 Cent Stores have become a twentieth century institution. The concern, its purpose, policies, and methods are so universally known as to require no detailed explanation in this connection; but as a member of the board of directors of an organization that owns the most beautiful office building in the world, Mr. Winslow held a leading position in American commercial affairs. He is further affiliated with present-day advance in the business world, as a member of the board of directors of the Westchester Title and Trust Company of White Plains, New York, which he serves as a member of the executive committee; and he is also a director of the Westchester Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Winslow is a member of the board of governors of the White Plains Hospital, and he is also chairman of the finance committee, and served as a member of the building committee of that institution, the new wing having been completed in 1924. He holds membership with the Chambers of Commerce of the State of New York, of Westchester County, and of White Plains; and he is a director of the Community Chest of White Plains.

In political matters, Mr. Winslow is an advocate and a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but he has never sought political preferment with a view to office-holding. He served five years in the New York State National Guard, as a member of the 39th Separate Company, of Watertown, New York, and he received his discharge as a corporal, in January, 1894. Fraternally, Mr. Winslow is affiliated with White Plains Lodge, No. 473, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory of New York, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Mecca Temple, No. 8720, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Rotary

Edward D. Fagan

Club, White Plains Club, Knollwood Country Club, White Plains; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, New York; and the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Rye, New York. Mr. Winslow's religious fellowship is with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York City.

Clarion Bartlett Winslow married (first), June 23, 1895, at Cazenovia, New York, Emma Elizabeth Reynolds, of Depauville, New York, daughter of Morris and Elizabeth (Scoville) Reynolds, who died July 21, 1921. Mr. Winslow married (second), February 10, 1925, Lenora W. Emerson, widow of Justice Edgar C. Emerson, of Watertown, New York. The Winslow city residence is at No. 1 West Eighty-first Street, New York City; and the White Plains home is at Prospect Park, White Plains, New York.

FAGAN, Edwin B.,

Real Estate Operator.

Arms—Per chevron gules and ermine, in chief three covered cups or.

Crest—A griffin argent, wings tufted or, supporting in the talons an olive branch vert, fructed gold.

Motto—Deo patriæque fidelis.

South Jersey has given rise to many important and influential men who have left the distinct impress of their personalities and achievements upon the progress of their times. But the past is equalled if not surpassed by the present, for in South Jersey to-day are found men of unusual ability and prominence who are contributing materially to civic, county and State advancement. Chief among these men is Edwin B. Fagan, whose life and labors are of that high standard upon which annalists delight to dwell.

Edwin B. Fagan is preëminent in those correlated fields of endeavor, real estate and insurance, in Wildwood Crest, New Jersey; and he has not only been keenly active in the tangible and actual development of existing conditions, but has likewise taken a deep interest and an important place in the financial, social, fraternal and educational life of his city.

Part of the Fagan family, according to Woulfe, in his "Irish Names and Surnames," owes this form of the name to the Irish aspiration of the Anglo-Norman Pagan, from a family of that name who entered Ireland about the time of the invasion of Meath, and he makes a distinction between Fagan and the rare O'Fagain which is a variation of O'h Ogain, chiefs of Cinel Fearghus, seated at Tullaghoge in County Tyrone, and a family of the same race who were chiefs of Cinel Tighearnaih in Ulster. The latter, however, is the armigerous group. The descendants of Patrick O'Hagan, alias Fagan, second son of John O'Hagan, baron of Tullogh-Og in Tyronne, were allied with the first families of Ireland and of England, including MacMahon, Plunkett, Barnenall, DeLacy, Fitz-Eustace, Fitz-Gerald, etc., and in many cases supported the English interests in Ireland. The coat-of-arms described above is that recorded by Burke for Fagan of County Meath, Ireland.

The beginnings of the history of the Fagan family in America belong mainly to the "great immigration" which began in 1846, but families of Fagan, Fagen, Fagins and Feagins were settled in Burlington, New Jersey, between 1740 and 1772.

Edwin B. Fagan was born on July 6, 1877, in Cumberland County, New Jersey, a son of Isaiah and Sallie (Blizard) Fagan, both of Cumberland County, the mother dying in 1878, the father in 1912, his occupation while living having been that of an expert mechanic.

Edwin B. Fagan was educated in the

public schools of Port Norris, followed by special courses at Alexander Hamilton Institute and La Salle Institute. When he first entered the business world, he was engaged as a mechanic in various parts of the country, until 1910, when he came to Wildwood, New Jersey, and became associated with Baker Brothers, the original founders of Wildwood. He remained with them until they dissolved partnership, when he took over the real estate business and has continued in that line under his own name ever since. His offices are located on the corner of Sweet Briar and Pacific avenues, and he not only deals in real estate, but carries on an extensive insurance business, including all the various phases except that of life insurance. Mr. Fagan has built up his establishment until at the present time it ranks as one of the most important of its kind in Wildwood, doing an extensive real estate and insurance business, that equals any other in the same branches in the community. He is a director of the Cape May Title and Trust Company, and of the Wildwood Crest Building and Loan Association. He is also a member of the Wildwood Crest Council, of which he was at one time treasurer.

In politics, Mr. Fagan is firmly nonpartisan. Mr. Fagan has never cared to have his judgment and viewpoint on momentous issues confused or swerved by the often too closely drawn and constricted party lines. That his sincere, nonpartisan attitude has been generally admired and appreciated is shown by the fact that the citizenry of his city desire him to be their next mayor—a fine example of complete trust in his probity, ability, and efficiency.

Mr. Fagan served as a member of the 5th United States Cavalry, which was discharged shortly after the Spanish-American War at Porto Rico, receiving the rank of lance corporal. Fraternally, Mr. Fagan is a member of Neptune Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; and is also a member of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Triangle Council, Royal and Select Masters; Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar; Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Excelsior Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Social Lodge, No. 168; and Idaho Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. He also holds membership in the National, the New Jersey, and local real estate boards. He was the organizer and first president of the Wildwood Shrine Club, a member of the Lions International Club, the Artisans, and the Wildwood Athletic Club. He is a member of the Wildwood Board of Trade and one of its prime movers, and is also a member of the Exempt Firemen of New Jersey. In his church affiliation he is a member of the First Baptist Church.

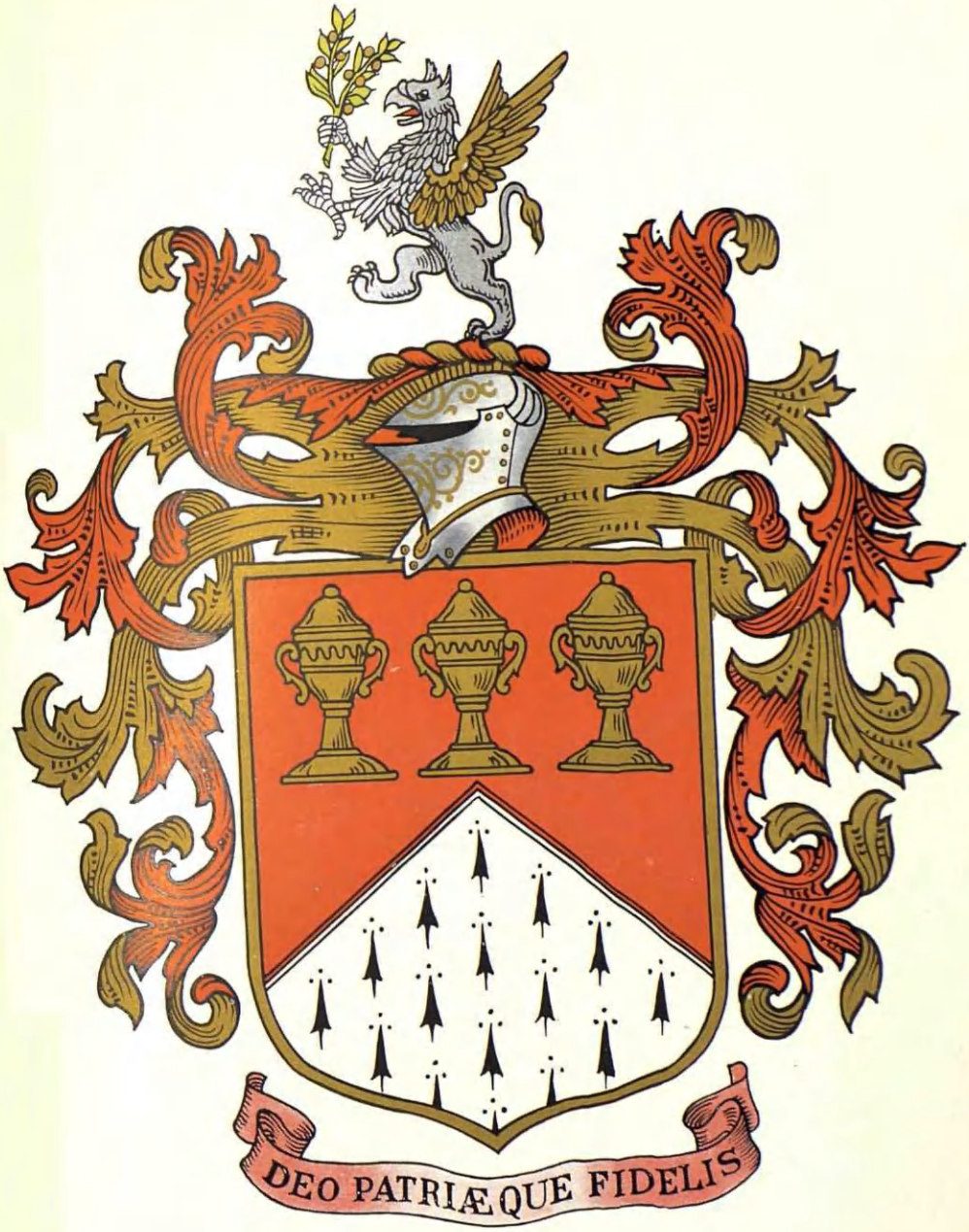
Edwin B. Fagan was married, on June 27, 1905, to Alice E. Orr, a daughter of Captain Mark and Elizabeth (Carl) Orr, of Cumberland County. Mr. and Mrs. Fagan are the parents of three children: 1. Mark O., born August 6, 1907. 2. Oleta E., born June 13, 1909. 3. Edwin B., Jr., born July 19, 1922.

Mr. Fagan is distinctly a foremost citizen, and as an able business man, a soldier, a Mason of high standing, and a public official, his activities have been of great beneficence in the past, are increasingly so at the present time, and will continue so to be in the future.

BOYDELL, J. Frank,

Paint Manufacturer.

At the time of his death, J. Frank Boydell was president of the Boydell



Hagan

Brothers White Lead and Color Company of Detroit, Michigan, a company of which his father was one of the founders and the first president. The Boydells of Detroit are of English ancestry and prominent in that country, one of the family, a John Boydell, of whom the "Encyclopedia Brittanica" says: "John Boydell (1719-1804), English alderman and publisher, was born at Dorrington, and at the age of twenty-one came to London where he was apprenticed for seven years to an engraver. In 1746 he published a volume of views in England and Wales and started in business as a print seller. By his good taste and liberality he managed to secure the services of the artists and his engravings were executed with such skill that his business became extensive and lucrative. He succeeded in his plan of a Shakespeare gallery and obtained the assistance of the most eminent painters of the day whose contributions were exhibited publicly for many years. The engravings from these paintings form a splendid companion volume to his large illustrated editions of Shakespeare's works. Towards the close of his life, Boydell sustained several losses through the French Revolution, and was compelled to dispose of his Shakespeare gallery by lottery. Boydell had previously become an alderman, and rose to be Lord Mayor of London."

John Boydell, father of J. Frank Boydell, to whom this review refers, was born in Liverpool, England, December 11, 1842, and was brought to Canada by his parents, who there died. He came to Detroit at the age of eight years and from there marched away with the "Boys in Blue" to aid in preserving the Union of the States. After honorable discharge in 1865, he returned to Detroit and in company with a brother began in a small way to manufacture paint, under the trade name of Boydell Brothers. They prospered, and in 1892 incorporated as the Boydell Brothers White Lead and Color Company, John Boydell, president and general manager, his son, J. Frank Boydell, treasurer. The company later became one of the leading paint manufactories of Michigan, and was one of the great industries of the city of Detroit in the city's younger years.

John Boydell was a member of the Masonic Order, affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rites. He was a Past Master of Detroit Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Companion of Monroe Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a Sir Knight of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and held the thirty-second degree of the Michigan Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a degree conferred upon him in December, 1866. He died in Detroit, October 17, 1907.

J. Frank Boydell, only child of John Boydell, the founder of the above named company, was born in Detroit, Michigan, July 9, 1866, and there died, February 1, 1923. He was educated in Detroit public schools and Orchard Lake Military Academy, then known as the Michigan Military Academy. When his school years were ended, he was taken into the paint manufacturing business with his father and uncle, his first experiences being in the shipping room, and in time he became familiar with every detail of the business. Then he was taken into the office, and as cashier of the company, gained clear insight into the financiering of a great business. When the business of Boydell Brothers was incorporated in 1892 as the Boydell Brothers White Lead and Color Company, J. Frank Boydell was made the first treasurer of the cor-

poration, an office he held until his father's death in 1907, when he succeeded him in the offices of president and general manager.

From youth, trained for the position to which he succeeded in 1907, Mr. Boydell gave himself wholly to the one and only business in which he ever engaged. The business, under his able management, continued to grow and expand until it became very large and prosperous. He took little interest in politics, but was alive to his responsibilities as a citizen and did his full share in upbuilding and maintaining the fair name of his city.

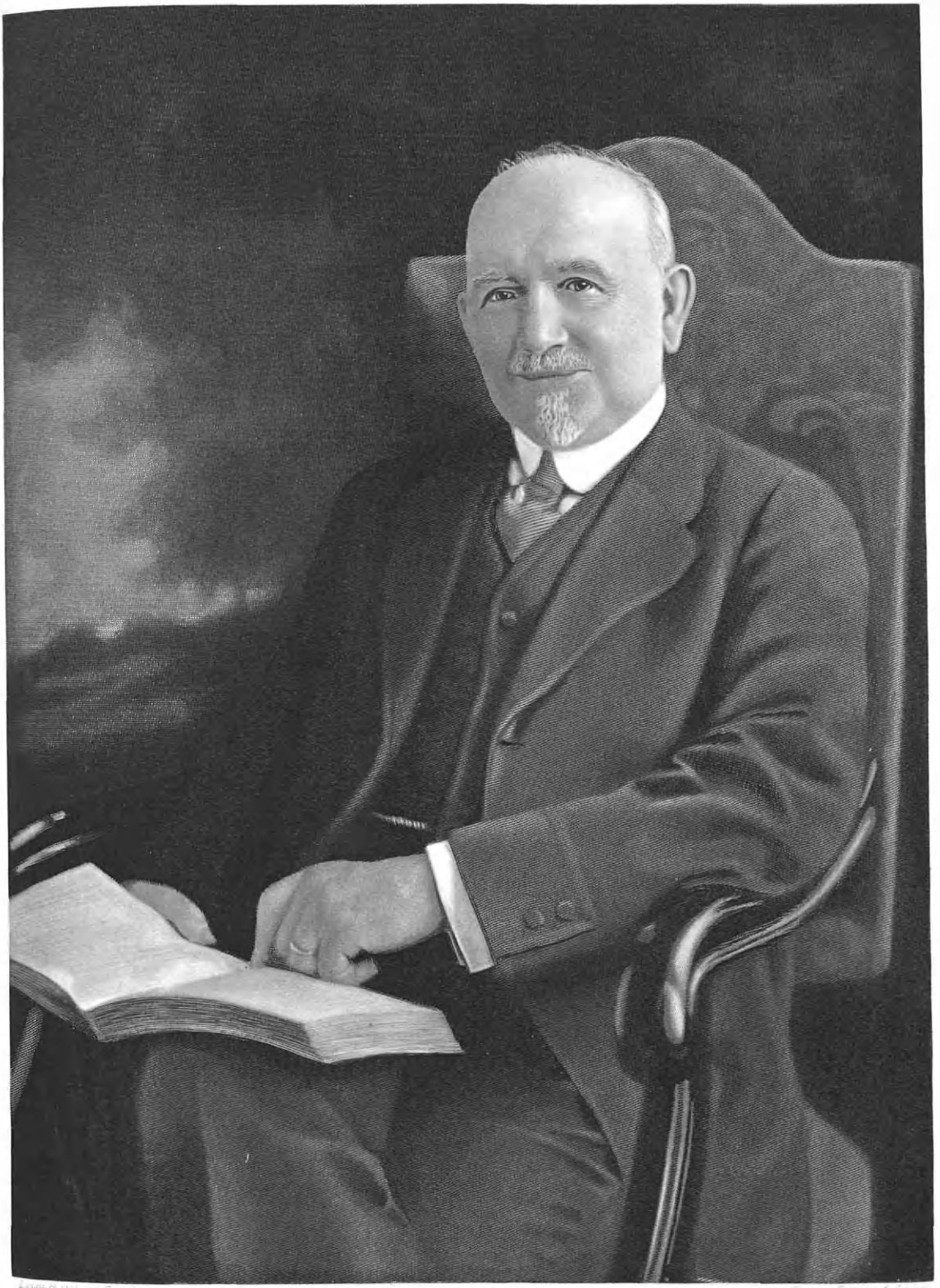
J. Frank Boydell, like his father, was a member of the Masonic Order, having been made a Mason in Palastine Lodge, No. 357, Free and Accepted Masons, June 8, 1893. He served that lodge as Master in 1900 and held his membership until 1909. He was also a Companion of Monroe Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and a Sir Knight of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and held the degrees of Michigan Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was a Past Potentate of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs were: The Detroit Athletic, Detroit Golf, and in earlier years, the Detroit Yacht. In his youth he served an enlistment period with the Detroit Greys. He held membership in the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, and was held in high esteem by his business associates and his brethren of the fraternal world. Socially, he was popular, his pleasing personality and friendly disposition winning him friends in all walks of life.

On October 18, 1893, Mr. Boydell married Florence Dixon, then living in Detroit but born in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Samuel B. and Margaret (Bain) Dixon. Samuel B. Dixon was a Union veteran, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years a business man of Detroit, coming to that city during the infancy of his daughter, Mrs. Boydell. He died in Detroit, August 4, 1922, survived by his wife, who now (1923), at the age of eighty, is residing with her daughter, Mrs. Boydell, in Detroit. To Mr. and Mrs. Boydell two sons were born: John Francis, and Clarence William, now with the Boydell Brothers Company. Mrs. Boydell maintains her residence at the Boydell home, No. 5415 Second Boulevard, Detroit.

PIERSON, Frank Romer,

Horticulturist.

A life-work in horticulture that has made its impression upon multitudes and its wonderfully successful appeal throughout America and Europe, is that of Frank Romer Pierson, the mention of whose name at once calls before the mind's eye a record of achievement in behalf of the world-gardener and all who raise flowers both in and out of doors; a record indeed that has few if any equals in the culture of the rose, the carnation and the fern, to say nothing of a host of others of the flower kind. To Mr. Pierson may rightly be accredited the gifts of the great gardeners of our time, for his fortunate discoveries in floral research, his introduction of popular exotics, and his establishment of the remarkable nurseries at Tarrytown and Scarborough, New York, known throughout the world, indeed, for the abundance and beauty of their highly-prized and attentively-cultivated and cared-for flowers. Mr. Pierson is a son of Paul Richard Brown and Eliza (Rom-



er) Pierson, his father having been a celebrated wood-engraver, and actively engaged in business in New York City for many years.

Frank Romer Pierson was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 22, 1855, and with the removal of the family to New York, he attended the public schools there, later those at North Tarrytown, as well as a private school at Tarrytown, where his parents began to make their home in 1866. There was no time in his life when Mr. Pierson was not deeply interested in the raising of flowers and plants; and in order fully to master the branches of floriculture and the merchandising of seeds and plants, he had the good fortune to enter the employ, in 1872, of the long-established business of Peter Henderson & Company, noted New York seedmen and florists, and at a time when the founder of that company, Peter Henderson, was actively engaged in the direction of his greenhouses. After remaining in that employ six years, Mr. Pierson established his own business in the same line in 1878, though with but a small beginning with a few cut flowers and bedding plants. A most prosperous development and progress of that business is exemplified in the varied lines of flower production under Mr. Pierson's direction, his interest in rose culture in particular being that of a wizard, and he is so esteemed by all who have shared in the ownership of the product of his establishments, for a long series of years he has made roses his specialty, and besides supplying the markets of New York City and State, he has shipped the many varieties of these flowers to many parts of New England and elsewhere. The rose houses, where there is always a display of great splendor, have been constructed upon the most approved plan; and perfect roses with stems six feet in length are grown under their extensive area of glass. And besides the rose of ordinary yet marvelous beauty and size, Mr. Pierson has from time to time introduced many new roses, as well as carnations and an abundance of other flowers; also ferns and decorative plants of notably decorative value, one of his ferns, for example, being the most beautiful on the market, readily adaptable to house culture, and everywhere known as the *Piersonii Elegantissima*. It was Mr. Pierson, as it is generally well known, who introduced into this country the now famous Bermuda Easter Lily. Mr. Pierson owned large lily farms in Bermuda, where for years he grew lilies by the hundred thousand, and at that time, having a monopoly of the business, he supplied the trade both in the United States and in Europe.

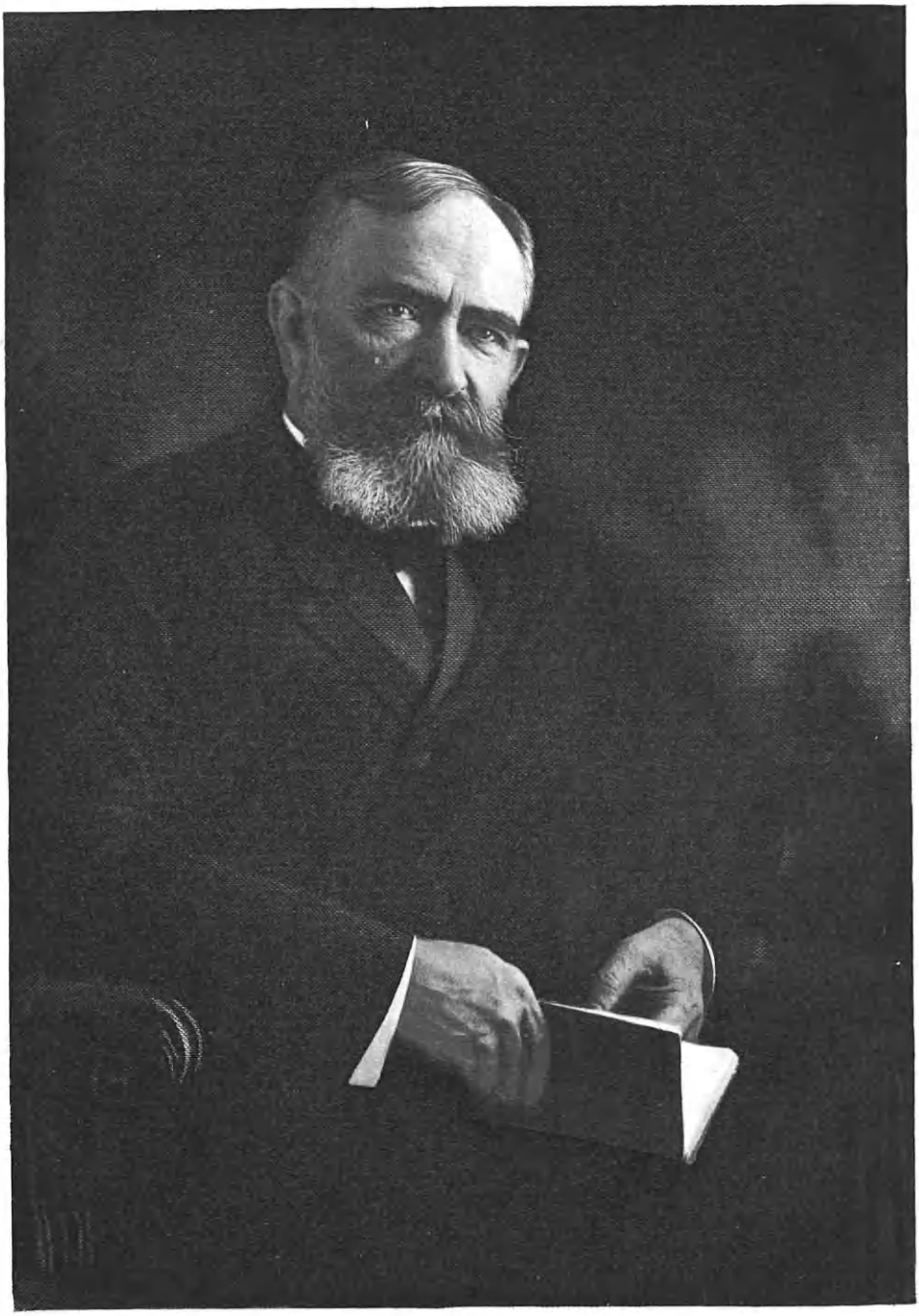
The centre of attraction in his business to-day is that of the Pierson Nurseries at Scarborough on the Hudson River, one of the most important flower-growing enterprises in America being comprised in the sixty acres of land with their rose and other greenhouses; while the offices that are at Tarrytown are celebrated in themselves for the beauty and the attractiveness of their situation, their fittings and furnishings, while marble, bronze and tile are combined in a classical style of architecture that is pronounced the finest in the United States, and especially designed for the display of the rare stock. In association with his business, and of the lifelong friendships his work has brought him, Mr. Pierson is a life member, and he was at one time president of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, which is the leading trade organization in the United States in its line; and he is also the National Councillor from that body to the

United States Chamber of Commerce. He is the president of the Federated Horticultural Societies and Florists' Clubs of the State of New York; he is a member of the board of directors of the New York Cut Flower Company, of New York City; vice-president of the Boston Horticultural Club; chairman of the board of directors of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society, and he is the first life member of the organization, which now has a history of over a quarter of a century of activity; he is a member of the Alpha Chapter of Phi Alpha Xi, of Cornell University, in recognition of scholarship and achievement in floriculture; chairman of the board of directors of the Horticultural Society of New York; life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and member of the Corporation of the New York Botanical Garden.

There are few more progressive citizens of Tarrytown, New York, where Mr. Pierson resides, and in whose welfare and general advance he participates as a constructive advisor and official. A Republican in political matters, he served as president of the Village of Tarrytown for eleven consecutive years, from 1909 to 1920; one of the outstanding achievements of his administration having been the securing of a grant of land under water from the State of New York, covering some fifteen acres, and that gave to Tarrytown such concessions that no other municipality along the Hudson has ever received from the State. Mr. Pierson was elected a member of the original Board of Water Commissioners that built the Tarrytown Water Works, and was largely instrumental in obtaining one of the finest of water supplies in the county. For thirty years, also, Mr. Pierson served as president of the Tarrytown School Board; and his special interest in the cause of education, the excellent condition of the schools, and the high standard of their pupils are largely to be accredited to his executive care and direction. During his administration, the original Washington Irving High School was built; and the new Washington Irving High School representing an investment of over $700,000, occupies a ten-acre site in the heart of the village, with athletic field and playground for the children.

Mr. Pierson, also, is a past vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce; he has represented the community as a member of the Port of Authority, New York; he is a member of the board of directors of the Westchester Title and Trust Company; president of the Westchester Ferry Corporation, that operates ferries between Yonkers, New York, and Alpine, New Jersey. He is a member of the Rockwood Hall Country Club; the Transportation Club of New York; chairman of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of Tarrytown, and was actively interested in the construction of its building, as well as the Tarrytown Hospital Building. He is a member of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tarrytown, of which he is a trustee.

Frank Romer Pierson married, in 1878, at Tarrytown, New York, Katherine L. Elliott, daughter of Richard and Mary Elliott, esteemed residents of Tarrytown. The Pierson residence overlooks the André Monument on the opposite side of Broadway. It was on this estate that the three guardsmen who captured Major André were camping, September 23, 1870, the date of the capture.



A. B. Wallace

MENG, Dr. Edwin Ruthven,

Veteran St. Louis Physician.

Looking backward over a long line of distinguished careers in medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, it is not easy to discover the record of a practitioner that exerted a wider influence or that was more skilled in the various branches of medicine than Dr. Edwin Ruthven Meng, a physician's son, and himself one of the foremost men in his profession for more than forty years. There was no period in his life when Dr. Meng was not associated with leading medical events and institutions, and all through his experience his counsel was sought by skilled men throughout the State. Dr. Meng was invariably accorded that esteem by his colleagues that is one of the rewards of the well-informed mind and the well-equipped expert. He not only followed in the footsteps of his father as one of the reliable and faithful physicians of his generation, but he also entered understandingly into the spirit of the problems of the new day, and made himself proficient with the best men in general practice in Missouri. No practitioner in St. Louis had a more zealous following, whether of his fellow-practitioners or the general public; his advice in clinic and in the home of his patients revealed great ability as a diagnostician; and he was a progressive and prudent collaborator in all the advanced interests of the profession.

A son of Dr. Samuel Thornton Meng, for a half-century a practicing physician, and Elmira (Harrison) Meng, Dr. Edwin Ruthven Meng was born March 13, 1849, in New Bloomfield, Callaway County, Missouri. He attended the private schools of Dover, Missouri, then prepared himself for his profession in the Missouri Medical School, and he also took several post-graduate courses in New York. Dr. Meng began his medical practice in Dover, Missouri, where his father had practiced fifty years. He afterwards went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he established his offices, and there continued to the time of his death as one of the most active and best known men in general practice. In his early days he was identified with Barnes University, and was one of its founders, and for years held a medical chair there. He was a member of the Washington University Medical School, and he practiced at all the hospitals in the State.

In politics Dr. Ruthven Meng was a Democrat, and was an adherent to the principles of that party. He was an honorary member of the Missouri and the St. Louis Medical societies, a Fellow of the American Medical Society; and a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. He was fond of fishing and hunting and of country life. His religious fellowship was with the Christian Church.

Dr. Meng married Alice (Wilson) Johnson, daughter of Captain Fielding Coward and Esther (Cox) Wilson, of Booneville, Missouri. Captain Wilson, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Henderson, Kentucky, and for many years was a steamboat captain. Esther (Cox) Wilson, who was born in Maysville, Kentucky, traced her ancestry back to a period of five hundred years.

Dr. Edwin Ruthven Meng died March 26, 1924, at the residence of the family, No. 6163 Pershing Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, following an illness of several weeks. One of the oldest of physicians, he was also greatly beloved, and he had countless friends in the profession and throughout the general community.

WALLACE, Andrew Brabner,

Merchant.

Synonymous with progress in the municipal and mercantile endeavors in the

forward-looking city of Springfield, Massachusetts, the name of Wallace has been one to conjure with in department store activities for upwards of half a century, during which period Andrew Brabner Wallace, head of the great merchandise house of Forbes & Wallace, rose to a place of marked distinction not only in Springfield but also in most of the important marts of the world. His name and that of his firm are held in the highest esteem for their intrinsic worth as exhibited during a long and honorable career of business dealing, which, at the time of the passing of Mr. Wallace, December 23, 1923, at his winter estate, "Lindores," Ormond Beach, Florida, had resulted in the growth from small and humble beginnings to the remarkable volume of several millions of dollars yearly. The great department store which houses the activities of Forbes & Wallace at Springfield is second to none in size and importance in all New England outside the city of Boston, and in points of architecture, equipment, efficiency of organization, location of establishment, and influence over a very wide territory of operation, stands as an enduring monument to the memory of the genius, courage and ability of the man who lived true to his vision and realized the goal of his ambition which he had set before him with that highly developed foresight, coupled with his native Scotch shrewdness and persistency, which were among the elements which entered chiefly into the building of this successful life. And of such great strength was the personality of Mr. Wallace that it is inconceivable that his name and memory shall ever be dissociated from the loftiest spirit of commercial enterprise, municipal progress, moral development and architectural advance for which Springfield has become more than provincially celebrated; for along this high plane Mr. Wallace moved with quiet, unassuming dignity, although steadily and with unwavering faith in himself and in the city that was made the theater of his activities. Hardly a man could have been removed by death from out of the walks of life in that city whose going would have left a deeper and wider place to fill or the legacy of a memory more highly prized or continuing than has this sturdy character, which inhabited a robust body, tenanted by a truly noble, affectionate and broad-minded soul. Mr. Wallace's business interests, while chiefly and most intimately vested in the house of Forbes & Wallace, had also active connection with other important enterprises, among which were the Syndicate Trading Company, of which he was president; the Consolidated Dry Goods Company, of which he was the controlling owner, and which managed a chain of dry goods stores among smaller cities in the East; and he was also associated in ownership or directorates of the Springfield Knitting Company, the Springfield Electric Light (now the United Electric Light) Company, the Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, in all of which organizations his judgment was accounted of the greatest value. He had been a member of the board of directors of the Springfield City Library Association for twenty years, and for longer than a like period he had served the city as an important member of the Sinking Fund Commission. Mr. Wallace, in the expressions of his versatile character, revealed his native and cultivated taste for art, of which he was a generous and discriminating patron. His collection of paintings and etchings, works of artists of a high order, was among his chief de-

lights, and he took unalloyed pleasure in showing and discussing the large number of products of brush and pen to his numerous friends or to any who expressed genuine and intelligent interest.

As having a place in its special department of information, the story of Mr. Wallace's life is at once instructive as well as alluring. Born March 27, 1842, in Newburgh-on-Tay, Fifeshire, Scotland, Andrew Brabner Wallace was the son of David and Christine (Brabner) Wallace. Receiving his education in the public schools of his native town, he had reached the age of fifteen years, when he became apprenticed to a dry goods merchant, whose store was the most important of the kind in that town. It was during his four years' service in that store in Newburgh-on-Tay that he began to lay the foundation on which in after years he reared so fine an example of business enterprise. The youth Wallace, now fast nearing his majority, departed from his native place and went to Sterling, later moving on to Glasgow, where he remained until early 1867, in which year he came to the United States, and secured employment as a clerk in the store of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, of Boston. This proved to be a happy stepping-stone in his way of progress, for the firm was not only among the leaders of dry goods houses in New England, but the owners, particularly Mr. Hogg and Mr. Taylor, both natives, like Mr. Wallace, of Scotland, took a personal and beneficial interest in their employees. It was due in large part to the counsel and oversight exercised by Mr. Wallace's first employers in America that he found his footsteps soon treading the highway to achievement for which he early manifested a pardonable ambition.

Mr. Wallace began his long and notable career as an owner in a dry goods establishment in 1870, in which year he went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and there became a member of the firm of Forbes & Smith, the lineal ascendants of Forbes & Wallace. Due to the innate ability and acquired knowledge possessed by Mr. Wallace, the store at Pittsfield was doubled in size by the end of 1872. Two more years passed, and Mr. Smith withdrew from the firm in Pittsfield and also from the firm of Forbes & Smith in Springfield. Thereupon Mr. Wallace determined to dispose of the Pittsfield store, which he did and then went to Springfield, where the firm of Forbes & Wallace was organized. From its very beginning the new firm found high favor in the business life of Springfield. Although the then comparatively small store at Main and Vernon streets was an important establishment in its day, the impelling force of the new blood in the partnership urged a rapid and constructive growth in keeping with the forward strides made by the city and its environs. It was due chiefly to the energy and activity on the part of Mr. Wallace that the firm marched forward in its mounting success. Mr. Wallace fell in love with Springfield, and he was thus enabled to obtain a vision of its future greatness as a mercantile and industrial center. Ever in the van of the city's every forward movement, Mr. Wallace continued to supervise the growth of the Forbes & Wallace store with rare skill. He drew to his side and to that of his partner, men, many of whom had come to them as boys, and these he placed in charge of departments as the store began to broaden in its field of service. His encouragement and personal suggestions went a long way toward cementing that bond of fellowship and loyalty between employer and employee and which event-

uated in one of the smoothest functioning organizations of the kind that a New England business establishment has known. In 1895, when Mr. Forbes retired from the firm, Mr. Wallace became the sole owner of the store, but he wisely continued to use the old style of Forbes & Wallace. From the year 1874, when Mr. Wallace went to Springfield and became a partner, until 1896, when he became the sole owner of the establishment, the annual business had increased from $300,000 to $2,000,000, and since he had been at the head of the store this figure had increased by several times. The first attempt to broaden the scope of the store came when a department was opened for the sale of books; then there followed in safe and sane succession departments for shoes, bicycles, clothing, kitchenware, confectionery, furniture, musical instruments, and eventually one of the finest restaurants to be found in a department store in New England. It seemed that every department as soon as it was added felt the touch of the hand and the guiding mind of the genius of the store, and it took on early and amazing growth, so that more space was continually required to care for the demands and to house the goods required in the rapidly expanding business. The expansion program included, first, the initial eight-story building on Pynchon Street, then a similar structure on Vernon Street, and eventually the rebuilding of the entire Main Street front to correspond in height to the buildings on Pynchon and Vernon streets. The entire plant thus assembled constitutes one of the largest department stores in New England. Mr. Wallace, years ago, began sending his buyers or enlisting resident representatives to all those principal industrial centers whose products he desired to assemble at his store. In 1909 he had established offices at Manchester, England; Paris, France; Chemnitz, Germany, and St. Gall, Switzerland. Resident buyers were in charge of these offices and they kept Mr. Wallace in touch with the latest word and most desirable products of manufacture. This method eventuated in the organization of the Syndicate Trading Company, which, coöperating with other mercantile establishments, had a purchasing power estimated at $20,000,000 a year. The production of entire factories often was taken over by the syndicate, and it acquired the ownership of an embroidery factory at St. Gall, Switzerland. The formation of the Consolidated Dry Goods Company, with its headquarters in Springfield, was the creation for which Mr. Wallace was responsible. Through it he held the controlling interest in large stores in Northampton, Pittsfield and North Adams, Massachusetts, and in Schenectady and Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Wallace formerly was a large shareholder in the store of the Denholm, McKay Company, at Worcester, Massachusetts, but he disposed of his interest there a number of years before he died. With the widening of Vernon Street as a part of the splendid approach from Main Street to the new Hampden County Memorial Bridge, Mr. Wallace saw his huge establishment of Forbes & Wallace occupying at once not only the center of trade of the city of Springfield, but also of Hampden County, so that again there could be credited to him that result of his keenness of judgment and almost uncanny grasp of future events by which he was enabled to rear his establishment on the wings of opportunity as well as upon his personal achievement through more devious and prosaic channels.

The Wallace residence formerly was on

"Locust Hill," between South Main and Locust streets, but a number of years ago he acquired the Homer Foot property, at Maple and Central streets, and he developed an artistic design for the house and scenically treated the grounds, thus bringing to the estate, which he named "Fairview," a striking picturesqueness and beauty not excelled by private estates of similar size or location in Springfield. In his beautiful home Mr. Wallace frequently gave himself the pleasure of entertaining his friends, of whom there was a host, and the memory of those days of hospitality and graciousness on his part will live as long as they to whom they came as treasured occasions in the companionship of so genial a nature. For many years Mr. Wallace was wont to make annual trips back to the scenes of his boyhood at old Newburgh-on-Tay, Scotland, for he ever retained a fondness for the home of his youth and for the town where he first received an inkling of the business in which he was destined to become an outstanding figure. Mr. Wallace, with his family, was accustomed to passing the summers at his country place at Hatchett's Point, Connecticut, which he erected more than thirty years ago. For many years Mr. Wallace was an attendant at the services of the First Church of Christ (Congregational), on Court Square, Springfield, and for more than two score years he was a member of the parish committee. He was a member of the Colony Club, the Nayasset Club, Winthrop Club, and Country Club, of Springfield, the Grolier Club, of New York, and the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club.

Mr. Wallace married (first), in 1867, Jean Miller, who died several years later. His only son by this marriage was Robert Miller Wallace, who for a time was associated in business with his father and later removed to California. Mr. Wallace married (second), June 25, 1883, Madora Vaille, daughter of a leading Springfield physician. Of this union there were five children: Andrew Brabner, Jr., Douglas Vaille, and Norman, who were associated with their father in the business of Forbes & Wallace; Madora, wife of Douglas Thompson, of Farmington, Connecticut; and Ruth, wife of Laurens McGregor Demarest, of Brooklyn, New York. Besides his widow and children, Mr. Wallace left two sisters, Mrs. George Dunn, of Newburgh-on-Tay, Scotland, and Mrs. Mary Allen, of Medford, Massachusetts.

An appreciation of Mr. Wallace, his life and service, is contained in the following editorial in the "Springfield Union":

A character developed upon the solid foundations of honesty, a determination to succeed, an industry that was persevering, a vision that looked to the future, a faith that was unwavering, a kindly heart —these were the outstanding virtues of Andrew B. Wallace, these the qualities that contributed to his notable career. Other men have possessed them; few have known how to apply them successfully. The story of his life reads like a romance; it is full of inspiration to the youth of to-day; it carries its own lesson; it needs no interpretation.

A boy of fifteen, with only a smattering of schooling is apprenticed to a storekeeper in the little town of Newburgh-on-Tay, Fifeshire, Scotland. For four years he does well all he is told to do, and more besides. He keeps his eyes and ears open; he absorbs knowledge; he practices thrift; he saves up enough to come to America, finding employment in the Boston store of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, men of his own nationality, men of genius in merchandising, men desirous of helping in every way possible their worthy employees. He there demonstrates his ability and confidence in himself. He finds in him the urge to start out for himself, to run a store of his own. He goes to Pittsfield and becomes a member of the firm of Forbes & Smith. He comes to Springfield four years later with Mr. Forbes and in humble quarters at Main and Vernon streets the firm of Forbes & Wallace announces that it is prepared to do a general dry goods business.

The rest of the story is more or less familiar. The little store has become a great store; none in all New England, save one in Boston, surpasses it in size, in volume of business, and in the excellence of its appointments. It is a monument to the sturdy, honest, resourceful lad of Newburgh-on-Tay; a monument to undaunted courage, to integrity, to faith in American institutions, and in the destiny of Springfield.

We need not go into the other extensive interests that engaged Mr. Wallace's remarkable talents. Suffice it to say that they were numerous and far-reaching. His advice was eagerly sought by many unrelated enterprises. He was a valued member of various directorates, and great confidence was reposed in his judgment. His opinions, never hastily formed, were expressed with great clarity and firmness.

His one diversion, aside from the enjoyment he took in agreeable companionship, was in collecting works of art. The satisfaction he found in a fine painting was genuine, and it was to him a source of unalloyed pleasure when he was able to transfer many of the masterpieces of his private collection to his store, where they could be seen by the general public. Busy as he was with the exacting details of store management, he could always find time to discuss with appreciative visitors the nicer points of some cherished picture. He revealed on such occasions the tender, sentimental side of his nature.

Whether Mr. Wallace ever read the "Moral Maxims" of George Washington we cannot say, but there is one of them that peculiarly fits him: "I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough," said Washington, "to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man."

It is that tribute above all others that we would pay to Springfield's great merchant.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Wallace, passed by officers of the old First Church of Springfield at a meeting held February 12, 1924, follow:

WHEREAS, Andrew B. Wallace, senior member of the parish committee of the First Parish of Springfield and for more than forty-three years a member of the First Parish, has been removed from us by death, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this parish, at its annual meeting February 12, 1924, express its high appreciation of the deep interest taken in the parish by Mr. Wallace and for his constant loyalty to the Old First Church, especially in these trying times, and for his generosity to the church for almost a lifetime, as well as for his sterling Christian character, and, furthermore, That we express to his widow, to his sons, and to his daughters our deepest sympathy for them in their sorrow, and trust that God will comfort them and sustain them in their loneliness and in their grief. Be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread in full upon our parish records and a copy of it sent to his family.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Syndicate Trading Company held in New York City, January 10, 1924, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The members of this board having learned with deep regret of the death of their associate director and president, Andrew B. Wallace, desire to express also their profound sorrow at the passing away of one of the founders of the company and the last surviving member of the original Scotch Syndicate.

They desire to express also their sincere sympathy with the family of their deceased associate and to testify their high appreciation of those sterling qualities which not only made him a great merchant, but which endeared him to all his associates and friends.

GOODRICH, Frederick Rossiter,

Tobacco Producer and Dealer.

Among the leading industries of the town of Portland, Connecticut, is that of tobacco growing, and Mr. Goodrich ranks among the largest producers of the State, giving employment to a large number of people in growing and preparing the crop for market. His warehouses present a busy appearance during most of the year, and his fields are the theater of very active operations during the summer. By rightful inheritance he acquired his qualities of enterprise, industry and executive skill. His family was a pioneer family of the State, among the oldest in Wethersfield, traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. The name is obviously

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of Saxon origin, in the beginning spelled Godric, which spelling was gradually varied as time altered the language to Godricus, Godryke, Goodryke, Gutrich, Gultridge, to Goodridge. During all these changes the significance of the root of the name has not been altered, and we find it meaning, as it did originally, "Rich in God" or "Rich in Goodness," derived from God, and meaning good, and the suffix ric, rick or rich, meaning rich. Ingulph's "History of the Abbey of Croyland" states that Father Godric was elected abbot in the year 870. One of the earliest evidences of the establishment of the family is the famous old Goodrich castle on the eastern bank of the Wye, in Hertfordshire. This antedates the battle of Hastings. Because of its loyalty to the king the castle was dismantled and destroyed by the Roundheads in the spring of 1647. Its ruins, still standing on a commanding eminence, show it to have been a typical medieval fortified castle such as was built by the Saxons and later added to and improved by the Normans. It is to-day one of the most picturesque and most interesting remains among the many that are to be found in that part of England. The Domesday book shows that the landholders among the Goodrich family were then numerous and prominent. The English ancestors of the Goodrich family in America cannot be definitely placed.

(I) William Goodrich, the founder of the family herein traced, was born in what is now Hessett, Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, and came, probably with his brother John to Wethersfield. There he married, October 4, 1648, Sarah Marvin, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin, of Hartford. He was admitted freeman May 5, 1656, and in 1662 was deputy to the General Court and also served as grand juryman. He was ensign of the train band in 1676, in which year he died.

(II) William Goodrich, son of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, was born February 8, 1661, and lived in Wethersfield. He married, November 22, 1680, Grace Riley, daughter of John and Grace Riley. She died October 23, 1712.

(III) Lieutenant Joseph Goodrich, son of William and Grace (Riley) Goodrich, was born February 29, 1691, died January 31, 1768. He lived in Wethersfield. He married, December 23, 1714, Mehitable Goodwin, born about 1690, daughter of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Porter) Goodwin. Ozias Goodwin, one of the pioneers of Hartford, was a resident there as early as 1639, and died before April, 1683. He was not among the original proprietors, but was granted privileges and became a permanent resident. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, England. Their eldest child, William Goodwin, born about 1629, was a freeman at Hartford, May 21, 1657, and was appointed sexton of the meeting house, at a salary of seven pounds per annum, beside special fees for digging graves and ringing the bell on special occasions. He died October 15, 1689. Nothing can be learned concerning his wife except that her maiden name was Fruen. Nathaniel Goodwin, second son of William Goodwin, was born about 1660, was a shoemaker by occupation, and was deacon of the first church in Hartford from 1734 until his death, November, 1747. He married Mehitable Porter, who was born September 16, 1673, in Hadley, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, a descendant of John Porter, who came from Warwickshire, England, and was a resi-

dent of Windsor as early as 1639. He was probably a member of the colony which organized the Windsor church, and came to Dorchester in 1630. In 1640 he had a land grant at Windsor, held various offices, including that of deputy to the General Court, and died April 21, 1648. His home was near the little river (Tunxis) near its junction with the Connecticut, and he left a large estate. He was of the sixteenth generation in descent from William de la Grande, a Norman knight who came with William the Conqueror to England in 1066 and acquired lands near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. His son, Ralph Porter, was "Grand Porteur" to Henry I (1120-1140), hence the name Porter. John Porter's wife bore the baptismal name of Rose. Their second son, Samuel Porter, born in 1626 in England, was a merchant in Hadley, where he died September 6, 1689. He married, in 1659, Hannah Stanley, who was born in England, and died December 18, 1702, in Hadley, daughter of Thomas Stanley, who came from England in the ship "Planter," to Lynn in 1635. The next year he moved to Hartford and, in 1659, to Hadley, where he died. Mehitable Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, became the wife of Nathaniel Goodwin, and mother of Mehitable Goodwin, wife of Joseph Goodrich, as above noted.

(IV) Nathaniel Goodrich, son of Lieutenant Joseph and Mehitable (Goodwin) Goodrich, was born July 15, 1717, in Wethersfield, and lived in that town. He married, August 25, 1743, Martha Deming, born April 15, 1726, eldest child of Lieutenant David and Martha (Russell) Deming, granddaughter of Samuel and Sarah (Kirby) Deming, great-granddaughter of John and Honor (Treat) Deming, of Wethersfield.

(V) Isaac Goodrich, son of Nathaniel and Martha (Deming) Goodrich, was born March 23, 1752. He lived at New London, and died in the part of that town now Waterford, September 27, 1813. He married, February 15, 1784, Elizabeth Raymond, born November 25, 1761, in New London, and was buried June 3, 1833.

(VI) Deacon Joshua Goodrich, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goodrich, was born December 5, 1789, and was all his life a farmer in Wethersfield, a substantial citizen, well known, of upright character, respected and esteemed. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married (second) Mary A. Welles, born November 8, 1808, in Wethersfield, baptized April 25, 1813, died March 23, 1873. She was descended from Governor Thomas Welles, one of the most distinguished citizens of Wethersfield. He was born in 1598 in County Essex, England, where the family seems to have been most numerous. The name is an Anglicised form of the French *euille*, meaning waters, sometimes rendered *evreaux* (a spring), and appears in early English records as de Welles. Burke gives numerous coats-of-arms granted to different individuals of the name. The arms of the Barons de Welles, who were summoned to Parliament in 1299, were:

Arms—Or, a lion rampant, sable.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant, sable.

Variations of this arms and crest are shown among different branches of the family, whose seat in Essex was long known as Welles Hall or Rayne Hall. Governor Thomas Welles was a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 8, 1635, and owned a share in a patent of a tract of land at Dover, New Hampshire,

which he had purchased in England. In association with William Whiting, of Hartford, he was agent of the patentees, and sold his share in 1648. In 1656 he was a magistrate in Hartford, where he was an original proprietor and landholder, and continued to fill that office for twenty-two years. In 1654 and in four other years he was deputy to the General Court; from 1655 to 1658 he was Governor of the colony; held other offices of trust and honor; died January 14, 1660, and was probably buried in Hartford. He married Elizabeth Hunt, who died about 1640. John Welles, son of Governor Thomas Welles, born about 1621, in England, settled at Stratford, Connecticut, and was admitted freeman by the General Court, April 20, 1645. In 1656-57 he was deputy; was a magistrate in 1658-59, and died August 7, 1659. He married, in 1647, Elizabeth Bourne, undoubtedly a daughter of John Bourne, who was early in Wethersfield, later at Middletown. Captain Robert Welles, third son of John and Elizabeth Welles, was born in 1651, and was committed by his father to the care of his paternal grandfather, the Governor, who made him heir and reared and educated him in Wethersfield. He was made freeman in October, 1681; was captain of the train band in the north end of Wethersfield in September, 1689; was deputy 1690 to 1694, 1697 to 1701, 1704-05, and 1707 to 1714. He also served as commissioner, justice of the peace and member of the Council, and died June 22, 1714. He married, June 9, 1675, Elizabeth Goodrich, born 1658, died February 17, 1698, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich. Joseph Welles, third son of Captain Robert Welles, born in September, 1680, lived in Wethersfield, where he was lister in 1712, collector in 1715, and died in 1744. He married, January 6, 1709, Hannah Robbins, born June 10, 1688, daughter of Captain Joshua and Elizabeth (Butler) Robbins, and granddaughter of "Gentleman John" Robbins.

The surname of Robbins is very old and frequently found in England, derived from the personal name Robin, identical in meaning with Robinson. Many prominent men in both England and America have borne the name. The first known progenitor was John Robbins, who lived in Hedingworth, Leicestershire, England, where his ancestors had dwelt for many generations. He was a large landholder, and died at Hedingworth, August 12, 1680, about ninety years of age. His wife, Hester, survived him seventeen years, and was buried August 7, 1697. One of their sons, known as "Gentleman John" Robbins, born at Hedingworth, settled in Wethersfield as early as 1638, was a man of means and high social standing. His grant of lands in Wethersfield was received October 10, 1638, and he received several other grants, was selectman in 1652, deputy to the General Court, 1653, 1656-57 and 1659, and died June 27, 1660. His estate was valued at £579 19s. and 4d. He married, in September, 1639, Mary Welles, sister of Governor Thomas Welles. Joshua Robbins, son of "Gentleman John" Robbins, married Elizabeth Butler, and was the father of Hannah Robbins, wife of Joseph Welles. Their second son, Joseph Welles, born September 17, 1720, in Wethersfield, lived in that town, and died April 1, 1788. He married, in March, 1745, Mary Robbins, born June 24, 1721, died November 8, 1797, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Wolcott) Robbins, great-granddaughter of "Gentleman John" Robbins. John Robbins, son of "Gentleman John" Robbins, born April 29,

1649, in Wethersfield, made his home in that town, on the east side of Broad Street, where he died July 10, 1689, leaving an estate valued at £277 13s. 6d. He was Representative in May, 1687. He married, April 24, 1675, Mary Boardman, who was born February 4, 1644, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Betts) Boardman.

The family of Boardman is an ancient one, and has been traced to William Boreman, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, where he was living in 1525. His son, Thomas Boreman, called the elder, was taxed in Claydon, near Banbury, in 1546, and died in 1579. His will, proved May 2, 1580, mentions his wife, Isabel, and Thomas the younger. The last named was born about 1560, in Claydon, where he lived, and was buried May 29, 1593. He married, February 16, 1580, Dorothy Gregory. Their eldest child, Christopher Boreman, was baptized December 1, 1581, in Claydon, worked some time at a trade in Banbury, but returned to Claydon and was buried there April 1, 1640. He married, November 9, 1604, Julia Carter, who was baptized December 20, 1583, daughter of Felix and Margaret Carter, of Claydon. Their son, Samuel Boreman, baptized August 20, 1615, at Banbury, came to New England and was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as 1639, when land was recorded in his name. He was a cooper. His houselot in Ipswich was in the western part of the town, and was exchanged for land on the south side of the river. In 1641 he sold this to Francis Jordan and removed to Wethersfield. In 1645 he purchased a houselot of three acres with a barn and cellar, situated on the east side of Broad Street, a little north of Plain Lane, near the great elm, which is still standing there. At various times he owned six other house lots in Wethersfield, and during the last fourteen years of his life lived on a lot of three acres purchased from Daniel Dickinson, on the west side of Broad Street and south of Fletcher's Lane. At his death, in April, 1673, he owned about three hundred and fifty acres, including an Indian grant of two hundred acres in the present town of Marlborough. He held various important offices in both town and church, was elected deputy to the General Court in 1657, and for eighteen terms thereafter, being present at thirty-four sessions. At one of these, in October, 1662, Connecticut's famous charter was "first publiquely read" to the freemen. He married Mary Betts, and their daughter, Mary Betts, became the wife of John Robbins, as above stated.

Their son, Samuel Robbins, born June 7, 1680, was a large owner of land in Wethersfield, and died before 1753. He married, February 5, 1713, Lucy Wolcott, born October 16, 1688, died November 5, 1753, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Appleton) Wolcott. Judith Appleton, born 1652-53, died February 19, 1741, was a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Paine) Appleton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Everard) Appleton, great-granddaughter of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, County Sussex, England. Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, is described in the records as "the Worshipful Mr. Samuel Appleton." The names Walcott and Wolcott are identical in origin and both forms abound in different localities in England. The coat-of-arms engraved on the silver of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, is:

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three chess rooks ermine.

Crest—A bull's head erased argent or, ducally gorged, lined and ringed of the last.

Motto—*Nullius Addictus Jurare Magistri* (accustomed to swear in the words of no master; or, taking nothing on trust).

John Wolcott lived and died in Tolland, Somersetshire, England, and was the father of John Wolcott, who lived at the same place and died March 2, 1618. Henry Wolcott, son of the latter, baptized December 6, 1578, at Lidiard, was a member of the first company which came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the ship "Mary and John," which landed at Nantasket, May 30, 1630. He was one of the original proprietors and settlers of Dorchester, served as selectman and in other important positions, removed with his neighbors to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636. He was a member of the first General Assembly of the colony in 1637, and served in the House of Magistrates from 1643 until his death, May 30, 1655. His home in Windsor was at the south end of the town, south of the Farmington River, on the tract called "The Island." In youth he led a somewhat gay life, possessing wealth, but became an austere Puritan, and was one of the most prominent immigrants in New England. Before removing to America he sold an estate for £8,000, and at the time of his death was in possession of English property that rented for £60 per annum. In New England records he is called "Mr. Henry Wolcott," in dictating education, as well as possession of means, and contemporaries describe him as "a man of fine estate and superior abilities."

He married, January 19, 1606, in England, Elizabeth Saunders, born 1582, baptized December 20, 1584, died at Windsor, July 5, 1655, daughter of Thomas Saunders. Their son, Henry Wolcott, baptized January 21, 1611, owned lands in Wethersfield, but did not reside there. He married, November 18, 1641, Sarah Newbury, daughter of Thomas and Jane Newbury, of Windsor. She died July 17, 1784. Their son, Samuel Wolcott, born 1656, was a merchant in Windsor, and removed to Wethersfield, settling on what is known as Wolcott Hill, where his descendants are still found. He represented the town in the General Court in 1685, and died June 14, 1695. He married, March 6, 1678, Judith Appleton, as previously noted, and they were parents of Lucy Wolcott, wife of Samuel Robbins and mother of Mary Robbins, wife of Joseph Welles. Joseph Welles, eldest child of Joseph and Mary (Robbins) Welles, born April 14, 1746, made his home in Wethersfield. He married Jerusha Hurlbut, daughter of Charles and Martha Hurlbut, of that town, and they were parents of Joseph Welles, who lived in Wethersfield, and married, January 26, 1803, Lucy Robbins, born in 1780, died September 6, 1873. Their daughter, Mary Ann Welles, born 1808, became the wife of Deacon Joshua Goodrich.

(VII) Frederick Welles Goodrich, second son of Deacon Joshua and Mary A. (Welles) Goodrich, was born April 23, 1848, in Wethersfield, where he grew up on the paternal homestead. In early life he resided thereon, attended the district school nearby and was later a student at Williston Seminary. In the spring of 1870 he settled in Portland, Connecticut, where he engaged through most of his active life in agriculture. For some time he tilled what is known as the Overton farm, which in time he purchased, and has made several additions to the original tract. For several years he engaged in the cultivation of seeds and tobacco, and produced onions on a very large scale. During one season he produced 3,000 barrels of onions, which were marketed in Philadelphia. About 1895 he became interested in the Middletown Coal Company, with whose management he was actively con-

nected until his retirement in 1915. He is still a director and vice-president of the company. For many years he was a stockholder in the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, which operates steamers between Hartford and New York, but in recent years disposed of his stock. He is now in quiet enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor, industry and shrewd business management, though he cannot be persuaded to abstain entirely from labor, and is often found busily engaged in the tobacco warehouse of his son. Mr. Goodrich is an active member of the Congregational Church of Portland, and is not identified with any other organization except the Republican party, with which he has acted throughout his life. A patriotic and public-spirited citizen, he has always been ready to render any service for which he might be called upon by his fellow-townsmen. For several years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, under both Democratic and Republican town administrations, and in 1917-19 he represented the town in the State Legislature, elected on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Goodrich married, December 31, 1874, Ella Louise Welles, born April 15, 1852, in New Britain, Connecticut, daughof Israel S. and Mary Louise (Hinsdale) Welles, descended from Governor Thomas Welles through the line above given, down to Joseph Welles, born 1680, married Hannah Robbins. Joshua Welles, third son of Joseph and Hannah Welles, was born in September, 1726, in Wethersfield, in which town he made his home. He married in 1757, Experience Dickinson, born in 1736, died June 27, 1773, fourth daughter of Elihu and Lucy (Deming) Dickinson, granddaughter of Thomas and Hannah Dickinson, great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Dickinson, patriarch of a great New England family. The Dickinson ancestry has been traced to one Ivar, a shepherd, who was carried away from England by Northmen and became a favorite at the Royal Court of Norway. He was given a daughter of the king in marriage, and was made general of the army in 735. Through various mutations the name came to its present form in England. Walter de Caen, later known as de Kenson, had a manor in Yorkshire, England, and before the removal of the immigrant to New England the name had passed through various forms to Dickinson. Nathaniel Dickinson, son of William and Stacy Dickinson, was of the fifteenth generation in descent from Walter de Kenson. He was born in 1600, at Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, and was an early resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he appears on the record in 1637. In 1645 he was town clerk, and represented the town in the General Court from 1646 to 1656. In 1659 he moved to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he was freeman in 1661, was deacon of the church, and the first recorder. His home was in what is now Hatfield, but he died in Hadley, June 16, 1676. He married, at East Bergholst, Suffolk, England, in 1630, Anne Gull, widow of William Gull. Thomas Dickinson, third son of Nathaniel and Anne Dickinson, was the father of Elihu Dickinson, and grandfather of Experience Dickinson, wife of Joshua Welles. Levi Welles, second son of Joshua and Experience Welles, was born October 17, 1762, and died January 16, 1814. He married, May 21, 1789, Sarah Deming, baptized May 28, 1765, fourth daughter of Moses and Martha (Welles) Deming—the latter a daughter of Captain Robert Welles, above mentioned. Rossiter Welles, second son of Levi and Sarah

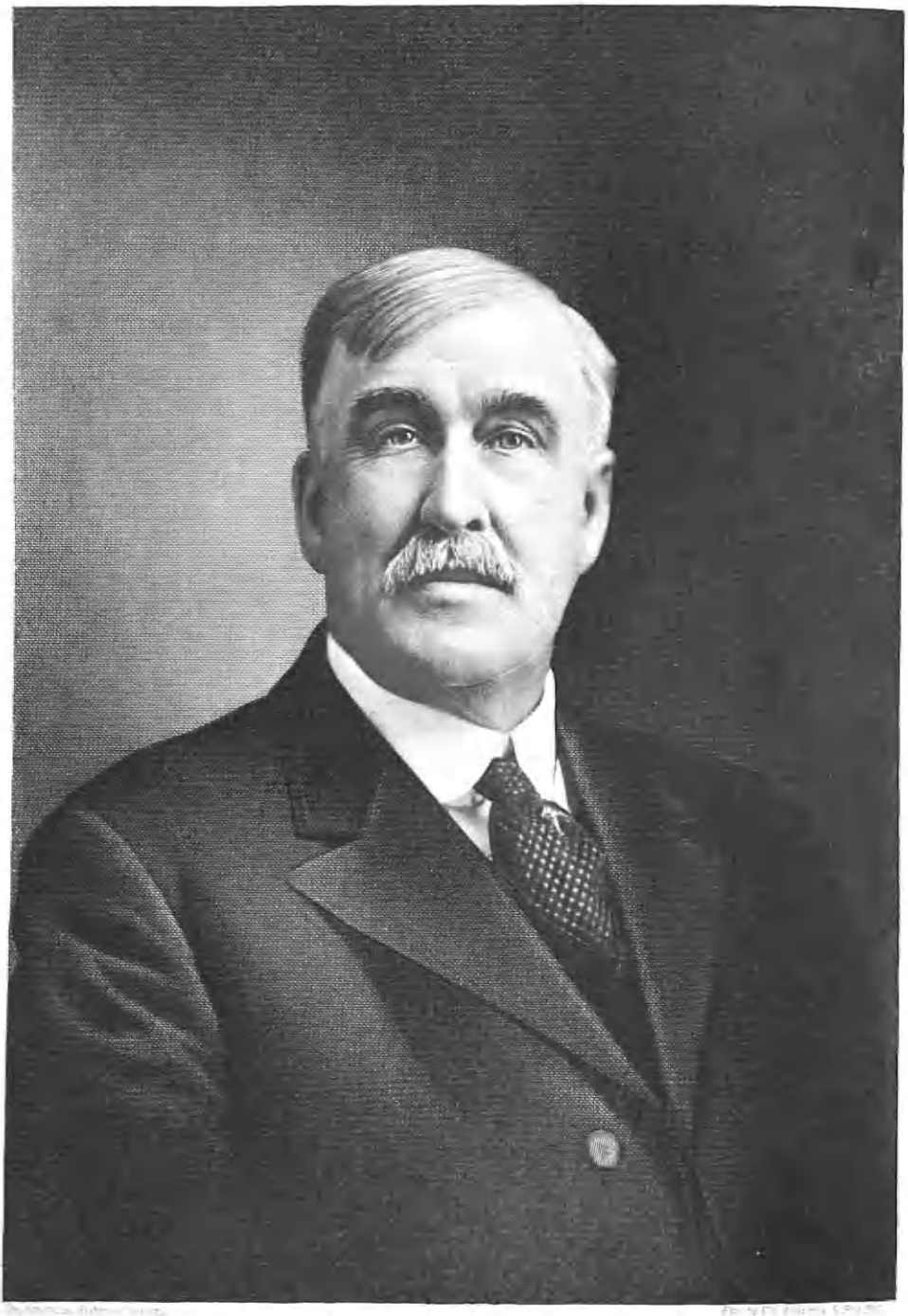
Welles, baptized October 6, 1793, in Wethersfield, lived in that town. He married Emily Butler, who was born March 20, 1793, in Wethersfield, youngest child of John and Love (Smith) Butler. They were parents of Israel S. Welles, who married, April 11, 1849, Mary Louise Hinsdale. She was born January 30, 1830, daughter of Deacon Gilman and Amanda (Ward) Hinsdale. Ella Louisa Welles, daughter of Israel and Mary Louisa Welles, is the wife of Frederick W. Goodrich, above mentioned.

(VIII) Frederick Rossiter Goodrich, second son of Frederick W. and Ella Louisa (Welles) Goodrich, was born May 8, 1882, in Portland, Connecticut, and attended the public schools of that town, including the high school. As a boy he manifested much energy and enterprise, and was an able assistant to his father in general farming, and especially in the production of tobacco. For five years he was employed in the office of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company at Hartford, until 1907, when he began the cultivation of tobacco in Portland on an extensive scale, in association with his cousin, Raymond M. Goodrich. He has continued in that line to the present (1924), gradually extending operations until he now has over three hundred acres of tobacco under cultivation annually. He is also actively engaged in packing tobacco for the market, and has a large warehouse near his home in Portland. During the year 1923 five large sheds were erected, in addition to many more already in use, for storing and curing the crop. Later he purchased an old landmark of Portland, the Overton residence, which he has greatly enlarged and improved, making one of the most desirable residences of the town. Mr. Goodrich is among the most progressive and public-spirited residents of the town, and was very active during the World War in promoting all the interests tending to the successful prosecution of the war on the part of the United States. He was a member and chairman of the Portland War Bureau, and chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of District No. 22 during the World War. Both he and his wife were active in promoting the Red Cross drives and the United War Work drives, and all other agencies for promoting the welfare of the American soldier at the front, Mrs. Goodrich being a member of the woman's committee of the Council of Defense. Politically, Mr. Goodrich is a Republican, but he has steadfastly declined to be a candidate for any political office. For several years he has been chairman of the town committee of his party, and has endeavored to secure the most capable and trustworthy men to manage the town affairs, as well as in larger matters. In 1924 he was delegate from his district to the convention which placed Calvin Coolidge in nomination for the Presidency. He was among the most prominent in the formation of the Portland Building and Loan Association, of which he is vice-president, and is ever ready to contribute of time and means to the promotion of any undertaking calculated to advance the welfare of his native town. He is a member of the Portland Club and Portland Board of Trade, is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in that great fraternal brotherhood. He is affiliated with Warren Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Columbia Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of Middle-

town; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. An enthusiastic admirer of clean sport, he encourages his townsmen in athletic games.

Mr. Goodrich married, June 15, 1907, Bertha Wilson, born April 14, 1883, in Thompsonville, Connecticut, daughter of Robert Bruce and Martha R. (Crossley) Wilson, natives of New Haven and Enfield, respectively. The first of the Wilsons in this country was Robert Bruce Wilson, who came from Scotland in 1830, and settled in Enfield, Connecticut. His wife, Mamie (Lyon) Wilson, was daughter of a Glasgow physician. Their son, William Lyon Wilson, was born in 1818 in New Milns, near Glasgow, and was twelve years old when he came to this country. He married Ann Allan, of Scotch lineage, and they were parents of Robert Bruce Wilson, father of Mrs. Bertha (Wilson) Goodrich. Her mother, Martha Roxana Crossley, was a daughter of Thomas Crossley, an Englishman. The wife of the latter was Ruth Francisco, daughter of Delancey and Roxana (Taylor) Francisco, of Spanish and English lineage, the latter a descendant of Rev. Edward Taylor, of further mention. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of the following children: Frederick Welles, 2d, born May 24, 1909; Robert Bruce, June 19, 1914; Norman Rossiter, July 26, 1915; Dorothy Wilson, July 6, 1916; and John Hinsdale, August 25, 1918.

Rev. Edward Taylor was born about 1642, near Hinckley, Leicestershire, England, and came to America in early manhood; was graduated from Harvard College in 1671, and ordained to the ministry July 5, 1671, at Boston. He preached at various places, and became the first minister of the Congregational Church at Westfield, Massachusetts, which was organized August 27, 1679. He continued in that capacity until his death, June 24, 1729, at the age of eighty-seven, a period of fifty years. He married (second), June 2, 1692, Ruth Wyllys, daughter of Samuel Wyllys. She died January 27, 1730. Eldad Taylor, fourteenth child of Rev. Edward Taylor and son of his second wife, Ruth (Wyllys) Taylor, was born April 30, 1708, in Westfield, and died May 21, 1777, in Boston, at the age of sixty-nine years. For thirty-six years he was deacon of the church at Westfield, from 1741 until his death. For eleven years he was selectman of the town, two years treasurer, thirty years town clerk, and also served as justice of the peace, and was a member of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He married, November 1, 1732, Rhoda Dewey, born July 10, 1712, in Westfield, died June 22, 1740, daughter of Jedediah Dewey, of that town, granddaughter of Ensign Jedediah and Sarah (Orton) Dewey, great-granddaughter of Thomas Dewey, founder of a very prolific American family. He came from Sandwich, County Kent, England, and was one of the original grantees of Dorchester in 1636. He came to America as early as 1633, was admitted a freeman in 1634, and in the following year sold his lands at Dorchester and moved to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was one of the first settlers. He married, March 22, 1639, at Windsor, Frances Clark, widow of Joseph Clark. She married (third), as his second wife, George Phelps, and died September 27, 1690. Their youngest child, Jedediah Dewey, born December 15, 1647, at Windsor, owned land there, which he sold when he became of age. After living a short time at Farmington, Connecticut, he settled at Westfield,



Chester K. Hale

Massachusetts, where he died in May, 1718. He received grants of land in Westfield, being among the first settlers, and in association with Thomas and Josiah Dewey erected mills on Two-mile Brook, where they received a grant of forty acres of land to encourage the establishment of the mills. Ensign Dewey subsequently received other grants, was admitted a freeman, January 1, 1680, joined the church September 28 of the same year, and was selectman many years. A wheelwright by trade, he lived on the east corner of what are now Silver and South streets. He married, about 1670, Sarah Orton, baptized August 22, 1652, at Windsor, died November 20, 1711, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Pell) Orton, later of Farmington. Jedediah Dewey, eldest child of Ensign Jedediah Dewey, born June 14, 1676, was the father of Rhoda Dewey, wife of Eldad Taylor. Eldad Taylor, eldest child of Eldad and Rhoda Taylor, was born in 1733, in Westfield, and was among the earliest settlers of Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was chosen a selectman at the organization of the town, July 15, 1765. He married, about 1753, Esther Day, born February 20, 1733, in Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Smith) Day. William Taylor, son of Eldad and Esther Taylor, was born in 1753, probably in Westfield, and lived in what is now Middlefield, Massachusetts, where he died April 7, 1727, at the age of seventy-four years. He married (intentions published May 31, 1784, in Middlefield), Priscilla Loveland, born in March, 1755, in Hebron, Connecticut, died September 25, 1834, in Middlefield, eldest daughter of Malachi and Priscilla (Norkott) Loveland. Roxana Taylor, daughter of William and Priscilla Taylor, born Mary 16, 1799, in Middlefield, became the wife of Delancey Francisco, and the mother of Ruth Francisco, the latter the wife of Thomas Crossley and mother of Martha Roxana Crossley, who married Robert Bruce Wilson and was the mother of Bertha Wilson, wife of Frederick R. Goodrich, as heretofore noted. Mrs. Goodrich is active in various departments of women's work in Portland, and is a useful member of the School Board of the town.

HALE, Chester Kellogg

Tobacco Producer and Dealer.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that no other in the United States has contributed more to the practical development of tobacco culture than Chester K. Hale. He has succeeded, in a northern clime, in producing the finest quality of this plant, and his operations have enlarged the fund of human knowledge concerning the development of this industry. Mr. Hale is dominated by the persevering nature and keen insight peculiar to the race developed in the New England section, and has inherited from worthy ancestors qualities that make men leaders of their fellows. There have been in New England three large families of the name of Hale, coming from the three counties of Kent, Hertford, and Gloucester, England. The Hale family of America has retained the coat-of-arms of the Kent family, from which it is, doubtless, descended. It is as follows:

Arms—Gules, three broad arrows feathered argent.

The men of the name always have been noted for their size and strength. The Hales of Glastonbury, Connecticut, are descended from two brothers, Thomas and Samuel Hale, who came to the Col-

ony at an early date. Samuel Hale was at Hartford in 1637, and received a share of "The Lot" for services in the Pequot war. In 1639 he owned land in Hartford, on the east side of the river, but in 1643 he was a resident of Wethersfield. In 1655 he was resident of Norwalk and, although he returned to Wethersfield in 1660, he did not sell all his property in Norwalk before 1669. While living in Norwalk he represented the town in the General Court, 1656-57 and 1660. After his return to Wethersfield he hired from the "overseers" the Governor Welles estate, which appears to have been on the east side of the river (now Glastonbury), according to testimony in a case brought for damage from want of repairs tried in 1671. It may serve to throw light upon the inconveniences of those days to mention that this house had no stairs leading to the chamber the second story being reached by means of a ladder. Samuel Hale died in 1693. His wife's name was Mary and they had eight children.

Lieutenant Samuel Hale, eldest son of Samuel and Mary Hale, born in 1645, died November 18, 1711. He was one of the prominent men in Glastonbury in his day, serving as justice of the peace, and as deputy to the General Court from 1695 to 1706. In the colonial records the following appears: "This Court confirms Sergeant Samuel Welles Captain of the train band in the town of Glastonbury, Sergeant Samuel Hale to be lieutenant and to be commissioned accordingly." Lieutenant Hale married (first) Ruth Edwards, daughter of Thomas Edwards. She died in three years. He married (second), in 1695, Mary Welles, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, born November 23, 1666, in Wethersfield, died February 18, 1715.

Captain Jonathan Hale, eldest child of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Welles) Hale, was born August 21, 1696, in Glastonbury, and died there July 2, 1772. He married, November 28, 1717, Sarah Talcott, born October 30, 1699, died January 15, 1743, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott. The Talcott family is of ancient English origin, bearing coat-of-arms:

Arms—Argent, on a pale sable, three roses of the field.

Crest—A demi-griffin erased argent, wings endorsed, collared sable, charged with three roses of the first.

Motto—Virtus sola nobilitas.

John Talcott, a descendant of the Warwickshire family, was living in Colchester, County Essex, England, before 1588. He died there, leaving a large estate. His first wife was a Welles and was the mother of John Talcott, who died early in 1604, before his father's death. He married Anne Skinner, daughter of William Skinner, of Braintree, County Essex, who survived him with seven children, receiving his homestead in Braintree by will.

Their eldest son, John Talcott, born in Braintree, embarked for New England, June 22, 1632, in the ship "Lion" and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, November 6, 1632; was deputy to the General Court in 1634-35-36, and was also selectman. In 1636 he sold his lands, being the fifth in magnitude in the town, and removed with Rev. Thomas Hooker, becoming one of the founders of the city of Hartford, Connecticut. In the previous year he had had a house built there, on the present site of the North Baptist church. He sat with the first court of magistrates, 1637-39; was deputy from Hartford, 1639-52; assistant, 1652-60; treasurer of the colony, 1654-60; commissioner of the United Col-

onies, 1656-58. In the records he is described as "the Worshipful Mr. John Talcott." He married Dorothy Mott, daughter of John and Alice (Carrington) Mott, of Walton, County Suffolk, England. She died in February, 1670.

Their second son, Captain Samuel Talcott, born about 1634-35, in Cambridge, graduated at Harvard College in 1658, lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was admitted a freeman in 1662; was commissioner 1669 to 1684, deputy to the General Court during the same years; secretary to the October session in the last year. On May 16, 1676, he was made one of a committee to "order such measures as shall be necessary to attend to in the intervals of the general court". He was lieutenant of the Wethersfield train band, appointed May 12, 1677; lieutenant of the Hartford County troop, appointed October 14, 1679; captain, October 16, 1681. He commanded the company of dragoons sent to Deerfield at the outbreak of King William's war, 1670; and from 1683 until his death, except in 1688, served as assistant. The inventory of his estate, taken December 21, 1691, showed a value of £2181, 1s. and 6d. His will was written by himself and, though unwitnessed, was accepted by the court because his hand-writing was so well known. He married, November 7, 1661, Hannah Holyoke, daughter of Captain Elizur and Hannah (Pynchon) Holyoke, granddaughter of William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield. She died in Wethersfield, February 7, 1678.

Deacon Benjamin Talcott, son of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott, was born March 1, 1674, in Wethersfield, lived in that part of the town now Glastonbury, where he settled in 1699, and died November 17, 1727. His farm, received by will from his father, was on Main street, Glastonbury, and fortified as a garrison house. For more than two centuries it remained in possession of his descendants, and the house was torn down in 1851. He was lieutenant and captain of the train band, and left a substantial estate. He married, January 5, 1699, Sarah Hollister, born October 25, 1676, died October 15, 1715, daughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister. She was a descendant of John Hollister, of the Hollisters of Bristol, England, who settled in Wethersfield in 1642, was freeman the next year, and died in April, 1665. He married Johanna Treat, daughter of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat. They were the parents of John Hollister, born 1642-44, died in Glastonbury, November 11, 1711. He married, November 20, 1667, Sarah Goodrich, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, and they were the parents of Sarah Hollister, wife of Deacon Benjamin Talcott. Sarah Talcott, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, became the wife of Captain Jonathan Hale, as above noted.

Jonathan Hale, eldest son of Captain Jonathan and Sarah (Talcott) Hale, was born February 1, 1721, and died between February 8, 1773, and December 25, 1776. He married, January 18, 1743, Elizabeth Welles, born November 15, 1722, in Glastonbury, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Martha (Pitkin) Welles, a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, who was one of the most active and valuable citizens of the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river.

Hon. Samuel Welles, son of Governor Thomas Welles, born about 1630, in England, settled in that part of Wethersfield which is now Glastonbury. He inherited one-third of his father's large holdings in that section, and was drowned while

crossing the river, July 15, 1675. The inventory of his estate made on that day placed its value at £1100. He married Elizabeth Hollister, daughter of John and Johanna (Treat) Hollister, early residents of Wethersfield.

Captain Samuel Welles, son of Hon. Samuel Welles, born April 3, 1660, inherited his father's lands in Glastonbury, where he was an early settler. He was surveyor for Naubuc in 1689, and died August 28, 1731. He was ancestor of Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the United States Navy during the civil war. He married, June 20, 1683, Ruth Rice, born September 29, 1659, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Edmund and Mary (Brigham) Rice, granddaughter of Edmund Rice, born 1594, and came from Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Sudbury in 1639. He was deacon of the church there, and filled many town offices; was one of the first settlers of Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he was appointed to supervise marriages, and died in 1667. His wife, Tamazine, died in Sudbury, June 13, 1654.

Hon. Thomas Welles, third son of Captain Samuel and Ruth (Rice) Welles, was born February 14, 1693, in Glastonbury, where he made his home, and died May 14, 1767. He married, December 28, 1715, Martha Pitkin, born February 28, 1692, in East Hartford, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, a granddaughter of William Pitkin, who came from England in 1659, and was made a freeman at Hartford, October 9, 1662. In that same year he was appointed prosecutor for the Colony. In 1664 he was appointed attorney-general by the king; represented Hartford in the General Court from 1675 to 1690. In 1676 he was treasurer of the colony, and was often a commissioner to the United Colonies. He negotiated with the Indians, and Governor Fletcher, of New York, regarding territory, and was on a committee to establish the line between Massachusetts and Connecticut. His other public activities were large, and he was also among the largest planters, owning an extensive tract on the east side of the Connecticut river, and an interest in grist and saw mills at Pitkin Falls. He laid out the main and other streets on the east side. An Episcopalian, his children were baptised in the First Congregational Church of Hartford, and after his death, in 1694, he was buried in the churchyard of the First Church. He left a manuscript relating to religious matters, which is still preserved. He married Hannah Goodwin, only daughter of Ozias Goodwin, born in 1596. Ozias Goodwin came to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker. William Pitkin, son of William and Hannah Pitkin, was born in 1664, was a prominent citizen in many ways, and judge of the court, and died in 1775. He married in 1686, Elizabeth Stanley, born October 24, 1669, died February 12, 1751, daughter of Captain Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley, granddaughter of Timothy Stanley, born 1603, in England, and came to Hartford in 1636, with his wife, Elizabeth (Bacon) Stanley. Martha Pitkin, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, became the wife of Hon. Thomas Welles, as before noted.

Elizabeth Welles, third daughter of Thomas and Martha (Pitkin) Welles, born November 15, 1722, became the wife of Jonathan Hale, as previously stated.

Elisha Hale, second son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Hale, born about 1749, in Glastonbury, was twice married. There is no record of his first wife, who was the mother of Ephraim Hale, born 1769 in Glastonbury, and died there March 24,

1842. He married Betty Morley, born in 1770 in Glastonbury, died October 30, 1838. Both were buried in the South Glastonbury cemetery. He was a farmer by occupation and an esteemed citizen, living some time in what is now Portland.

Chester Hale, son of Ephraim and Betty (Morley) Hale, was born in December, 1794, in ancient Chatham, the part now Portland, and was very early thrown upon his own resources. He found employment in the Portland stone quarries, was industrious and frugal, and secured a good start in life. He possessed a good physique, an extraordinary powerful grip and much more than the ordinary intelligence. By his great industry he overtaxed his powers in middle life and, for several years, was incapacitated for labor. After a partial recovery he suffered a relapse, which greatly prolonged the period of his inactivity. In the latter part of his life his strength was restored, but thereafter he was unable to carry any great or extensive labors. He died February 28, 1854, at the home of his son, Titus Hale. He married Nancy Chapman, born in 1800, daughter of Asael Chapman, a ship carpenter, who lost his life by falling from a vessel which he had built, while it was being launched at Log Landing, Glastonbury. Nancy (Chapman) Hale was a true helpmeet and during the long illness of her husband her noble and beautiful nature became apparent. She was an excellent manager, trained up her sons well, and like the woman of old, "her children rise up and call her blessed." They possessed a good home in Portland, where she died February 20, 1881, at the age of eighty-one years, and was buried beside her husband in the South Glastonbury cemetery.

Titus Hale, second son of Chester and Nancy (Chapman) Hale, was born March 12, 1824, in what is known as the Matson Hill district, in South Glastonbury, and throughout his active life was among the leading citizens of what is now Portland. As a boy he was accustomed to farm labor, and enjoyed few educational advantages beyond a few winter terms in a district school and one term at the Glastonbury academy. Beginning at the age of seventeen years, he labored seven successive years in the Portland quarry, and until his majority his wages went to the use of his parents. He married, December 22, 1846, Mary Kellogg Strong, daughter of Kellogg and Almira (House) Strong. Kellogg Strong was a farmer, residing on the site now occupied by Mr. Hale's son, whose name begins this article, and there Titus Hale began independent life, as manager of the farm. Here he demonstrated a keen business ability, as well as great industry, and after five years he purchased the estate, then embracing seventy acres, on which he gradually made valuable improvements and, by the purchase of lands, made frequent additions to the property. One of his purchases was the Bartlett farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and also a wooded tract of fifty acres. He continued to buy and sell real estate, and was long reckoned among the most extensive land owners of his section. The farm on which he dwelt was among the best cultivated and managed in the town, and there he continued actively engaged until advancing years decided him to dispose of his farm, which he sold to two of his sons. For more than fifty years he lived on the homestead, and passed away honored and respected, April 1, 1904. He retained his faculties with unimpaired vigor until the end. For several years Mr. Hale was director of the Shailer & Hall Quarry Company, and was a most public-spirited

citizen. For a long period he was a member of the Portland Lyceum, which had a wide reputation as a debating club, and of which he was president for a number of years. In the conduct of local affairs he was unbiased by partisanship, but in State and National issues sustained the principles of the Democratic party. He filled a large place in the community, and left to his children, besides a large inheritance, which is of far greater value, a good name. His wife died July 20, 1898. The character and standing of her children testify to her excellent qualities as a mother. In 1896 the golden wedding of this worthy couple was celebrated in the home in which they were married, and was a notable social occasion. They were the parents of four sons, only one of whom is now living, and a daughter, Jenny Lind, born March 19, 1851, and died at the age of nineteen years.

Mrs. Hale was a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected families of New England, of which the American progenitor was Elder John Strong, ancestor of all the known families of the name in New England, and virtually all in this country. He was born in 1605, in Taunton, England, a son of Richard Strong. The arms of the Strong family are:

Arms—Gules, an eagle displayed or, within a border engrailed of the last.

Crest—Out of a mural coronet or, a demi-eagle, wings displayed, gold.

The family was originally located in Shropshire, England, but one member married an heiress of Griffith, County Caernarvon, Wales, and went thither to reside in 1545. Of this Welsh branch was Richard Strong, who was born in 1561, in County Caernarvon, and in 1590 moved to Taunton, Somersetshire, where he died in 1613, leaving a son John and daughter Eleanor. The son lived at London and Plymouth, and having strong Puritan sympathies and convictions, came with his sister to New England, sailing March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," landing at Nantasket (Hull) and settled at Dorchester. The sister married Walter Deane, a tanner of Taunton, Massachusetts, previously of Taunton, England. In 1635 John Strong located at Hingham, was admitted a freeman, March 9, 1636, and removed to Taunton before December 4, 1638, when he was on the list of inhabitants and proprietors there, and remained until 1645 or later. He was deputy from Taunton to the General Court at Plymouth in 1641, 1643-44, and removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was appointed with four others "to superintend and bring forward the settlement of the place." He settled, finally, however, in Northampton, Massachusetts, with which town his name has been associated since. He was among the most active founders of the town, for full forty years a prominent and influential citizen, and prospered in business as a tanner and husbandman. His tannery was on what is now the southwest corner of Market Street, near the railroad station, and he owned some two hundred acres of land in and near Northampton. He was elected ruling elder of the church and ordained May 13, 1663. His first wife died on the ocean passage or soon after landing, and about two months later her baby died also. He married (second), in December, 1630, Abigail Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford of Dorchester. She bore him sixteen children. He died April 14, 1699, aged ninety-four years. At the time of his death one hundred and sixty of his descendants were living, including eighteen children, and, at least, thirty-three grandchildren. During his lifetime he made over his lands to his children.

A son of his first wife, John Strong,

born 1626, in England, was a tanner by trade and an important citizen of Windsor, Connecticut, where he died February 20, 1698. His first wife, Mary (Clark) Strong, was the mother of two daughters. He married (second), in 1664, Elizabeth Warriner, who died June 7, 1684. Their son, Josiah Strong, born January 11, 1678, married, January 5, 1698, Joanna Gillette, born October 28, 1680, daughter of Josiah and Joanna (Taintor) Gillette, of Simsbury. Josiah Gillette was a farmer in Windsor, moved to Colchester in 1705, and died there April 5, 1759. Asahel Strong, youngest and thirteenth child of Josiah and Joanna Strong, born June 22, 1725, in Colchester, was a farmer in that town. He married, June 7, 1744, Betty Couch. Their son, Adonijah Strong, was born May 21, 1749, and died May 18, 1824. He married Mary Kellogg, daughter of Daniel Kellogg, a farmer of Bolton, later of Chatham. Their sixth son, Kellogg strong, was born October 30, 1791, married Almira House, and they were the parents of Mary Kellogg (Strong) Hale, wife of Titus Hale, above mentioned.

Chester Kellogg Hale, the second son of Titus and Mary Kellogg (Strong) Hale, was born May 13, 1853, on the paternal homestead at Gildersleeve, and there grew to manhood under the training of his honored father, reared to a life of industry and guided by sound business principles. He did not lack in energy and ambition, and was early found useful in the tillage of the homestead. At the Gildersleeve district school he received the instruction of various able teachers, and subsequently attended the academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His education was completed in Professor Hurlburt's school in Middletown and, on leaving school, he became associated with his father in the management of his somewhat complicated business interests, and very early in life established a reputation as a good business man. At the age of thirty-four years, in association with his brother, Edward S. Hale, he purchased the homestead, and a year later the latter was succeeded by the younger brother, Harry T. Hale. The two men continued to manage the farm until the death of the latter, since which time Chester K. Hale has been the sole owner. He is an excellent example of the practical farmer, wise and conservative, but progressive, a man of keen business perceptions. For many years he has been a specialist in tobacco culture and his crop is usually reckoned among the best. In time he became a dealer in leaf tobacco, which he purchased extensively for the New York market, and in association with New York dealers and others, has very widely extended his operations. Mr. Hale has always been known as a skillful buyer, and much of the product in the Connecticut valley passes through his hands. With other large producers and dealers, he became one of the organizers of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company, which maintains offices on Main street, East Hartford, and of which he is general manager. Many thousand acres in the Connecticut river valley are cultivated or controlled by this concern, who are now the largest growers of leaf tobacco in the world, and produce a very large amount of shade-grown tobacco. Mr. Hale's time is entirely given to the company's interests, and the management of the home farm is placed in the hands of capable superintendents, including a nephew of the owner. His pastures continue to feed fine cattle, and his home on the slope of the Connecticut River Valley, in Gildersleeve, is always a busy and cheerful one. He has other farms, managed by sons and nephews, in this State and in Massachusetts.

Mr. Hale has followed the precepts of his father in politics, and has been somewhat active in the social life of the community, although he has declined to accept any official station. He is a charter member of Portland Lodge, No. 35, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an active supporter of the Congregational Church at Portland. A man of pleasing and impressive personality, he discourses intelligently on topics of general interest, and is popular in the community.

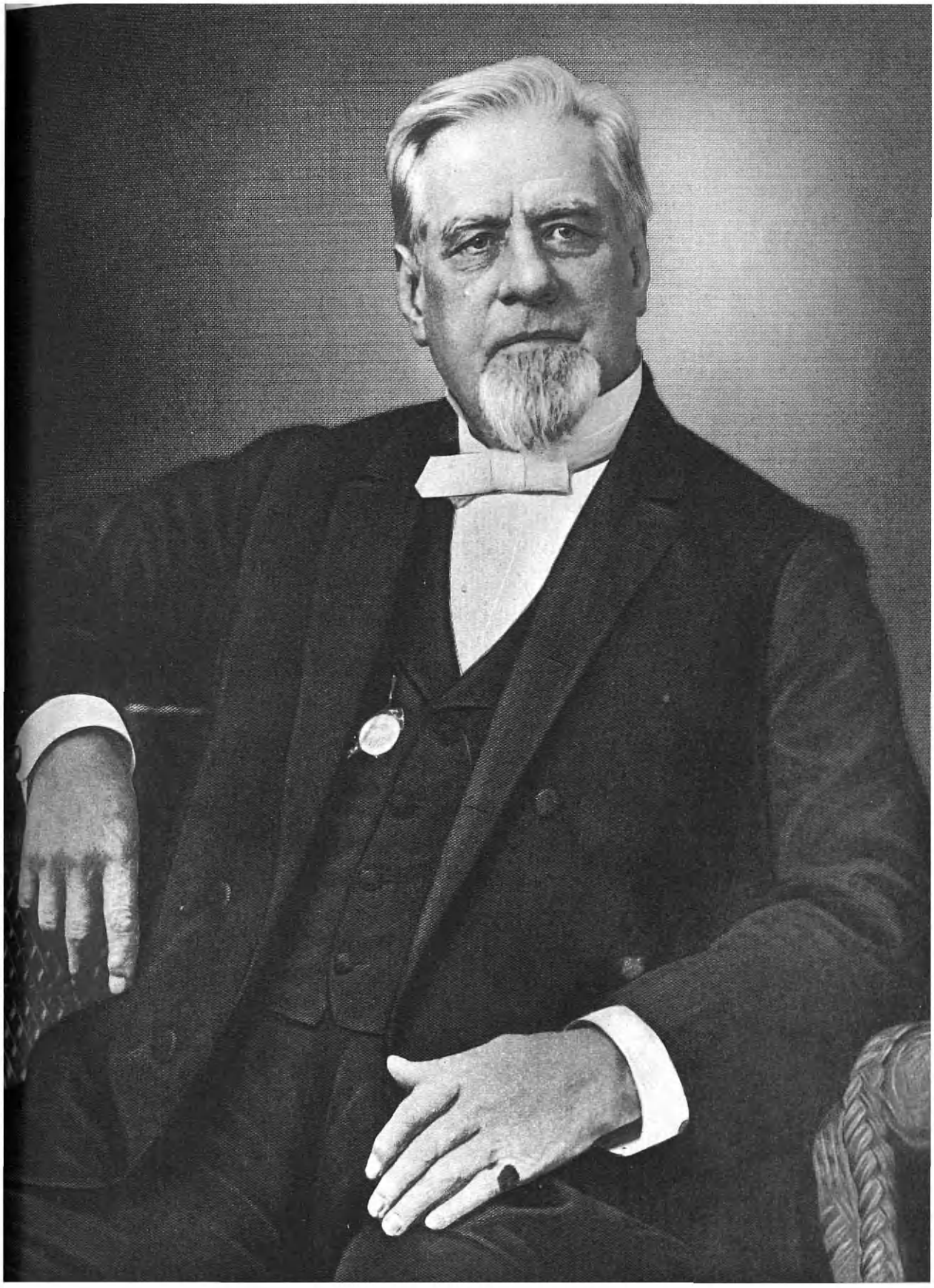
Mr. Hale married, April 4, 1877, Lillian Myers, born April 27, 1858, in Lowell, Massachusetts, a daughter of William and Roxana (Leeman) Myers. Mrs. Hale is one of the most active members of the Portland Congregational Church, a member of the Women's Relief Corps and other social organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Hale were the parents of the following children: 1. Harold Edward, born March 19, 1881, died at the age of five years. 2. Chester K., born March 30, 1883, died December 27, 1898. 3. Earl Hartwell, born August 28, 1890, deceased; graduated in 1912 at Yale, and was justice of the peace in Portland. 4. Titus Stewart, born March 10, 1895; graduate of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, was a member of the firm known as Hale Boys' engaged in the shade plant industry until he enlisted in the Engineer Corps, United States Army, was sent to the officers' training camp at Camp Humphries, Alexandria, Virginia, and is now engaged in tobacco culture. 5. Chester Harry, born April 23, 1899; is a graduate of the Middletown High School, 1918, and is now engaged on the home farm.

BERKLEY, Edward Fairfax, D. D.,

Clergyman.

In a history of those forces which have contributed most to the moral progress of the city, which have done most to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and have taught man to count as of value the things of the spirit rather than those of material worth, Dr. Edward Fairfax Berkley deserves prominent mention. He was not only the teacher and preacher, but a man of the deepest sympathy—great-hearted, kindly, helpful, who recognized the fact that it is "Human to err," and was therefore ever ready to extend a helping hand to guide another safely over the pitfalls of life that he might reach those mountain heights where the air is clearer and the vision broader. He was from 1857 until the time of his death closely connected with the moral progress of St. Louis, and therefore aided in molding the history of the city perhaps more largely than its great merchants, manufacturers or professional men.

Dr. Berkley was born in Washington, D. C., September 20, 1813, his parents being George and Mary (Cross) Berkley, who represented American families, the former being descended from the old English houses of Fairfax and Berkley. Having completed his more specific literary education in Bristol College, located on the Delaware River above Philadelphia, he entered upon preparation for the Protestant Episcopal ministry in the theological school at Lexington, Kentucky, founded by Bishop Smith of that State. The experiences of his early life had developed the moral and sympathetic elements of his nature and his self-reliance and force of character, and these proved an excellent groundwork for his labors in the ministry for which his college training so well prepared him. Owing to the death of his father when Dr. Berkley was yet young, and to the burning of Washington City by the British, he was



Ed. F. Berkley

forced to earn his living and to contribute to the support of his mother and sisters. While serving an apprenticeship on "The National Journal" at Washington he delivered the paper to the state, treasury, war and navy departments, taking the daily copy to Henry Clay, then secretary of state, and the acquaintance which then sprang up between the great Kentucky statesman and the poor boy was renewed when in later years the latter had become a famous minister of the gospel. He baptised Mr. Clay, prepared him for confirmation and administered the burial rites of the Episcopal Church when the great Kentuckian was laid to rest in June, 1852. Dr. Berkley's children cherish a ring which was on the hand of the great statesman when he died and which he bequeathed to their father as a token of his esteem.

Dr. Berkley was admitted to the order of deacons and ordained at Christ Church at Lexington, Kentucky, in December, 1838, and was immediately called to become rector of that parish, where he entered upon active work of the ministry, in January, 1839. He continued in that charge until November, 1857, and in the meantime did extensive missionary work throughout central and western Kentucky, establishing churches at Paris, Maysville, Mount Sterling, Cynthiana and other places. He came to St. Louis in response to repeated calls from St. George's Church and continued his pastoral labors in connection therewith from 1857 until 1871. Even then St. Louis remained the field of his labor for soon after he had resigned from St. George's he organized St. Peter's Parish and was instrumental in erecting its house of worship on Grand Avenue, near Olive Street. He succeeded in freeing that church of all indebtedness and resigned the pastorate when in the seventieth year of his age, after which he accepted no regular charge, although he again and again supplied pulpits or assisted his friends and brother ministers in some phase of the church work. He was recognized as one of the most prominent divines of the Episcopal Church, an eloquent, earnest, forceful and logical speaker, whose utterances carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. The State University of Missouri honored itself as well as him when it conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

His sympathies were ever with his beloved Southland and he did a great deal for the people of that land during and after the Civil War, through his personal influence, as his friends were legion, and by giving public readings—for he was a noted elocutionist—he raised large sums of money which were devoted to their relief. He was a man of broad humanity, utter unselfishness, with a keen sense of loyalty to duty, all of which was proved during the terrible cholera epidemic which raged in St. Louis in 1866. Early that summer he left the city with his family but returned as the news of the scourge came to him and remained throughout the time of the epidemic aiding the doctors in nursing and encouraging the people, visiting the sick and burying the dead without regard to color, condition, or creed.

His early political allegiance to the Whig Party was changed to the Democratic Party and he was ever fearless in the expression of his honest conviction. When he spoke people listened. He had a wonderful command of language, being particularly gifted as an orator and with equal power he would make appeal to the higher sentiments or the reasoning faculty of man. His cheerful personality,

his kindly spirit and his sympathy drew men toward him and he reached out in a generous charity of thought and deed to all who needed his assistance in a material or spiritual way. There is no measure for the influence of such a life, but the memory thereof remains as a blessed benediction and an inspiration to all who come within its radius.

On the 2d of May, 1839, Dr. Berkley was united in marriage to Sarah Slaughter Maury, only daughter of Francis Fontaine Maury and his wife, Matilda (Fry) Maury. Her death occurred January 8, 1890, and on May 3, 1897, Dr. Berkley followed her.

MAURY, Sarah Slaughter,

Ancestral History.

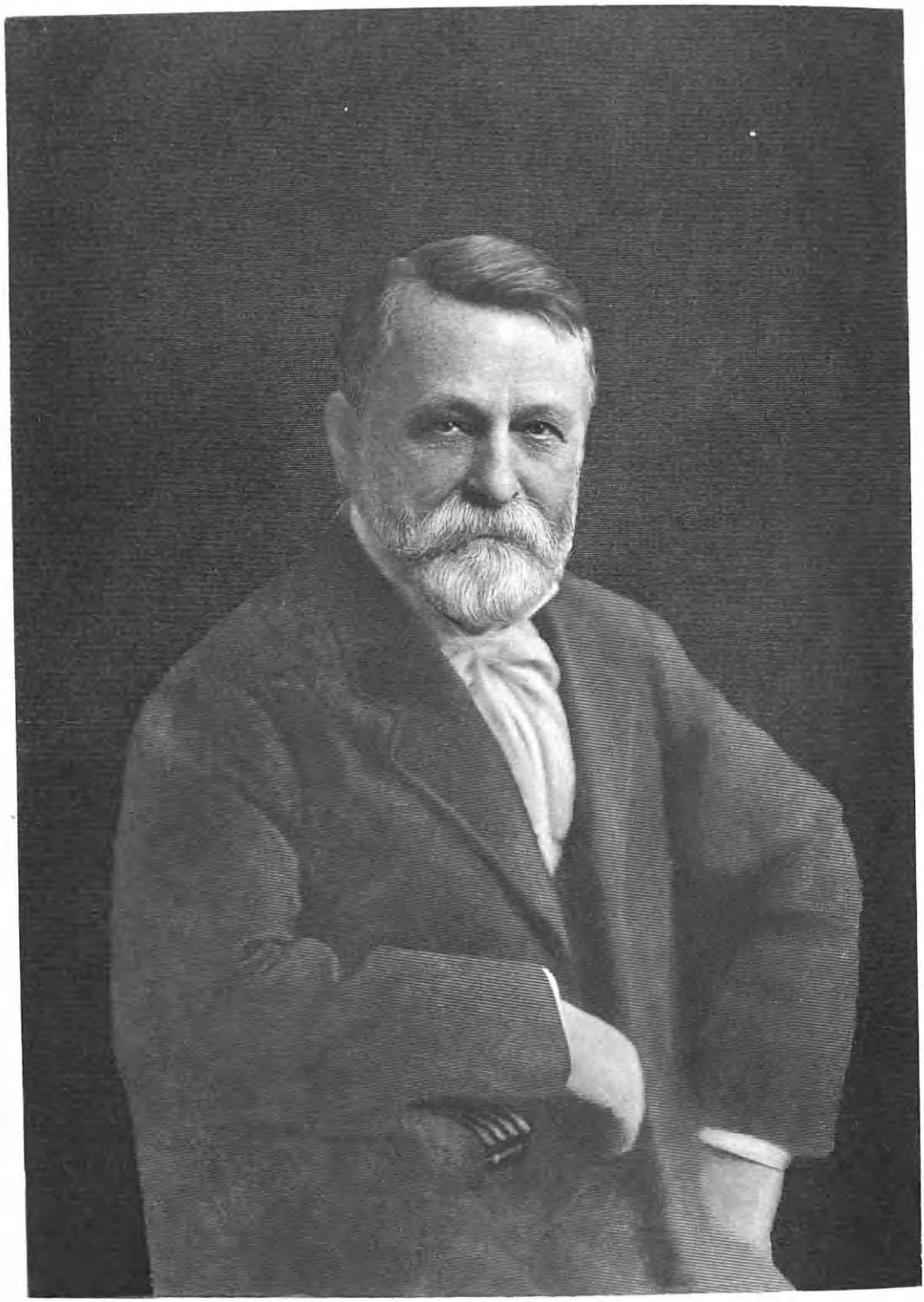
The following paragraphs trace an ancestry of unusual distinction from royal ancestry and famous Colonial lines to Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley and to her daughter, Matilda Fontaine (Berkley) Jones, of St. Louis. Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley was of royal descent, tracing her ancestry from Alfred the Great, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Kenneth Mac Alpin, of Scotland, and Hugh Capet, of France.

She was born in Virginia, July 29, 1817, the only daughter of Francis Fontaine Maury and his wife, Matilda (Fry) Maury. From her father she claimed Huguenot blood of distinction, he being descended from Jean de la Fontaine, who was martyred in 1563; who had held a position of trust in the households of four successive Kings of France, *viz*, Francis I, Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, and used his influence with these monarchs for the benefit of all Protestants, thus incurring the enmity of the Roman Catholic party who attacked his house soon after he returned from the King's services to private life, murdering him, his wife, his son, and a faithful valet. From her mother's father, Reuben Fry, she claimed descent from Colonel Joshua Fry, a man of much prominence in his time. He was a graduate of Oxford, England, professor of mathematics at William and Mary College, Virginia, and commander of the Virginia forces in the French and Indian War until his accidental death on May 31, 1754, on the march to Fort Duquesne, when he was succeeded by his young lieutenant George Washington.

Through her mother's mother, Ann (Coleman) Slaughter, she is descended from Colonel James Slaughter, who commanded at the Battle of Bridges Creek—the first fought in Virginia during the Revolution. This line takes her to Colonel George Reade, the American ancestor, through whom she claims her Royal descent. This pedigree is as follows: Sarah (Slaughter) Maury, daughter of Matilda Fry; Matilda Fry, daughter of Ann (Coleman) Slaughter; Ann Coleman Slaughter, daughter of Colonel James Slaughter; Colonel James Slaughter, son of Mary Smith; Mary Smith, daughter of Augustine Warner Smith; Augustine Warner Smith, son of Mary Warner; Mary Warner, daughter of Mildred Reade; Mildred Reade, daughter of Colonel George Reade; Colonel George Reade, son of Mildred Windebank, and through her mother, Francis Dymoke, twenty-five generations to Alfred the Great.

Her father and mother were cousins, one being the grandchild, and the other the great-grandchild of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Virginia. Dr. Walker filled many honorable positions in his native State before and after the Revolution, and it has been proven by the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky (an organization for the preservation of data towards true

Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley



L. F. Jones

history), from Dr. Walker's diary, that he was the first white man to enter the State of Kentucky, having been there twelve years before Daniel Boone, who was the first resident. Dr. Walker was a surveyor as well as a physician, and drew the line between Kentucky and Tennessee and between Virginia and North Carolina.

Through this double connection she was descended from the following prominent families in addition to those already mentioned: Clayton, Coleman, Pendleton, Thornton, Taliaferro, Grymes, Savage, Martian, LeRoy and many others. This was a rich heritage which produced a character of great worth, of high ideals, gentle refinement, loyal attachments and simple faith. She spent most of her life in Kentucky, whither her parents moved when she was an infant, and she married there, in Bath County, May, 2, 1839, Rev. Edward Fairfax Berkley, D. D., long prominent in the Protestant Episcopal Church. She died in St. Louis, Missouri, January 8, 1890, much beloved and admired by all who knew her. She was survived by her husband and seven children and fifteen grand-children.

The children were as follows: 1. Frances Maury, married Philip Harding Patriarche. 2. Mary Fairfax, married William Ward Childs. 3. Matilda Fontaine. 4. Edward Fairfax, married Carrie King Hendee. 5 Sarah Thornton, married Shepard Knapp. 6. Charlotte James, married Thomas Bolling Coles. 7. Henry Fry, married Anita Ribot, who died in 1904, and later married Miriam Gratz Hough.

JONES, Lorraine Farquhar,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

In the life story of Captain Lorraine Farquhar Jones, set forth in the words of his comrades of the tented fields, his associates of later life, and in the straightforward narrative of his business career, there is an inspiring and uplifting message challenging to the finest conception of manhood. Modern or ancient biography contains few instances to equal his stalwartness of faith, his breadth of sympathy, his steadfastness in beliefs that sustained him at all times and under all circumstances, and printed pages bear no fairer burden than the outline of his relation to his time. His ancestors were all people of culture and refinement. The first member of his father's family who came to America from Wales landed in this country in 1638. His mother, Ann Northy (Churchill) Jones, was of English descent, being in the same family as the Duke of Marlborough, whose name was John Churchill.

Captain Lorraine Farquhar Jones was a son of Rev. Alexander and Ann Northy (Churchill) Jones, his father a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, in whose communion Captain Jones continued all of his life. He was born in Charlestown, West Virginia, November 9, 1837, and when a young man in the twenties joined the Confederate Army and served his loved Southland under two of her bravest and most distinguished leaders, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, names that to every soldier in the struggle, whether his uniform was blue or gray, typified the ideal of soldierly gallantry and courage. He became captain of the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers, of the Army of North Virginia, helped to fire the first gun fired in Virginia, at Gloucester Point, surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox, and compiled a record as a commander upon which his fame might well have rested. He participated in forty engage-

ments, among them the "Bloody Angle," one of the most desperately fought battles of the war, had two horses killed under him, was three times wounded, statements that in themselves show a leader who led by example. One of his companions in arms, E. H. Sublett, said of him:

I desire to write a few facts that I deem due to Confederate history; in fact, a just tribute to American valor in its highest sense. I was a private in the Third Company of Richmond Howitzers, First Virginia Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia. On May 10, 1864, our battery was captured in the "Horseshoe" at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia. Our position was about the center of General Lee's army and was of vital importance to both generals, Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant. After we were captured, and for quite a time, there was absolutely nothing to oppose the Federal advance through this "gap" in our lines except Captain Lorraine F. Jones and several members of the Second Company of Richmond Howitzers, the company that Captain Jones then commanded. As the horses had all been killed, Captain Jones and a few of his men removed, by hand, the cannon from the breastworks to an open field in their rear and opened fire on the advancing Federals. The odds against this little band were beyond computing, but they checked the advance long enough for reinforcements to reach and recapture the "gap" before all was lost. I and others who witnessed this soldierly and gallant act know well that it saved the day, and I believe that it saved the Army of Northern Virginia from signal defeat at that time. Several of that only partially filled detachment were shot down, and, if memory serves me rightly, Captain Jones and possibly one other were left to load and fire that gun alone before the last shot was fired. The names of those grand men should be emblazoned upon fame's immortal page. I pronounce this the bravest and most timely act of all that I witnessed during the war between the States.

In 1865, the year that he laid aside the weapons of war, Captain Jones came to St. Louis, Missouri, entering the employ of George R. Robinson, Sr., a commission and bagging merchant, remaining with Mr. Robinson until establishing independently in business. Not long afterward he formed a partnership with Dr. Warren, Anderson and Benjamin Gratz, as Warren, Jones & Gratz, and he subsequently became one of the founders of the American Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of baggings and cordage. Captain Jones was elected treasurer of the company, and its future operations and policies were largely influenced by his keen mind and sound judgment, his stand on any business proposition invariably based upon standards in harmony with personal probity and commercial ethics. He was called to the presidency of the State National Bank, of St. Louis, but resigned after three years of service, because of the urgent demands of his own business, and he served in advisory capacity many outstanding institutions and enterprises of St. Louis, among them the St. Louis Union Trust Company. His retirement from the world of affairs, in 1908, took from the business circles of the city a member who was held in richly deserved regard and affection and to whom many looked as the one who had strengthened their hold in practical affairs and who had given them renewed faith in their ability to achieve. Good works came to him as naturally as the air he breathed, but he shunned publicity in connection therewith, and the total of his benefactions through personal work and organized agencies, will never be known.

Captain Jones married, November 9, 1870, Matilda Fontaine Berkley, born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 13, 1849, the third daughter and child of Rev. Edward Fairfax Berkley, D. D., and his wife, Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley. At the age of nine years she accompanied her parents to St. Louis, Missouri, where her father had accepted the rectorship of St.

Matilda F. B. Jones

George's Protestant Episcopal Church, located then at Seventh and Locust streets. She was educated and graduated from Bonham's Seminary, at that time the finest school in the West.

The home of Captain and Mrs. Jones, "Ivy Lodge," where most of their children were born, was always a haven of peace and happiness, love and harmony, from which these children have gone forth upon their separate ways well equipped to fight life's battle, a credit to a devoted father and mother. A rich legacy inherited from her mother, Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley, whose history is recorded in this volume, entitles Mrs. Jones to membership in the following organizations: Order of the Crown in America, through Colonel George Reade, Virginia; Huguenot Society of America, Jean de la Fontaine, martyred, 1563, Chaillons, Maurys, Boursiquots; Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, Augustine Warner, Jr.; Heredity Order of Descendants of Colonel Governors, through John Bernard, Governor of the Bermudas (Somers Isles); Colonial Dames of America, through Colonel Nicholas Martian, Colonel George Reade, Major Thomas Walker, and nine other claims; Daughters of American Revolution, through Dr. Thomas Walker, Castle Hill, Virginia, Colonel James Slaughter, who commanded at Bridges Creek, the first battle fought in Virginia in the American Revolution; a Daughter of the Confederacy, through her husband, who served through the four years of the War between the States, and her father, Rev. Edward Fairfax Berkley, D. D., who devoted his time and energy to helping the people of the South during their time of suffering.

Children of Captain and Mrs. Jones: 1. Annie Maury, a lovely baby girl, who died at the age of two. 2. Edward Fairfax, married Cecil Bodley Hough, they have four sons, Henry Berkley, Lorraine Farquhar 3rd, Cary Bodley and Howard Gist. 3. Mary Churchill, married John B. Pitman, their children, Lorraine Farquhar and John Holly. 4. Charlotte Thornton, married Joseph R. Matthews, their children are Charlotte Thornton, Joseph Garnett, Lorraine Churchill, John Veach, Fontaine Maury, Parker Jones, and Robert Taylor. 5. Lorraine Farquhar, Jr., married Betty Worthen, their children are Elizabeth Worthen, Matilda Fontaine, Maury Alexander, and Robert Lorraine, who died in infancy. 6. Fontaine Maury. 7. Matilda Fontaine, married Benjamin O'Fallon Randolph, their children are Mary Carter, Edward Fairfax, Jane Cary and Benjamin O'Fallon, Jr. 8. Alexander, a most beautiful and intelligent boy, who died at the age of eight. 9. Mildred Thornton, married Laurence Durkee Bridge, their children are Laurence Durkee, John Dwight, Lorraine Farquhar and Hudson Berkley.

Captain Jones' life in his home and in his family was beautiful in the extreme, abounding in the fullness of love, understanding, and comradeship. As the result of a severe illness, Captain Jones lost his sight, June 15, 1911, and until his death, October 19, 1920, his journey through life was made in darkness. Here the greatness of his character, the firmness of the hope upon which it was founded, was most apparent, for in the midst of his affliction he was repeatedly heard to say: "God has been wondrous kind to me." During this period he distributed what he called his "little preachers," one hundred and forty-five thousand copies of the New Testament and the single Gospel of St. John. In many thousands he had printed: "From one who has lost

his sight and wants to help others gain light everlasting." A life-long friend wrote of Captain Jones:

I cannot let the opportunity pass without speaking of the nobility of the man whose word was as good as his bond and who was never known to speak unkindly of anyone, whose charity was unbounded. He surely was a Christian and a gentleman and "we shall not look upon his like again."

Another friend wrote in reference to his death:

Ever since the news reached me I have been unable to get out of my mind a vision of victory, for the captain was a soldier—a beautiful soldier of life in every sense of the word. Bravely he fought all of its battles, yet how so tenderly at almost every step he stopped by the wayside to lend a helping hand, until at the end of life's day, in the glory of the sunset, the fullest of its glory, his great Captain called, and the victory of the everlasting was his.

BELASCO, David,

Actor, Playwright, Stage Manager.

Full of charm and of fascinating adventure is the story of the early life of David Belasco, the "Wizard of the American Drama." Even Belasco's vigorous creative imagination could scarcely devise more dramatic situations, more contrasts of light and shade, more gripping sequence of events than those which are presented in his own life story. Born in a cellar just after the adventurous journey of his parents from England to California, reared on the West Coast during the days of the gold excitement, suddenly transplanted, by a chance incident, to the quiet and beauty of the monastery from which he plunged into the adventures of a runaway boy in a circus, the pioneer life of Virginia City, Nevada, then the life of a hack playwright and general stage factotum in the San Francisco of the early days—and through it all the steadily growing genius which was being shaped and developed and furnished with an inexhaustible supply of material for future use. Truly life provides for the development of her chosen and takes good care of their education.

The Belasco family (Velasco in the native tongue) is an old Portuguese-Hebrew family which left Portugal and went to England in the time of the Portuguese King Emanuel the First, during whose reign (1495-1521) the Jews in Portugal were cruelly persecuted. In England for several centuries they married and intermarried until there were varied strains of Spanish, German, English and Portuguese mingled in the Belasco blood. "Like all families" says Mr. Belasco in his "Story of My Life," "we boasted of our distinguished members, and as early as the sixteenth century the famous painter Velasquez added to the luster of the name." Though both parents were Portuguese, they were of mixed German and Spanish strain, and Mr. Belasco still remembers the folk tales told to him by his mother in the soft Spanish tongue.

Humphrey Abraham Belasco, descendant of a long line of Belascos who had lived in England ever since the fifteenth century, and whose roster included lawyers, artists, and sculptors of established reputation, was a representative of pantomime, a harlequin in London, where he was born December 26, 1830. He was proficient in his art and had been successful in several different theatres. He met Reina Martin, also born in London, April 24, 1830, for whom the theatre had a compelling attraction. Passes to the various theatres in which he was employed were acceptable offerings, and soon they were married. They were content for a time to struggle along on the salary which the young husband received from old Drury Lane and the Haymarket, but when the

"gold fever" spread from the newly discovered California fields to England, the courageous pair determined to try their fortunes with the rest. They made the difficult journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco when the craze was at its height. They had just enough money to pay their board and rent a bedroom in a cellar. Storms had been unusually heavy and long continued that year—and thus it was that David Belasco was born in a cellar where attendants had to wade through water to carry mother and child to the parlor above. But he was born an American citizen. That was July 25, 1853. The father opened a general shop in San Francisco and was moderately prosperous, but early in 1858 the little family migrated, this time traveling by sailing vessel to the coast town of Victoria, British Columbia, which was then a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company.

There Humphrey A. Belasco opened a shop and traded in tobacco, furs, etc., dealing with miners, Indians, hunters and trappers. He also dabbled in real estate and mining speculation, and soon after the family was settled in Victoria he joined the party that exploited the Cariboa mines. He was gone for a long time. That left the child under the influence of his mother, who was a delightful dreamer, intellectual, imaginative, romantic and peculiarly amiable. She taught him the alphabet and, in spite of her romantic temperament, placed in his possession the means of "making dreams come true" by teaching him industry and the importance of acquiring knowledge and of forming habits of energy, preseverance and arduous labor. When she had finished his instruction in the rudiments of learning she sent him to the Colonial School in Victoria and later to the Collegiate School conducted by Rev. T. C. Woods. There the lad soon became the most proficient in "reciting" and when visitors came he was frequently called upon either to recite or to "tell all the Indian words he knew." His mother was fond of poetry and she and his teachers had early taught him to memorize choice selections. His parents had retained their interest in the theatre too, and were friendly with all the player folk who came to the town. The inclination to create something was strong at this time, and David often entertained groups of boys not only with retold stories but with original ones. Stock companies frequently played in Victoria. "Two bits" admitted one to the Shakespearean productions or to the somewhat lurid melodrama of the time, and David usually went. He was early taught to work. He collected old bottles—and wine bottles sold for five cents apiece. The proceeds admitted him to many hours of happiness in the theatre. Performances were also given by himself and other boys in his mother's cellar, and the profits purchased wonderful coffee and corn-starch pudding at "Miner's Restaurant."

It was the custom among stock companies of those days to save the expense of transporting minor characters by engaging local players to support visiting stars, and David Belasco's first appearance upon the boards was made in San Francisco, when he was carried on as Cora's child in "Pizzaro," a play adapted from Augustus F. Van Kotzebue's "Die Spanier en Peru," probably when Julia Dean first acted in Victoria. Later he frequently played juvenile parts in the California Theatre, before the family removed to Victoria, and in 1864, when Charles Kean in his farewell tour around the World filled a short engagement in Victoria, David Belasco, then a lad of eleven years, but small for his age, ap-

peared as the little Duke of York in "King Richard III."

Before the last mentioned event, however, occurred one of those episodes which brought to the boy an experience which exerted a wholesome influence and which presented in his life one of the dramatic contrasts for which he had so keen a perception. One day when, as usual, a number of boys were engaged in playing, reciting and telling stories, an aged priest who had often paused to listen, called David to him and asked him many questions. The boy had "passed into his heart," he later told the parents, and he asked permission to take the lad to the Cathedral and the monastery for a visit. The request was granted. When boy and priest passed into the great cathedral the rites of a funeral were being observed. While the boy stood in awed silence after the solemn procession had filed out, a bridal party entered and David Belasco relates that then for the first time the contrasts of life made a deep impression upon his spirit. This, however, did not end his experience in the quiet shadows of the Cathedral. The priest, Father Maguire, later asked permission to take the boy under his care, and though Humphrey A. Belasco at first strenuously objected, the mother was quick to see the opportunity which the old priest was offering. When the decision was finally left to the boy he promptly said "yes." So it was that for two and a half years the impressionable lad lived in the beauty and quiet of the Cathedral and the monastery, and profited by the scholarship of the priest and his associates and by their lessons of tireless energy and persistent purpose. Tense, dramatic, sentimental and emotional, he spent many happy hours alone in the Cathedral and slept in a cell as did the brothers of the monastery—and dreamed.

One day the discovery of the falseness and hypocrisy of one of the monks broke the spell of his enchantment. The disillusionment shocked him inexpressibly. The charm was gone and while the monks were at their devotions he quietly slipped away and asked for a job in one of the tents of the "Rio de Janeiro Circus," lately come to town. He rolled barrels and swept the ring for a while, but later developed into the boy prodigy bareback rider and finally became a miniature clown, vermilion splotches and all. In a country town he contracted a malignant fever and would have been left alone had not one of the clowns, one Walter Kingsley, stayed behind and taken care of the little "Davido," singing and performing in the streets to secure the means of subsistence. The lad recovered, but his faithful nurse contracted the fever and died. Fortunately, Humphrey A. Belasco succeeded in tracing the runaway about this time and he was restored to the protection of his family.

"We never know when Life directs us and leads us to what we want." Those days in British Columbia have found many echoes in the dramatic work of later years. The atmosphere of "The Girl of the Golden West," certain episodes in "The Heart of Maryland," portions of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and other features of other plays, Mr. Belasco traces to this period.

About 1865 Humphrey A. Belasco and his family, enlarged by the birth of three more sons, Israel, Frederick and Walter, went back to San Francisco, which was then in the making. New York papers sold for a dollar and other things were correspondingly high. The father opened a little fruit shop and made friends with the theatre folk who came to Maguire's

Opera House. He was a modest, lovable, genial companion, with a large capacity for making friends, and he fraternized not only with the local and visiting theatrical people, but with all sorts of men in all sorts of conditions.

David Belasco was sent first to the Fourth Street School and then to the Lincoln Grammar School. There, special attention was given to elocution, and among his teachers were Professor Knowlton and Miss Nellie Holbrook, who later became the mother of Holbrook Blinn. The boy's talent for declamation was quickly recognized, encouraged and stimulated, and in a short time he was very much in demand as a "reciter"—"The Maniac" by Matthew Gregory Lewis, with "The Vagabond" by John Townsend Trowbridge, Thorpe's "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," and Felicia Heman's "Bernardio del Carpio" making a quite ample repertoire. It was James O. Barrows, later known to an admiring public, who won a silver medal at the time David Belasco won a gold medal (which he promptly sold for the benefit of his family) awarded to the best reader.

From Harrison Street of the old San Francisco the Belasco family removed to Louise Street, and finally to No. 174 Clara Street, and it was there that the future leader of theatrical affairs in the English speaking world wrote his first plays—"Jim Black, or the Regulator's Revenge," probably the first, and "The Roll of the Drum" the second. David Belasco claims that the latter was written soon after the death of Abraham Lincoln, at which time he was not yet twelve years of age. At this time he kept upon a table by his bed writing materials and a candle and matches in order that he might jot down stray thoughts and fancies that came to him.

He did not allow his passion for the stage to interfere with his devotion to his family, or to prevent his making every effort to contribute his share to the family support. He bought and traded and sold whenever he could procure saleable merchandise, helped his mother with the household drudgery, regularly and willingly assisting with the family washing on Fridays, and he also made his talent for reciting yield a financial return. He offered his services in homes, churches and other places of occasional entertainment, and as his price was two dollars for each recitation, he often made substantial additions to the family exchequer. He took any job he could get, even working as a chore boy in a cigar store for a time, but from 1868 on his efforts to secure regular employment in a theatre became more persistent and were more often successful.

One incident of this period of his life gives a vivid glimpse of the ardent and imaginative turn of his mind. He had heard John McCullough, the tragedian, recite most effectively "The Little Hero," a story of a stowaway who, discovered in mid-ocean, was forced to work and was starved and beaten most cruelly. One day, while idly watching the ships riding at anchor in the harbor, the desire to experience for himself the feelings of a stowaway became so strong that he slipped across the gangplank while the men were busy loading and hid himself in the hold. There he stayed waiting to be discovered, but when thirty hours had passed and no rough hand had dragged him from his hiding place, he decided to expedite matters by making himself visible. He was, of course, haled before the captain in the approved fashion, but alas; from that point on the experiment did not run true to form. He had not counted upon his father's omniverous propensity for mak-

ing friends, and the query, "Aren't you Humphrey's boy?" shattered its way through the fabric of his fancy as a bullet splinters a house of glass. The captain's first order reduced him to the depths of ignominy, and the second was anti-climax. "Take him downstairs and wash him. Give him something to eat." Manfully the "Little Hero" refused to partake of food. "I'll be blazed if I lick you as you seem to want!" announced the understanding captain, but just then the first qualms of sea-sickness shook the steadfastness of the stowaway and impelled him to compromise. "Let me scrub the floors," he implored; "they always do." The sagacious captain seized this opportunity to make the punishment fit the crime. He set the stowaway to polishing the rails, and the smell of the oil used for polishing conspired with the increasing roll of the vessel to reduce the culprit to abject submission. "The Little Hero" was put to bed and taken care of like an infant until the vessel docked at Vancouver, when he was shipped home.

His associations in the Lincoln Grammar School were happy ones, for during this time his restless talent was in many ways being developed. In his "Story of My Life" he relates that his first formal appearance on the San Francisco stage was made while he was still a pupil in the Lincoln School when he appeared at the Metropolitan Theatre. He had only one line to speak "Perhaps the stress of the weather has driven them further up the coast," but when he delivered his line his school mates in the gallery made such a demonstrative applauding and demanding that he recite "The Maniac" that the star was offended and procured his dismissal.

On November 24, 1869, he played a banjo and danced as one of the newsboys in Augustin Daly's "Under the Gas Light," and a few days later he appeared as an Indian brave in the "Jibbenainosay" presented by Joseph Proctor, being included even though he was much too small "because he could give such splendid war whoops." It was in 1871, in the Metropolitan Theatre, that he appeared as an Indian chief in Professor Hagar's great historical allegory and tableux, "The Great Republic," given by four hundred of the "young ladies and gentlemen" of various schools of the vicinity. "The Great Republic" met with an enthusiastic reception, and so excellent was the work of two of the pupils of the Lincoln School that when, by request, the great historical allegory was taken to Sacramento, the "stars" who went with the director were David Belasco and James O. Barrows.

In August, 1869, when Lotta (Charlotte Crabtree) visited San Francisco playing in "The Firefly," based on Ouida's "Under Two Flags," David Belasco and others organized an amateur theatrical association which they called, in honor of Lotta, "The Firefly Social and Dramatic Club," and this little club gave the future actor, playwright and stage manager his first experience in "leading" parts. The club gave several performances, and in January, 1871, at a performance given in Turnverein Hall, he appeared as "Fournechet" in Suller's drama, "A Life's Revenge," a performance concerning which a local critic wrote: "David Belasco displays much power." It was in 1869, too, that Belasco met John McCullough, the unconscious cause of his early stowaway escapade. This time he was employed by McCullough to hear him say words of parts, and it was through John McCullough that he became acquainted with William Henry Sedley Smith, who was strongly attracted to the eager, inspiring, industrious youth, and who, as stage manager of the California Theatre, gave the lad, in

addition to valuable advise and encouragement, many an odd job such as copying prompt books and "going on" in mobs and crowds.

David Belasco finally left school in 1871, and it was in July of that year, when he was nearly eighteen years of age, that he definitely chose the stage as a means of livelihood. From that time on he more and more persistently directed his efforts toward securing permanent theatrical employment. When the great reopening of the Metropolitan Theatre occurred on March 5, 1873, under the direction of John Woodard, David Belasco found himself a member of the Metropolitan Company. True, the remuneration was small, but his regular pay of six dollars a week could be increased by copying the part of plays after the performance at night and in various other ways, and he would be gaining experience. James H. McCabe, actor and theatrical agent, loaned him many old plays, and these he studied carefully.

But soon what his mother called his gypsy blood began to assert itself. He was consumed with a desire to see and know, and the stirrings of creative power, cramped by the necessity of earning his way, made of him from 1871 to 1879 a "nomadic Bohemian," haunting the streets at night, visiting saloons, dives, morgues, courtrooms, scenes of accidents, every possible place where unique characters assembled, wherever human emotion and human passion might be seen in free expression. At this time he was deeply interested in everything unusual, emotional, sensational or dramatic, whether it was expressed in a personality, an impromptu grouping of individuals, a bit of scenery, or a dramatic series of events. He also gave special attention to stage deaths and made a close study of the effects of various poisons upon the human system, enlisting the aid of a skilled physician. He also gained admittance to the cells of condemned criminals during their last hours to study their emotional reactions, and followed them to the place of execution, noting with painstaking care each expressed emotion and each repression.

He traveled up and down the Pacific Coast southward into Lower California and Mexico, northward to Victoria and the home of his childhood, and frequently into the mountain and mining settlements of the inland country to the eastward, traveling by stage, on horseback, or on foot, "among scenes replete with vicissitude, hardship, squalor, toil, romance and misery." Often he walked into a town banging a big drum and tooting a cornet to draw a crowd, and sometimes when the crowd was gathered he sold articles of merchandise which he had brought with him. He played in any place he could get into or hire, and there were exciting adventures involved in escaping sheriffs and hotel keepers, rightfully indignant because they could not collect unpaid bills for board and lodging. Sometimes the whole group was locked up because the show having failed to draw its crowd, the players had not the few dollars needed to pay for their "keep." The future playwright was accumulating a vast store of raw material for later use, however. During this time he was irregularly but constantly composing skits and monologues of his own and trying his hand at writing plays. He turned this material to good account by "reciting" wherever he could get a job, and in San Francisco on Sunday sometimes made as high as twelve dollars in one day.

Finally he returned to San Francisco, and with James H. McCabe secured an engagement in the company of Annie Pixley, for whom he wrote a "drama"

based on Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" recently published (1864), a piece of work for which he received twenty-five dollars. It was but a precarious livelihood that he could earn, however, and as an itinerant peddler at fairs in nearby towns he eked out an existence. A performance given in the California Theatre, in which Walter Montgomery, supported by Barrett and McCullough, appeared one night as Shylock, Romeo, King John, Hotspur, and King Louis XI, in selected scenes from eleven plays, and on the following night appeared as Marc Antony in a version of Julius Caesar, inspired young David with a new idea. He hit upon the plan of combining his various specialties into a recital, with the result that "The Vagabond" and "The Maniac" found themselves keeping company with Hubert's scene with Prince Arthur from King John; Mark Antony's Funeral Oration; Hamlet's Soliloquy in Death; and some of Belasco's own imitations of well known actors in California.

He was still taking odd jobs wherever and whenever he could find them, returning to San Francisco to fill such engagements as he could secure, and then traveling again as an itinerant player. After a term as a member of a stock company playing in Shiels' Opera House, he took the part of "Sambo" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The close of that engagement marked the beginning of a new period in his life. He became associated with John Piper, manager of Piper's Opera House in Virginia City, Nevada, which city was then "one of the most disorderly, dissolute, and disreputable towns in the United States." Moreover, John Piper had a method of his own in theatrical management. He was in the habit of entangling his actors by debt and then requiring them to "work off" the indebtedness on his own terms. David Belasco shared the fate of all the others, and on one occasion, tired of trying to accomplish the hopeless feat of satisfying John Piper's demands, he tried to run away. When he got to Reno the sheriff captured him and sent him back to Virginia City, where he was forced back into the same old treadmill of endless obligations.

It was amid the scenes of lawlessness and squalor in Virginia City, however, that Belasco made several acquaintances which were of lasting value to him. There he met Dion Boucicault, whom he served as amanuensis, and among the actors with whom he was associated in Piper's Stock Company were George Hinckley, uncle of Blanche Bates, and Anne Adams (Mrs. Kiskaden), mother of Maude Adams. His fourth engagement with the Piper Stock Company was terminated March 1, 1874, and nine days later he was engaged as a "super" at the California Theatre in San Francisco—at the time Adelaide Neilson made her first appearance in San Francisco in "Romeo and Juliet."

On April 23, 1874, John T. Raymond produced for the first time a "stage synopsis," of "The Gilded Age," and the young playwright promptly found employment with the company in order that he might study the synopsis and its players. It was the work of Gilbert and Dinsmore, based upon "The Stove" by Samuel L. Clemens and Charles Dudley Warner. A telegram from Samuel L. Clemens stopped the production after one performance had been given, however, and the difficulty was settled by Dinsmore selling his version to Clemens. That left David Belasco "out of a job" again, and during the summer of 1874 he served in various capacities at the California Theatre and added to his experience by "barn storming" trips to small towns and camps in California, Oregon and Washington,

and by serving as stage director for several groups of amateur players.

From October 1, 1874, to December, 1874, he served his first term at Maguire's new theatre, as actor of small parts, stage manager, hack playwright and secretary to Maguire, and it was during this time that he met the old California minstrel, Jake Wallace, who, with his quaint personality, his banjo, and his inimitable rendition of the old songs of '49, captured the heart of a continent, and thirty years later, Belasco reproduced him exactly as one of the characters in "The Girl of the Golden West." At this time, too, Belasco met Mrs. Frank Mark Bates, mother of Blanche Bates, with whom he went on tour playing "Armand Duval" to her "Camille." Belasco records that at this time Mrs. Bates was very anxious that her daughter should engage in literary work rather than go on the stage, little dreaming that under Belasco's direction her daughter would later become one of the stars of the Eastern Metropolis. The tour was shortened by the news that Hooley's Comedy Company was in San Francisco. Always eager to profit by the visits of Eastern companies to the West Coast, David Belasco hastened back to San Francisco and got himself employed as assistant prompter and manager of small utility business in order that he might study the characters and the methods of Hooley's Comedy Company. There was not much to be learned there, however, and he soon left, and as salesman in a clothing store and peddler of patent medicines, including a gargle made from a recipe of his mother, he managed to make a living. He was also collecting a library of plays, and from 1875 to 1880 he prepared prompt books of most of the plays successfully produced in San Francisco during that time. He was also getting plenty of practice as a hack playwright. Sometimes a "star" would give him the outline of a plot with three or four situations on Thursday of one week, and on the following Thursday evening the play would be acted. He also, at this time, dramatized "Bleak House," "David Copperfield," "Dombey and Son," "Struck Blind," and "The New Magdalene."

After a brief association with Charles R. Thorne, Sr., in the capacity of assistant manager and general helper, he became associated with the Baldwin Academy of Music, which opened March 6, 1876, with David Belasco as assistant stage manager and prompter. He also played the part of "Sir Richard Ratcliff" in "King Richard III," Barry Sullivan playing "Richard." When, however, in September, 1876, Edwin Booth began an engagement at the California Theatre, David Belasco promptly left the Baldwin Academy and secured employment as a "super" at the California Theatre in order to study the personality and work of the famous actor. This was a great experience for the young playwright. He records that Edwin Booth was "very gentle, considerate, and kind to everybody, but he seldom said much unless spoken to." The great actor won the heart of the young playwright, however, and the memory of that period of association has been cherished throughout the years of David Belasco's long career. Today, visitors to the reception room on the stage of Belasco's Theatre may still see over the door of the "star's" room which opens off it, a star of brilliants which was used first by William Charles McCready as "Hamlet," and afterward by Edwin Booth in the same character. There also may be seen Booth's Brutus sandals and sword; Macbeth's spear; Bertuccio's bauble; Richard III's mace; King Lear's scepter; Petruchio's hat;

Shylock's knife and scales; and Booth's make-up box.

After a tour into the State of Washington, begun in October, 1876, as a strolling player, David Belasco returned to San Francisco, and in February, 1877, secured an engagement as playwright, stage manager and actor with Frank Gardner and his wife, Caroline (Swain) Gardner. It was in this connection that, with the aid of an individual who was familiar with the famous "Pepper's Ghost" illusion and certain devices which he himself worked out after careful study of lighting effects, that David Belasco produced the "Egyptian Mysteries" which thrilled the San Francisco audiences until the end of July. They shivered through the scenes of the "Haunted House," "The Mysterious Inn," "Our Mysterious Boarding House," and "The Prodigal's Return," revelling in the spectral illusions which floated before their astonished gaze. October of 1877 found Belasco again engaged as general factotum at the California Theatre, to which, a few weeks later, came Helena Modjeska, whose appearance at this theatre was her first on the American stage, an opportunity which had been secured only by most earnest pleading.

The spring of 1878 found him back at the Baldwin Theatre, and on March 26, of that year, occurred the incident which formed the first link of the chain of circumstance which finally established David Belasco in New York City. On that date the New York Union Square Theatre Company (that is, its manager and its stars) came to the Baldwin Theatre, depending, as was the custom, upon local talent for a stage director and all the minor characters. The company presented five different plays, including "A Celebrated Case," all of which were given under David Belasco's direction, and in each of which he played a minor character. So delighted were the players with his work that by a special arrangement with Maguire, the local hack playwright and general factotum of the Baldwin Theatre, he accompanied the New York Union Square Theatrical Company on tour and back to San Francisco for a brief return season. When the final performance was over the entire company, including James O'Neill, Charles B. Bishop, Rose Wood and F. F. Mackay, assembled on the stage of the Baldwin Theatre in San Francisco, while F. F. Mackay for the company presented Belasco with a purse of two hundred dollars "as an expression of appreciation for his services and of esteem for himself." More highly prized by Belasco than the much needed two hundred dollars was the letter with its bit of now fulfilled prophecy, which accompanied the gift, and which was read aloud by F. F. Mackay in the presence of the assembled company:

F. F. Mackay, for the New York Union Square Theatrical Company, to David Belasco—

Dear Mr. David Belasco:—

In behalf of the members of the Union Square Company I extend sincere thanks for your unvarying courtesy and for your able direction of our efforts. With our thanks are mingled a large measure of congratulations for your ability. Your quick apprehension and remarkable analytical ability in discovering and describing the mental intentions of an author are so superior to anything we have heretofore experienced that we feel sure that the position of master dramatic director of the American stage must finally fall on you. Personally, I take great pleasure in thus expressing the feelings and the wishes of the company, and have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

F. F. Mackay.

That incident marks the first milestone on the road of achievement for David Belasco, but there were many hardships, many disappointments, and many hours

of weary waiting to be experienced before the goal which he had already set for himself could be reached. He intended to become Master of the Stage and to find full expression for his gift and his art in the Eastern Metropolis of the country. With Philips Brooks he might have said: "I see my way as birds their trackless path; I shall arrive." His was not to be the winged way of the bird, however, but rather the rugged path of the mountaineer, winding here and there, often turned aside by insurmountable obstacles, but always upward climbing.

Meantime, back in the early days of 1873, a young girl who often sat in the front seat when he gave recitals had attracted the young playwright's attention and won his devotion. She was a girl of fifteen then, and daughter of a prosperous and influential family, while he was but an impecunious lad whose feet were not yet upon the first round of the ladder of prosperity and fame. So, though the wooing was immediate and ardent, the marriage did not take place until 1878. On July 28 of that year, at the home of his parents, No. 174 Clara Street, San Francisco, David Belasco and Cecelia Loverich were married, Rabbi Neustader performing the ceremony. During the first year of their married life the young wife traveled with her husband, and he later wrote of that year as one of the happiest of his life.

Soon after his marriage, September 2, 1878, Belasco's play, "Olivia," the first dramatization of Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," gave its final presentation in San Francisco in the California Theatre, and of this event David Belasco later wrote:

> Those were strenuous times for me. Everyone was thrusting duties upon me, the which, as I was always a glutton for work, I grasped as opportunities. One lesson I learned at the Baldwin which I have never forgotten—that one of the greatest mistakes a man can make is the mistake of permitting anybody else to do his work for him. I wrote "Olivia" between times, as it were, and I was genuinely surprised by its success.

On November 4, 1878, Clara Morris made her first appearance in San Francisco at the Baldwin, and David Belasco, who was working on "The Lone Pine," but was also doing hack writing for the Baldwin Company, undertook to prepare the old spectacle play of Watts Phillips, "Not Guilty," for presentation. He did all the adapting and all the stage managing for twelve dollars and fifty cents a performance, but the meagre remuneration did not prevent his giving his best to the work. William Winter, David Belasco's only careful biographer, to whose painstaking records this account is largely indebted, says of David Belasco's presentation of "Not Guilty": "The booming of guns, padding of horses' hoofs on the soft earth, the crowds in sight and the larger ones suggested," fully justified the statement made in the San Francisco "Evening Bulletin" that the battle scene in the Fourth Act was "about the most realistic ever produced on the stage."

That production, however, was the means of temporarily severing David Belasco's connection with the Baldwin Theatre. He had overworked and was in danger of nervous exhaustion. Added to this, he was meeting with some of the unjust practices against which he later waged a strong fight. Lewis Morrison, who suggested Phillip's old spectacle for alteration and revision, and Frederick Lyster, who was responsible for the introduction of music from "Carmen" in the new production, charged a royalty of twelve per cent against the gross receipts, while David Belasco, who had done the work which made the enterprise a pro-

nounced success, received for his share about one per cent. Baldwin, in this instance, however, having reaped a large profit, gave David Belasco one thousand dollars. David Belasco left, but about two months later he was back again. Denman Thompson had come to the Bush Street Theatre in "Joshua Whitcomb," and J. M. Hill sent word to Belasco: "I want you to see Thompson and study him,"—and back to San Francisco went David Belasco. Here was another opportunity to learn. It was this meeting with Denman Thompson which brought about David Belasco's first visit to the "Land of his Heart's Desire," but the outcome was not fortunate. Denman Thompson suggested that Belasco collaborate with him in producing a play, but when the latter stated that he had not yet finished "The Lone Pine," and gave a synopsis of the story, its possibilities were so apparent that Hill at once contracted for the production, agreeing to pay a retainer of one thousand dollars. The two acts that were finished went to New York with Denman Thompson, and word came back, "We like your manuscript, bring Act Three and Four yourself. Railroad fares arranged."

David Belasco went to New York, taking the third and fourth acts of "The Lone Pine" with him, and met Denman Thompson and James M. Hill at the Union Square Hotel, but when Denman Thompson's suggestions showed him that his hero must become a younger Joshua Whitcomb, using conversation liberally sprinkled with "slang and cusses," David Belasco sent a letter to James M. Hill returning the retaining fee of one thousand dollars, boarded a train for San Francisco, and returned to the old life of hack playwright, manager and director in San Francisco. He intended some time to return under more favorable circumstances, but the time was not yet. Mr. Hill, however, vowed that if he didn't produce "The Lone Pine" nobody should, and reported the manuscript lost.

The next serious venture eastward was undertaken in association with James A. Herne, with the proceeds of a benefit given at the Baldwin Theatre. The plan was to take "Chums" on tour to Chicago, then to the eastern seaboard cities. They tried it in Salt Lake City, but in vain. Their scenery was seized for debt and they arrived in Chicago penniless. It was there that, visiting by chance a beer garden called the "Colisseum," they discovered a stage upon which "poor stuff" was being presented, and the impecunious producers hit upon the plan of renaming "Chums" and producing it under the name "Hearts of Oak." This they proceeded to do, and without a cent of capital succeeded in procuring credit and the means of producing a play which was an immediate success. The play was based on Leslie's "The Mariner's Compass," and when later, after a short tour, David Belasco returned to Chicago and took his "Hearts of Oak" to Hooley's Theatre instead of to the Colisseum, Hamlin, owner and manager of the latter, announced that he would revive Leslie's old play, "The Mariner's Compass," under the title "Hearts of Oak." A lawsuit followed, during which judgment was rendered that since "The Mariner's Compass" was unprotected by American copyright, it was free to any person in the United States, regardless of the author's moral right, but that the title, "Hearts of Oak," was the property of Herne & Belasco in association with their play, and could not lawfully be associated with another.

On March 29, 1880, David Belasco made his first venture in New York City, presenting "Hearts of Oak" in the new Fifth Avenue Theatre, but a few weeks

later he found himself in Philadelphia without money enough to pay his fare back to San Francisco. He went to New York again with the little money he had, hoping to find employment of some kind, but was not successful, and for three nights the future wizard of the American stage slept on the benches of Union Square Park. On the morning after his third night under the stars he met a friend who guessed his condition, loaned him some money, and promised to aid him in securing a position. David Belasco did not wait for the fulfillment of that promise, but with the money in hand set out for San Francisco, begging or stealing rides when he could neither pay nor "work" his way, and landed in San Francisco eighteen days later.

So his second assault upon the fortress of fame and fortune had ended in defeat and hasty retreat, but he was not vanquished. He was only temporarily humiliated. He went back to Baldwin's Theatre as stage manager for twenty-five dollars a week, and set himself to the work of preparing for the next venture. He had steadfastly determined that he would successfully present a play at Wallack's in New York City, and in order to achieve this end he planned his campaign with all the painstaking care of a military strategist. First there must be the play. That he had written. He first called it "Violette," but a phrase brought to him by a wind-blown fragment of newspaper gave him the better title, and his play became "La Belle Russe." He knew that his work was good and he was determined not only that it should be successfully presented in New York City, but that Lester Wallack should hear of it and ask for it. Therefore, when he arranged for its production at the Baldwin Theatre in San Francisco, he stipulated that Jeffreys-Lewis, Osmund Tearle and Gerald Eyre, all members of Wallack's company, should be engaged, also John Jennings, of the Union Square Company, and Clara Walters, who was then in Salt Lake City. The critics were disarmed by the announcement that the play was "by a French author," but posters were ready to "placard the town if the play was a success." "La Belle Russe" was first presented at the Baldwin Theatre, July 18, 1881, and its reception exceeded the highest hopes of the author. The critics were enthusiastic, and Lester Wallack was informed by telegraph of the merits of the new play. He wanted it for Rose Coghlan.

When David Belasco, accompanied by Mr. Maguire, who owned a half interest in "La Belle Russe" reached New York City, they found that Augustin Daly wanted the play for Ada Rehan; A. M. Palmer wanted it for Jeffreys-Lewis at the Union Square; and John Stetson wanted it for Marie Prescott. David Belasco was determined that it should be produced at Wallack's but he had not yet learned the devious ways of the Metropolis. Maguire wished to close the contract with Stetson and threatened Belasco, who buttoned the manuscript under his coat and made a prompt but strategic retreat. Maguire, greatly offended, refused to continue to pay Belasco's expenses, and presently a nephew of Maguire, supposed by Belasco to be Wallack's representative, offered Belasco fifteen hundred dollars, a return ticket to San Francisco, and one hundred dollars for expenses. Belasco accepted the offer and left New York City the same evening. He arrived in San Francisco on Christmas Day (1881) and again returned to Maguire and the Baldwin Theatre.

But the halcyon days of the theatre in San Francisco were drawing to a close,

especially at "The Baldwin." In the spring of 1881 Maguire went out of business, and from that time on events rapidly took form for the permanent introduction of David Belasco into the theatrical life of New York City. Shortly after the Baldwin Theatre was closed, Gustave Frohman came to San Francisco, representing the New York Madison Square Theatre, in charge of a company presenting "Hazel Kirke." He and Belasco became friendly and the two presented, in the recently closed Baldwin Theatre, July 12, 1898, a sensational revival of Boucicault's "The Octoroon," in which the device of showing alternately by rapid change of scene pursued and pursuer, now so familiar in the "movies," was introduced upon the legitimate stage. The production was a splendid success, and was followed by "American Born," an adaptation by David Belasco of "British Born," by Paul Merritt and Henry Pettitt.

It was while "American Born" was being rehearsed that David Belasco met Charles Frohman (later a victim of the "Lusitania" tragedy of May 7, 1915), who suggested taking the play on an eastward tour. The suggestion was acted upon, and while preparations were being made for the eastern tour, Daniel Frohman, business manager of the Madison Square Theatre, New York, proposed that David Belasco be engaged on trial as stage manager of the last named theatre. The offer was gladly accepted, and it was arranged that Belasco should work his way eastward as stage manager of the [Gustave] Frohman Dramatic Company, organized in San Francisco for this special purpose. About July 18, 1882, the newly-formed company left San Francisco for Colorado, planning to begin work in the towns and cities of that State. On July 31, during the Industrial and Mining Exposition, the Frohman Theatrical Company began an engagement in Denver. They played for two weeks, presenting "The Octoroon," "East Lynne," "Mary Warner," "Leah, the Forsaken," "The Woman in Red," "Arrah-na-Pogue," and "American Born." About this time arrived a personal letter, written from a hotel in Pike's Peak, Colorado, by F. F. Mackay (characterized by William Winter as an excellent stage manager and severe judge) to David Belasco, and contained the following: " . . . . I am sure that your final efforts, or rather your continuous efforts, should be made in the City of New York, where you would be rightly appreciated."

That letter came as a bit of prophecy, or as in the ancient days came a favorable "augur." He had been for eleven years professionally "on the stage" in various capacities, but aside from the fact that he had had the advantages of family affection, a fair education, and respectable connections, his life had been one of unremitting, strenuous, often anxious toil, frequent hardships, injustice, disappointment. He was now embarked on the venture which was finally to establish him in the New York theatrical world, but there was much of hardship still to be encountered.

The incomplete records indicate that Gustave Frohman disbanded his dramatic company at Denver; and that David Belasco's "American Born" was presented at the Grand Opera House of Chicago under the joint management of Gustave and Charles Frohman, August 16, 1882. When Belasco and the Frohmans arrived in Chicago they found that a rival was in the field. Samuel Colville was about to produce Henry Pettitt's "Taken From Life" at the McVicker Theatre. Belasco and the Frohmans worked night and day to perfect "American Born," and finally

forestalled their rival by a ruse. They announced their first performance for a certain date, and then gave it three days earlier. The production was an immediate success, each of its twenty-one scenes a sensation, and Belasco received several communications offering inducements if he would devote his time and energy to "American Born." But Belasco was not to be thus turned aside from the achievement which he had set for himself. The play was a highly sensational drama, and he did not wish to begin his career in the East with the reputation of a writer and producer of that class of plays. Moreover, he wished to begin his trial engagement at Madison Square free from distractions, so he burned the manuscript of "American Born" and went to New York City, and to Daniel Frohman and the Mallorys.

The Madison Square Theatre in which David Belasco began his New York career in 1882 was located on the south side of Twenty-fourth Street. It had been rebuilt with a double stage after the fire of 1873 and leased by James Steele Mackaye. It was owned by the Rev. Dr. Mallory and his brothers and others of the Mallory family, who were interested in the establishment of a theatre which should be entirely free from objectionable features, and would thus attract a Christian patronage. Daniel Frohman was business manager and David Belasco came to New York City as candidate for the position of stage manager, recently resigned by James Steele Mackaye. Either Daniel Frohman had most successfully "coached" Mr. Belasco for the interview with Dr. Mallory, or else David Belasco at this time exercised his rare perception of character to good advantage, for the Rev. Dr. Mallory closed the interview with the surprising remark: "I am glad you have laid such small stress on the melodramatic emotions of life, for we are trying to uphold those emotions which are common to us in our daily experience." In view of David Belasco's well known tendency toward melodrama, and his lifelong attention to startling situations and striking stage effects, one cannot but conclude that in this interview David Belasco exercised not only his keen power of discerning character, but also his histrionic gifts.

The original contract drawn at this time was lost in the San Francisco earthquake fire, but its severe terms are matters of record. David Belasco was to give all his time and energy to the Madison Square Theatre, for which service he was to receive thirty-five dollars a week the first year; forty-five dollars a week the second year, with increases in the same proportion the fourth and fifth years, unless the Mallorys should become dissatisfied. The Mallorys were to have first option on any play he might write during the period of his employment by them. If a play of his was accepted and produced by them, he was to be paid ten dollars for each evening performance and five dollars for each matinee during its presentment, a possible seventy dollars a week. If a play, rejected by them, should be accepted by another manager, David Belasco was to pay the Mallory one-half of all royalties. Hard conditions—but they spelled opportunity for the aspiring young man, who, conscious of developing powers, wanted more than anything else a chance for expression.

So began the career of David Belasco in New York City. At last he had his chance and slowly but surely, "by patient, persistent effort, by repeated manifestations of special skill as stage manager, facility as a mender of plays, and of good judgment in the assembly of companies and the casting of parts," he was to make

his way upward to a position of authority and power.

His first production, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," by Bronson Howard, presented October 9, 1882, met with cordial reception; also Mrs. Burton Harrison's "A Russian Honeymoon," which had previously been played in private by a group of amateurs of social prestige, including Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Cora Urquhart Potter, and others; and several other plays which were successfully produced, but it was not until April 12, 1884, that David Belasco achieved his first personal triumph in the production of his own "May Blossom." That play ran for five months, aggregating one thousand performances, and its success marked the first milestone in its author's New York career. From that time on his fixed aim was to secure control of a high class theatre of his own—but there were many difficulties to be overcome before that end could be achieved.

Changes at the Madison Square Theatre soon made David Belasco again a "free lance." The Frohmans left, the Mallorys withdrew, leaving A. M. Palmer in charge, and soon David Belasco also severed his connection with the Madison Square Theatre. After a time he became associated with Steele Mackaye at the Lyceum, located on Fourth Avenue near Twenty-third Street, and also with the School of Acting founded by Franklin Sargent. Then came the period of his association with Lester Wallack, and days and nights of writing in his hall bedroom at No. 43 West Twenty-fourth Street, and in the public reading room of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel on the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, until Wallack's private library was placed at his disposal. Wallack wanted a new play, and Belasco was writing a new version of Sardou's "Fernande." The result was "Valerie," produced at Wallack's, February 15, 1886, for which David Belasco received two hundred and fifty dollars a week as long as it held the stage, and the privilege of producing the play anywhere he chose outside of New York City. That summer he spent in San Francisco.

In the spring of 1887 he was employed by Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum as stage manager, adviser and general assistant, for which services he received thirty-five dollars a week. That position he held until 1890, during which time he also taught in the Lyceum School of Acting, and worked on the revision of a play entitled "Trade," which had been written for Edward A. Sothern, but which Belasco now re-wrote under the title, "The Highest Bidder," and which was produced, May 3, 1887, with E. A. Sothern in the leading part. During that period he also worked in collaboration with Clay M. Greene, with Bronson Howard, and with Henry De Mille; and revised Gillette's drama "She," based on H. Rider Haggard's novel of that name. From March to April, 1888, he and Henry De Mille were secluded at Echo Lake, working on a play for E. A. Sothern, the result of that collaboration being "Lord Chumley."

The great achievement of David Belasco from 1890 to 1895 was the creation of a star—Mrs. Leslie Carter. Caroline Louise Dudley, a young woman of Scotch descent, but a native of Louisville, Kentucky, had married Leslie Carter, from whom she was divorced in 1889. She had Titian red hair, "a vast store of latent ability, and colossal ambition," but she was untrained, inexperienced, and, most discouraging of all, so much under the ban of public opinion that David Belasco encountered great difficulty in securing

a stage for her training. He withdrew from the Lyceum Theatre in March, 1890, and from that time to October, 1895, devoted his energy and his great talent to the task of establishing Mrs. Carter as a star. Often the trio, David Belasco, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Carter's mother, faced situations that bordered upon destitution, and there were times when meals were much abbreviated for want of funds. There were also times when David Belasco pawned his own possessions in order to secure the means to go on with Mrs. Carter's training. So intent was Belasco upon producing the "star" that he left the production of the vehicle through which his star should express her art to another, and early in 1890 asked Paul M. Potter to furnish a comedy drama for Mrs. Carter's use. The result was a disappointment; "The Ugly Duckling" was not useable as delivered by Potter, and after Belasco had paid a second playwright to revise it, he finally had to rewrite it hurriedly himself. Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbanks financed the venture, but when after moderate success in New York City, Mrs. Carter and "The Ugly Duckling" went on tour, "the prejudice against Mrs. Carter was so great that the Fairbanks withdrew their support." The company disbanded and returned to New York City.

David Belasco was not defeated, however. He was working on a play of his own through which Mrs. Carter could adequately express her genius, and when, in the Grand Opera House at Washington, District of Columbia, the curtain went down upon the last act of the first performance of "The Heart of Maryland," with Mrs. Leslie Carter as "Maryland Calvert," David Belasco knew that his great hour was at hand. When, in the Herald Square Theatre in New York City, October 22, 1895, at the close of the third act, the entire company was called before the curtain many times, and at last Belasco, pale and struggling with his emotions, responded to the clamorous demand for a speech from the author, he knew that the tide had turned. Truth faltered to his lips from a full heart when he said: "This production to-night is the culmination of twenty-five years of work, of hard work, and often bitter disappointment."

"The Heart of Maryland" ran through two hundred and twenty-nine consecutive performances at the Herald Square Theatre, and occupied Belasco's attention for nearly two years, during which time it ran for two seasons in London, receipts running as high as eleven thousands dollars a week during the second season. During the third season, which closed at Hartford, Connecticut, March 26, 1898, theatregoers paid one million, five hundred thousand dollars to see Mrs. Carter as "Maryland Calvert."

It then became necessary to secure a new vehicle for Mrs. Carter, and Belasco's biographer, William Winter, who was also his warm friend, always expressed regret that the "noxious drama" adapted from the French, entitled "Zaza," should have been chosen. It was a great financial success, but "Zaza" and "The Easiest Way" Mr. Winter characterizes as "blots" on a fair record.

The death of Mr. Belasco's mother, January 11, 1899, at the old home, No. 174 Clara Street, San Francisco, brought to him again one of the sharp contrasts of life to which he has always been so sensitive. From the joy of achievement and assured success he was plunged into the deep sadness of irreparable loss. It is characteristic of his sensitized perceptions that he knew of her death before the telegram announcing it had reached him. Wearied after an exacting rehearsal, he

had fallen asleep, but seemed to have been awakened by the entrance of his mother, who plainly stood beside him, and after saying "Davie, Davie, Davie" three times, kissed him and disappeared. He sent her favorite violets to cover her far-away grave and went on with his work.

His next achievement was the creation of another star and the production of another play. During the first season of "The Heart of Maryland," Blanche Bates had appealed to David Belasco for employment. About 1899 Belasco received a letter from a stranger urging him to read "Madame Butterfly," a story written by John Luther Long. That letter led to the writing, in collaboration with John Luther Long, of one of the most effective short plays that had been produced in this country in a quarter of a century. "Madame Butterfly," consisting of one act, two scenes, was produced in the Herald Square Theatre, March 3, 1900, with Blanche Bates as "Madame Butterfly." It was an instant success, and when it was taken abroad among those who witnessed its first performance there was Giacomo Puccini. When the curtain fell on the last act he rushed to the stage and, embracing Belasco, while tears rolled down his cheeks, begged the use of "Madame Butterfly" as a libretto. Belasco later declared that Puccini never really saw the play, that during the performance he "only heard the music he was going to write." Puccini's beautiful and popular opera, "Madame Butterfly," was first produced in England, November 12, 1906, and in Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, February 11, 1907, with Geraldine Farrar as "Cho Cho San," and Louise Homer as "Suzuski." The influence of the letter which brought John Luther Long's story to the attention of David Belasco did not end with the creation of "Madame Butterfly." It also led to the writing by David Belasco and John Luther Long of "The Darling of the Gods" and "Andrea."

The work of establishing Blanche Bates and David Warfield as stars and incidentally the struggle with the Theatrical Syndicate now became the chief concern of David Belasco. For Blanche Bates he revised and produced a dramatization of Ouida's "Under Two Flags," of which a critic wrote: "Every scene is a picture, every picture harmonious." For David Warfield, a native of San Francisco, a variety hall performer and member of a burlesque and travesty company, he chose a vehicle in which the leading part was a character somewhat resembling the "specialties" to which the new star had been accustomed, and in the old Bijou Theatre on Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, New York City, he won a substantial success with "The Auctioneer," the net profits of which amounted to eighty thousand dollars, a remarkable success for an unknown star in a regular theatre, but the booking monopoly got a large share of the profits.

And here begins the story of David Belasco's struggle with and final triumph over the Syndicate, which is one of the outstanding features of his career, and represents one of his valuable contributions to the profession. The Syndicate, originally composed of six speculative theatrical managers, four of New York City and two of Philadelphia, formed for the purpose of dominating for the benefit of its members the theatrical business of America, accomplished its purpose through its booking monopoly. On December 9, 1900, when David Belasco's agent desired to secure bookings for "The Auctioneer," he was told that the three of four hundred dollars paid as a fee was not sufficient. "We are not in this business for our health" he was told, and

in addition to the fee fifty per cent of the profits of the tour was demanded. When this exorbitant demand was objected to, the reply was prompt: "If you don't, you can't have a route from here. I will crush you out; set upon you; jump upon you; push you out; crush you out of this theatrical business."

Now the booking agents for the Theatrical Syndicate had managed to secure large sums for themselves by having one Joseph Brooks sign contracts for them. When the net profits of the second season of "The Auctioneer" amounted to seventy thousand dollars and Belasco refused to continue to hand over one-half the profits, Brooks asked for a receivership, and when David Warfield refused to play under these conditions Brooks applied for a mandatory injunction to compel Warfield to continue acting in "The Auctioneer" in order that Brooks, for the booking agency, might collect one-half the proceeds. The fight was a long one and involved several law suits, but David Belasco was determined. "I shall never surrender to this crowd, never, not even if I am obliged to return to 'Frisco and do chores about a theatre as you saw me do in the long, long ago," he declared to a friend; and he meant what he said. Before he could triumph over the "iniquitous Syndicate," however, he must get control of a good theatre of his own. To that end he now worked unceasingly.

When, on December 31, 1901, the curtain fell on the last performance of "Du Barry," David Belasco was, as dramatist, director and theatrical manager, known and esteemed throughout the English-speaking world; he was out of debt, possessed of comfortable fortune; had hosts of friends, and had, within three years, achieved three memorable successes in London. Three of the most popular actors of the country, Mrs. Carter, Blanche Bates and David Warfield, were under his direction, but he had not yet a theatre of his own, and at any time the Theatrical Syndicate might close to him the first class theatres on the road and in New York City, and thus achieve his ruin.

On January 7, 1902, while he sat in his little office in Carnegie Hall, trying to plan some way in which he could secure a theatre of his own, came a knock at the door. Oscar Hammerstein walked in. "Mr. Belasco," he said, "the Theatrical Syndicate is trying to crush me out of business. . . . I must have attractions. You must have a New York theatre or you will find yourself helpless. I have one on Forty-second Street, 'The Republic,' which I am willing to turn over to you." Mr. Belasco's reply was prompt: "Mr. Hammerstein, I shall be very glad to take your theatre."

And so another milestone was reached. In less than a week the contract was drawn whereby David Belasco took over the management of the Republic Theatre for five years, with option of renewal for another five years, assuming full government of the theatre and engaging to pay Oscar Hammerstein a rental of thirty thousand dollars a year and ten per cent of the gross receipts of all performances given, with the stipulation that neither Mrs. Carter, Blanche Bates, David Warfield, nor "any other star or attraction" under Belasco's management should play at any other New York theatre, "except for one week each at the Harlem Opera House and the Grand Opera House."

The entire interior of the Republic was torn out, space was blasted out of solid rock, and beneath the auditorium a retiring room for women and a smoking room for men were built. A sub-stage chamber was built, and for five months the work of reconstruction went on. At the end of that time David Belasco took posses-

sion of one of the best equipped playhouses in the World. Alterations had cost more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, instead of the fifteen or twenty thousand first planned, but the Belasco Theatre, as the remodeled Republic was now called, represented the acme of efficiency, comfort and beauty. David Belasco had, as he later said, "the very best there was in the world at the time." The acting surface of the stage was a series of trap-doors, in the center of which was a movable platform or elevator which could be lowered into the cellar cavity to be loaded with the "properties" for a scene and then raised to the stage level. When change of scene was needed the platform could be lowered and shifted aside to make way for another like it loaded with the setting for the next scene. Drops, curtains, etc., were arranged to be hoisted into the flies, but the ropes which raised them were so arranged with counterweights and cranks that one man could with ease do the work of six. Footlights were movable and invisible to the audience; and there was an electric plant powerful enough to light a palace. There was seating accommodation for nine hundred and fifty persons. Rear and side walls were hung with rich tapestries, picturing an autumnal forest with the reds, greens and deep golden browns of which the decorations and the deep dark green of the velvet carpets were harmonized. On the back of each silk tapestry upholstered seat was embroidered a bee—"fit emblem of Belasco's energetic, ceaseless toil," says William Winter.

More than twenty curtain calls expressed the approbation of the audience after the third act of "Du Barry" on the night of the opening, September 29, 1902, and William Winter records that it was a "disheveled, pale, and weary, but very happy Belasco" who finally came before the curtain and addressed the audience.

"Du Barry," starring Mrs. Carter, ran until November 29, and in the meantime David Belasco, with John Luther Long (using as a basis an old play used which Belasco had written or rewritten during the days of his adventures as a strolling player and called "The Carbineer") wrote "The Darling of the Gods" for Blanche Bates. It was placed in a Japanese setting and held immense audiences for two years, but so lavish and costly was the production that at the end of two years David Belasco's profit was only five thousand dollars.

The Syndicate was determined that David Belasco should either meet their outrageous terms or be crushed out of existence, and from the time it was known that Belasco was to have a theatre of his own, to 1909, when self-interest and waning power caused them to capitulate, its representatives waged a constant war of defamation, detraction and libel, besides using its power to shut him out of first class theatres throughout the country. Before the night of the opening of his theatre he was accused, through the press, of having entered into contracts with Lillian Russell, Blanche Bates and David Warfield, regardless of prior contracts. All three of these promptly published letters denying the charge. Before the "Darling of the Gods" was presented, "Onoto Watama" (Mrs. Bertram Babcock) author of "The Wooing of Wistaria" and of "A Japanese Nightingale" alleged, through the press, that David Belasco had pirated two acts from a dramatization of one of her stories, besides appropriating characters and incidents. Klaw & Erlanger, David Belasco's old time booking agency enemies, were the instigators of the latter charge, and David Belasco, secure in the knowl-

edge that he and John Luther Long were the sole authors of the play, promptly sued Mrs. Bertrand Babcock for malicious slander and libel, his object being "to stop once and for all the groundless persecution to which I am subjected whenever I dare to present a new play." As Mrs. Babcock's story was not published until three months after "The Darling of the Gods" was completed, there was no basis for defense, and Mrs. Babcock withdrew the charge. The first performance of "Zaza" was interrupted by a writ served upon Mrs. Carter from the stage, alleging that Charles Frohman had rights of ownership in the play.

These are just a few of the petty persecutions and annoyances with which David Belasco was harassed preparatory to his final subjection as planned by the Syndicate. Belasco, absorbed in his work, toiling night and day, kept on with his work and fought the Syndicate between times. In June, 1903, through his representative, B. F. Roeder, he publicly challenged the Syndicate with a quiet declaration of independence. "Mr. Belasco's policy will remain what it has always been. He will be independent of all factions and will place his companies wherever he can get the best terms and time."

Open war came when, after successfully presenting Henrietta Crossman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," he wished to present the "Darling of the Gods" in St. Louis, in 1904, during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He applied to the Syndicate booking agency for arrangements, but was informed that "it could not be done." Belasco then made arrangements with an independent theatre in St. Louis, "The Imperial," and was notified by the Syndicate that the production of his play in an independent theatre would not be tolerated. When Belasco, through his representative, announced that most certainly "The Darling of the Gods" would be presented in St. Louis during the Exposition, the representative of the Syndicate after vainly trying to intimidate by vociferous and profane threats, destroyed and threw into the waste basket all the contracts which had been drawn arranging for the production of Belasco attractions in various cities throughout the country. Belasco's play was produced in St. Louis during the Exposition and though the loss of contracts cancelled by the Syndicate was severe, the triumph was more than worth the cost.

When "The Music Master," written by Charles Klein, reminiscent of "The Old Musician," by Felix Morris, and also of "Belphegor, or The Mountebank," but thoroughly revised by David Belasco during rehearsals, became the medium through which, as Van Barwig, the old music-master, David Warfield found full expression for his art, Belasco found himself again facing a suit. Joseph Brooks, representative of the booking agency, claimed one-half the proceeds, alleging a contract of partnership. "The Music Master" was first produced at the original Belasco Theatre, September 16, 1904, and on October 31 of the same year the claim of Brooks was disallowed by the Supreme Court of New York.

That same month saw the first rehearsal of "Addrea," written by David Belasco and John Luther Long, a tragedy of "exceptional imaginative scope and of great dramatic power" in which Mrs. Leslie Carter, as "Addrea" reached the zenith of her fame,—and in connection with the first presentment of that tragedy the most dramatic incident of David Belasco's conflict with the Syndicate. Ever since the first presentation in Washington, District of Columbia, of "The Heart of Maryland" (October, 1895) David Belasco had

made a practice of giving his "first performances" in that city. When, now, he wished to present "Addrea" there, he found every theatre in Washington closed to him. He hired "Convention Hall," a great, inconvenient place, located over a market, having not even a stage in the way of equipment, and at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars, converted it into a theatre. He had taken every precaution to meet local regulations, and though through the influence of the Syndicate he was harassed at every turn and obliged at the last moment to tear out the entire lighting system and install a new one, David Belasco gave seven performances of "Addrea" in Washington. The gross receipts amounted to more than fifteen thousand dollars, representing a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars. But again the financial loss was the price of a moral victory.

During the first performance a heavy shower forced its way through the roof, soaked the green hangings, and deluged the audience with green rain. Belasco, in his "Story of My Life," recalls with great zest a picture of Admiral Dewey in one of the boxes, holding an umbrella over a lady whose white gown was ruined with green splotches; and in another Secretary Morton and Admiral Schley with the green water splashing down on them. But "even though they had to sit under umbrellas or be soaked," exults Belasco, "my audience stayed to the very end."

"Addrea" was the last new play in which Mrs. Carter appeared under the direction of David Belasco. On July 13, 1906, she married William Louis Payne, and withdrew from the direction of the man who had made her career possible. "The Girl of the Golden West," first produced at the new Belasco Theatre in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1905, breathes the spirit of Belasco's early days on the West Coast, and it promptly won the hearts of a continent. "Technically," says William Winter, "it was a genuine masterpiece of stage craft, and it is especially memorable as a perfect example of the right use of realism in the theatre." But it was not the stage craft alone which captured the hearts of the multitudes; it was the living spirit of the adventure and romance of the author's early days on the West Coast, woven into a cross-section of life by the genius of David Belasco and interpreted by the art of Blanche Bates. "The Girl of the Golden West" met the needs of the Composer Puccini, and when, on December 10, 1910, "La Fanciulla del West" was sung for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, David Belasco found himself taking curtain calls with Toscanini, Gatta-Casazza, Caruso, Puccini and the rest, and declared later that he was "never so much bekissed" in his life.

Harrison Grey Fiske, his wife, Minnie Maddern Fiske, David Belasco, and some other courageous spirits, were still "carrying on" in the struggle against the Syndicate. During 1904-05 David Belasco was associated with the Messrs. Schubert, thought many out-of-town houses were open to him, but for several years he had recognized the desirability of controlling a second theatre in New York. His lease could be renewed, but unforseen, disaster, such as fire, might leave him temporary helpless. Soon after the production of "The Rose of the Rancho," first acted at the Majestic Theatre, Boston, November 12, 1906, with Frances Starr as "Juanita," the cornerstone of the second Belasco theatre was laid. It was christened by Belasco's daughters, Reina (Mrs. Morris Gest) and Augusta (Mrs. William Elliott) "David Belasco's Stuyvesant Theatre." Located on the north side of West

Forty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, it was built by Meyer R. Bimberg, according to designs made by David Belasco and under his personal supervision, at an original cost of more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars which, with improvements later made, represents a present investment of more than a million dollars. It was originally a three-story building, but in 1909 a one-story and mezzanine addition was built upon the roof, and there David Belasco has made his studio, a labyrinth of rooms and passages, grottoes, and places of rare delight, books everywhere, crammed with all sorts of relics and curios, including even a lock of hair cut from the head of Napoleon Bonaparte after his death. Here a small fountain spraying a pool half filled with violets, there a quiet nook inviting with its cool shade, everywhere the treasures collected through the long years of the owner's career, in his studies and his leisure.

Belasco's Stuyvesant Theatre was opened October 16, 1907, with "A Grand Army Man," in which David Warfield played "Wes' Bigelow," and from that time until 1910 David Belasco conducted both theatres. In the spring of 1909, after more than a year of marked success in his second theatre, during which time he had produced "The Warrens of Virginia" and "The Easiest Way," which last production William Winter condemns and classes with "Zaza" as "noxious drama" and "an obnoxious specimen of theatrical trash," blots upon a fair record, David Belasco went to San Francisco for a visit with his father, then growing feeble. A dinner given by several of the classes of 1865 to 1871 revived memories of the old days, and when the old principal, Professor Marks, then nearly eighty years of age, called the roll as in the old days, David Belasco relates that sometimes as a silence or "dead" followed the calling of a name, "I cried . . . . . , and then the principal put us through our paces again, at the old lessons, and dealt cuts on the hand with very little of the old-time vigor."

Soon after his return to New York in the spring of 1909 came the close of the long fight with the Theatrical Syndicate. David Belasco's productions were now the best and most profitable productions in America, he was securely established in the control of two first class theatres in New York City and controlled others in other cities. The hope of crushing him was a thing of the past and self-interest dictated surrender. On April 29, 1909, Klaw & Erlanger, representing the Syndicate, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske and David Belasco, representing themselves, issued a statement that "Klaw & Erlanger and Fiske and Belasco will hereafter, whenever agreeable, play attractions in each other's theatres."

In July, 1910, the name of the Republic was restored to the West Forty-fourth Street Theatre, and the new Stuyvesant Theatre on Forty-fourth Street became the Belasco Theatre. The following year was one of personal loss and grief for the great manager and director. The death of his father, Humphrey A. Belasco, on April 11, 1911, was, within two months, followed by the death of David Belasco's favorite daughter, Augusta (Mrs. William Elliott). The latter had been deeply interested in the early rehearsals of "The Return of Peter Grimm," and David Belasco has always felt that a premonition of the near approach of death gave her a personal interest in the play, which was acted for the first time, January 2, 1911, at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston. It was not presented in New York City until October 18 of the same

year, four months after the death of Mrs. William Elliott.

Though the struggle with the Syndicate was ended, the charges of plagiarism the law suits and the detractions have never entirely ceased, but whenever the charges have been brought to trial David Belasco has been exonerated. Belasco, in common with Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Corneille, Virgil and a host of others, often made use of earlier works, but careful critics recognize the fact that the elements, characters and suggestions used are always remodeled into new creations.

Among David Belasco's well known productions of later years are "The Case of Becky," based upon a play of Edward Lock; "Marie-Odile," by Edward Knoblauch; "The Secret," from the French of Henri Bernstein. From March 28 to April 7, 1915, Charles Frohman and David Belasco jointly reviewed "A Celebrated Case," and one month after the close of that engagement, May 7, 1915, Charles Frohman went to a watery grave with the "Lusitania" off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland. During the next month David Belasco starred Lenore Ulric in "The Girl," written by George Scarborough. The first performance given at Atlantic City, New Jersey, revealed possibilities of improvement, and after thorough revision the play was renamed first "Oklahoma" and finally "The Heart of Wetona," under which title it ran from February 29 to May 20, 1916, at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. Miss Ulric, under David Belasco's direction, is still developing her powers. "The Little Lady in Blue," "The Very Minute," "Polly With a Past," by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, "The Tiger Rose," by Willard Mack, and "Kiki" are among David Belasco's recent productions.

The amount of work achieved by David Belasco during his long career is enormous. His dramatic work before he left San Francisco exceeded in number, in merit, and in practical value those produced by many other writers as the work of a lifetime. He has adapted or rewritten more than two hundred plays, has collaborated with others in writing more than twenty new ones, and is the sole author of more than thirty. William Winter says:

> The wonder is not that his writing exhibits some defects, but that, at their best, they contain so much truthful portrayal of character, practical reflection of life, fine dramatic situations, and compelling power to thrill the imagination and touch the heart. . . . Belasco is not a mere imitator. He has followed a course natural to himself, and he has created much in drama that is both original and beautiful. If he had written nothing but "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Return of Peter Grimm," his name would live as that of one of the best of the dramatists who have arisen in America.

In summarizing the qualities of David Belasco's genius as a director, the same critic includes: "Complete mastery of the technicalities of histrionic art; his judgment, taste and expert skill in creating appropriate environment, background, and atmosphere for a play and the actors in it; the genius which consists in the resolute, tireless capacity for taking infinite pains"; and adds that "many of the performances given under his direction are worthy to be remembered as examples of almost perfect histrionic art." It is these qualities which have enabled him, in addition to his work as a playwright and dramatist, to contribute three great achievements to the advancement of the theatrical profession. He helped to curtail the power of the Theatrical Syndicate; he developed several stars—Mrs. Carter, Blanche Bates and David Warfield; and he established and still main-

tains (1923) one of the finest theatres in the world.

His three score years and ten were completed, July 25, 1923, and still he is doing a strong man's work. Surrounded by his treasures in his beautiful studio, he still follows his own formula for understanding life. "Try with all your might to think sweet and happy thoughts and in time you will come to have faith in real things, and so understand life," says this veteran of the stage, and as the shadows lengthen across the westward slope of his long and arduous career, he quietly adds, "After all, hard work, a little love, courage to go on, strength to fight the day's battle —what more can one ask?"

The following appeared in the "New York Herald," November 25, 1924:

David Belasco has just been notified by Ambassador Jules Jusserand, through Andre Brouzet, Consul General of France, that the French Government has made him a Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his services in the cause of art.

The ceremony of bestowing the decoration will take place at the Belasco Theater to-morrow afternoon. Representing Ambassador Jusserand will be M. Brouzet, Firmin Gemier, of the Theatre National de l'Odeon of Paris, and his entire company will represent the French theater.

Among those present at the ceremony will be Otto H. Kahn as a representative patron of American art. Gaston Liebert, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, will attend, besides many American actors and leaders in the arts.

BOSTON, Robert William,

Manufacturer.

When the demands upon the manufacturing industries of the country made by the United States Government during the World War period, 1917-18, became so insistent, The Wood Hydraulic Hoist and Body Company, of Detroit, Michigan, responded with every ounce of man power they possessed, and during that period Robert W. Boston, then assistant manager of the company, was overworked, and this contributed to his later death, at the age of fifty-two, just in the prime of his life's usefulness. He was of New England birth and parentage, his mother born in Scotland. He was a man of courage and fidelity, held every obligation of life sacred, and came to the end in honor and usefulness.

James F. Boston, a merchant of Rochester, New Hampshire, married Elizabeth Sarah McIlroy, born in Glasgow, Scotland, and they were the parents of three children, of whom Robert W. Boston was the eldest. James F. Boston died in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1879, and later Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah (McIlroy) Boston, with her children, moved to Wisconsin and joined her father, Robert McIlroy, a prominent farmer and business man of Hudson, Wisconsin. Robert McIlroy died at the great age of ninety-three, a man of high reputation.

Robert William Boston was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, April 8, 1871, and died in Detroit, Michigan, November 1, 1923. He was taken West by his mother after the death of his father in 1879, and in Wisconsin district schools secured his education. He grew up on his Grandfather McIlroy's farm in Wisconsin, there remaining until the age of eighteen years, when he located in Two Harbors, Minnesota, there entering the employ of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, in the train operating division, finally, after twenty-seven years of service, becoming a passenger train conductor. In 1916, Mr. Boston resigned his position with the railroad and located in Detroit, and with his brother-in-law, Garfield A. Wood (internationally known as a motor boat racer and winner), became interested in The Wood Hydraulic

Hoist and Body Company. That company, manufacturers of hoists and bodies for motor vehicles, was incorporated by Mr. Wood in 1911, the hoist section of the plant being located on Riopelle Street, the body plant at Connecticut and Russell streets.

Mr. Boston first served this highly successful corporation as assistant general manager, but in 1920 was elected vice-president, a position of trust and responsibility he held until his death. He was a man of sterling, upright character, an able business man, and wherever known was highly esteemed. He was a member of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Detroit, member of Dr. Rice's Bible Class, having also been a member of Methodist churches at Two Harbors and Duluth. In politics he was a Republican. His fraternal affiliations were with Palestine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Detroit Lodge, Knights of Pythias, his club, the Detroit Yacht.

Mr. Boston married, on September 25, 1901, Bessie B. Wood, of Duluth, daughter of Walter W. and Elizabeth Burr (Benton) Wood, her father a lake captain, who died in 1912, at Duluth, survived by his wife, who is yet a resident of Detroit (1924). Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of thirteen children. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boston: 1. Esther Frances, born July 21, 1902, died in Detroit, October 3, 1923. She married Walter P. Rolland, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a graduate of Brown and Michigan universities, and at the time of her death was a student at Oberlin College, but at home for a visit, her funeral preceding that of her father just one month. 2. Ruth May, now a student at Western College for Women at Oxford.

Such, in brief, is the life story of Robert William Boston, a man of fine quality, who possessed that rare quality of making friends and keeping them, it not being known that he had an enemy. Naturally and quietly he led men into giving him their confidence and esteem, and it was that quality that made him the leader he was. Kindly hearted and sympathetic, he answered all calls made upon him, and in a manly, Christian spirit faced all life's responsibilities. He was devoted to his family, and in the home circle he found his greatest joy. Mrs. Boston survives her husband, her home being at No. 238 Chalmers Street, Detroit, Michigan.

HARRISON, Samuel Reid,

Business Man.

Samuel Reid Harrison, whose death in 1912 lost to the business world of Cleveland, Ohio, one of its prominent and influential members, was for more than three decades an important factor in the growth and success of the well-known Grasselli Chemical Company. Mr. Harrison's entire business career was devoted to furthering the welfare of this organization, his initial affiliation with the company being in the position of bookkeeper, from which he was steadily advanced through various promotions until he became purchasing agent and a valued member of the board of directors. His business life was characterized by a close and consistent application to the work in hand, by ability and efficiency, and by the greatest of all prerequisites to a successful career in any profession or vocation: Probity, industry, honor and a strict code of business ethics.

Samuel Reid Harrison was born in Bedford, near Cleveland, Ohio, April 15, 1860, a son of William and Abigail (Reid)

Samuel R. Harrison

Harrison, both of whom were of Scotch descent, but born and reared on adjoining farms in the North of Ireland. Both came to America while still young, and were married in New Bedford, Ohio, where William Harrison conducted a brickyard. Abigail (Reid) Harrison's family was also actively engaged in the brick industry in Bedford. Later, William Harrison maintained a brick yard in Cleveland, on old Petry Street, where he manufactured brick for many of the important buildings erected at that time. William and Abigail (Reid) Harrison both died in Cleveland. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Samuel Reid Harrison was one of the oldest.

The boyhood of Samuel Reid Harrison was spent in Bedford and Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended the local public schools, following which he took a business course in the Spencerian Business College. Upon the completion of his scholastic work, during the twentieth year of his age, he embarked upon his business career by entering the employ of the Grasselli Chemical Company as a bookkeeper. This widely known organization had been previously established in Cincinnati by E. Grasselli, for the manufacture of chemicals of all kinds, but in 1896 the plant was moved to Cleveland, where the business was specialized and confined to the manufacture of acids to be used in connection with oil refineries. The industry has enjoyed a steady growth, the corporation has expanded rapidly, and to-day comprises several large plants, not only in Cleveland, but in other cities and in foreign lands. At the time Mr. Harrison entered the employ of the company it was located "on the flats," and the many ramifications and magnitude of the present corporation is in direct contrast to the modest beginning of the organization. By close application to business, and by his deep interest and indefatigable energy, Mr. Harrison was steadily advanced through various departments until he was given the important position of purchasing agent. In this capacity he purchased materials for the many plants of the organization located throughout the country. He had a large force of men under him, and was often called upon to make trips abroad in the interest of the company. Mr. Harrison was always progressive and industrious, and he is entitled to much credit for his efforts in behalf of the success of the organization's growth during his thirty-two years of association as employee, executive and director. That he had implicit confidence in the company is shown by the fact that his personal investments were all made in the Grasselli Company. That this great interest in his work was fully appreciated by the company is proved by the following resolutions, drawn up following his death:

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the directors of the Grasselli Chemical Company, specially convened on the eighteenth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Twelve, to take action upon the death of their associate, Mr. Samuel Reid Harrison, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our associate, Mr. Samuel Reid Harrison, was called by death on the sixteenth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Twelve, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Harrison was in the service of this company for a period of thirty-two years, and by reason of his ability, industry and integrity had advanced in steadily advancing stages to a position of the highest trust, that of purchasing agent, eventually to membership in the directorate, and

WHEREAS, He was energetic and efficient in the performance of the duties assigned to him, faithful in every trust reposed in him, and at all times loyal to the best interests of the company, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the death of Mr. Harrison

this company has lost one of its most earnest workers, and the board of directors a valued member, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we extend to the family of Mr. Harrison our profound sympathy in their great bereavement, and be it further

RESOLVED, That as a tribute of respect the offices of the company be closed on the afternoon of the funeral, and that this memorial be recorded in the archives as an appreciation of his service, and a copy thereof given his family.

Henry Reid Harrison was in no sense a club man. He found his greatest pleasure in his own home, and his home life was ideal. Horseback riding was his favorite recreation, and he invariably held a pair of thoroughbred Kentucky horses. Those who were astir early in the morning could see him, in fine weather, riding along the Canal Road to Brecksville. On these early morning canters, usually about five o'clock, he would be accompanied by one of his children. He was a fond and gentle father, and the love he bore for his own offspring made him fond of all children. His perfect understanding of the youthful mind, his deep sympathy for the problems of childhood, and his many acts of kindness made him a great favorite with his scores of young friends. Interested in all the worthwhile things of life, yet his keenest appreciation was for good music, although not a musician himself. Fundamentally, Mr. Harrison was deeply religious, and he was a man who lived his religion in his everyday life. He was an active member, a deacon and a strong supporter of the Disciple Church, known as the Christian Church, on Broadway, Cleveland. Always athletically inclined, he became one of the initial members of the well known Cleveland Athletic Club.

Samuel Reid Harrison was united in marriage at Cleveland, Ohio, September 2, 1883, with Ada Jessie Stephen (see Stephen II), and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Ada, who married Charles Brook, of New York City, and they have two sons: Robert and Harrison Brook. 2. Harold W. 3. Norma, who married Ernest Thrower. 4. Hazel, who married Roger C. Hyatt, and they have one daughter, Jane Hyatt. 5. Marjorie. 6. Irving. 7. Shirley.

The original Harrison residence was in East Fifty-fifth Street, near Broadway, but since the death of her husband Mrs. Harrison and her children have removed to No. 2964 Coleridge Road, Cleveland Heights.

Samuel Reid Harrison died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, March 16, 1914, shortly before his fifty-second birthday, the hand of death effectually cutting short his activities while in the prime of life and at the very apex of his physical and mental abilities. His career, viewed in perspective, shows him to have led an upright, honorable and very useful life. He was a sincere and patriotic citizen, above all a real American, than which no greater tribute can be paid any man. That he will be greatly missed is a foregone conclusion, for the force of his kindly yet dominant personality was felt in business circles, in civic life, in the home, and by a multitude of friends and associates.

(The Stephen Line).

Stephen is one of the four present-day surnames derived from the same source, the others being Stephens, Stephenson and Stephan. It is a baptismal name, meaning the-son-of-Stephen, the latter being solely as a fontal name until patronyms began to find favor in England following the Norman Conquest. There is no instance of the name in the Domesday Book, but like Andrew, John and Peter, it

rapidly sprang into popularity, influenced, no doubt, by the great Stephen of Blois. It became enormously popular in the hereditary surname period, and consequently had many variations, those still extant being Steven, Stevens, Stevenson and Stimpson, which, together with the present-day surnames of Stephings and Stepkin, are but corruptions of the original fontal name of Stephen. In the Hundred Rolls of Counties Essex and Lincoln (1273 A. D.) are found two instances of a quaint spelling of the name: Gilbert fil Stephani and Jordan fil Stephani. The family of Stephen grew rapidly in numbers during the eleventh twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and soon had spread throughout the British Isles, one branch of the family settling in County Gloucester, England. The armorial bearing of the Gloucestershire branch of the Stephen family, granted in 1591, are as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a bend azure three lions' heads erased of the field.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a dolphin's head argent.

The branch of the family herein considered was of Gloucestershire, where it had been seated for centuries. Our record begins with Edwin Stephen, founder of the family in America.

(I) Edwin Stephen was the proprietor of the King's Head Inn, a noted hostelry located at Coleford, a small place in Gloucestershire, England. In the days of stage coaches this inn was a popular and convenient stopping place where lodging and refreshment might be obtained and where the tired post horses could be exchanged for fresh ones. Mr. Stephen also had many of his own horses in his stables for hire, and he had the responsibility of carrying the government mail from his neighborhood to a distant town. Many noted men of that time enjoyed his hospitality, and he prospered accordingly. Subsequently he retired, came to America and located in Cleveland, where his wife's brothers had previously settled and were well established. (See Andrews Line). One of the brothers, Samuel Andrews, had a seven-acre tract of land on Broadway and old Wilson Avenue (now East Fifty-fifth Street), and on this small farm Edwin and Jane (Andrews) Stephen spent the remainder of their days. They were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Anna, who died in 1924, in South Carolina, the wife of Rev. George Gresham. 2. Amelia (deceased), who was the wife of Anson Shay. 3. Ellen, widow of John Barclay. 4. Frances, who became the wife of Fred Hawkins. 5. Edwin S., Jr. 6. Ada Jessie, of whom further.

(II) Ada Jessie Stephen, youngest of the six children of Edwin and Jane (Andrews) Stephen, was married, in Cleveland, Ohio, September 2, 1883, to Samuel Reid Harrison, to whom she bore seven children (see Harrison).

(The Andrews Line).

Surnames first began to come into favor following the Norman Conquest of England (1066), and during the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries the custom became firmly entrenched for all time. The family names, Andrew, Andrews and Andrewes, had their inception during the latter part of the twelfth century, and, says that eminent authority, the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, they became "very popular in the thirteenth century." Andrews is classified as a baptismal name, meaning Andrew's son. Variants of the original "Andrews" are Anderson and Anders. Bardsley says further: "As the name of the patron saint and knightly champion of Scotland, as title of the primatial See, no wonder that

the Scotch have tried to monopolize Andrew, and no wonder that Anderson has followed Scotch emigration till Canada and the United States are flooded with it. But Andrew was very popular in its day in England, as our Andrews can testify. In any case, as an apostolic name, it was bound to be popular all over Europe." The quaint varied spellings of the name can be found in the old records and documents. In the poll tax of Yorkshire, 1379, Willelmus Andrewe is listed. The Hundred Rolls (1273) fairly bristles with instances of the name, among which are Robert Andreu of County Cambridge, Nicholas fil Andree of County Salop, John Andre, of County Cambridge, and Henry fil Andr', of Oxfordshire. The Andrews family (also given indiscriminately as Andrew and Andrewes) soon spread throughout the British Isles, becoming especially numerous in Scotland. In England, main branches of the family were early seated in Devonshire, London, County Rutland, Suffolkshire, Hampshire, County Middlesex, and Gloucestershire. It was from the last named place in England that the branch herein considered came to America. The armorial bearings for the Andrews family of Gloucestershire are as follows:

Arms—Sable, a saltire engrailed ermine on a chief or, three fleurs-de-lis of the field.

(I) The name of the father of the immigrant Andrews to America seems to be lost in obscurity, research having failed thus far to throw any light on the subject. He was, undoubtedly, a descendant of the family to which the preceding heraldic device was granted, and as such he must have been a man of substance and influence in his community. Of his sons who came to America and settled in Ohio, Samuel Andrews is especially well remembered by the older Clevelanders. Samuel Andrew's mansion, on the northeast corner of Euclid and Old Sterling Avenue (now East Thirtieth Street), contained more than one hundred rooms, and was for many years one of the show places of Euclid Avenue, at that time known as the most beautiful residential street in the world. This mansion, long a landmark of Cleveland, has recently been razed. Samuel Andrews was one of the early partners of John D. Rockefeller. When the now famous $1,000,000 Standard Oil Company was organized in 1870, the board of directors of the powerful organization consisted of John D. Rockefeller, Stephen D. Harkness, Henry M. Flagler, William Rockefeller and Samuel Andrews. Mr. Andrews later severed his connection with the Standard Oil Company, and during the latter part of his life resided in New York City, where his death occurred. The children of the father of Samuel Andrews, all of whom were born in England, were as follows: 1. Thomas. 2. John. 3. Mary, who married a Mr. Stafford. 4 Samuel, of above mention. 5. Jane, of whom further. 6. David, who died in England.

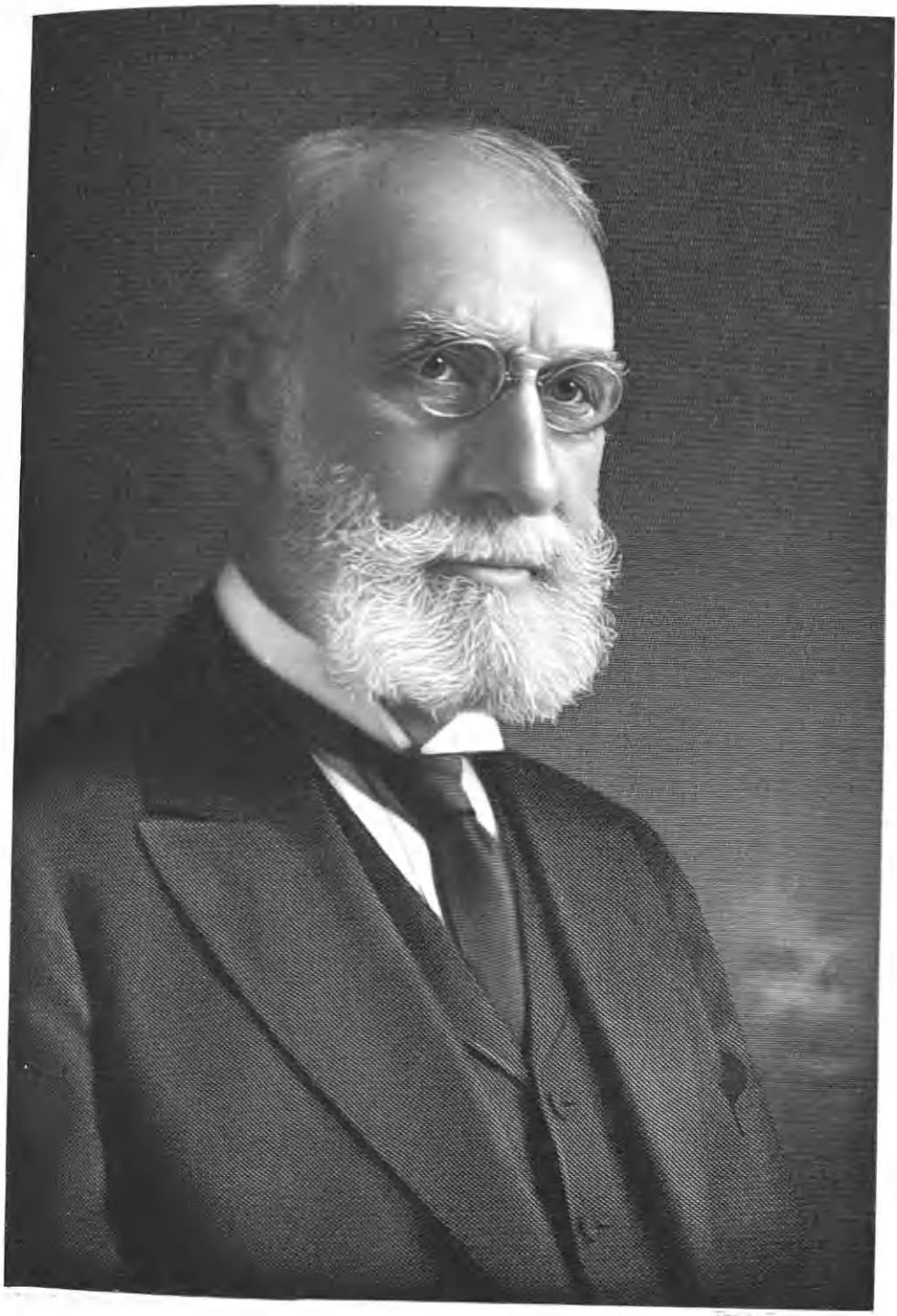
(II) Jane Andrews, one of the six children of English parents, was born in Gloucestershire, England, and died in Cleveland, Ohio. She was married, in England, to Edwin Stephen. (See Stephen I.)

REFERENCES—Burke's: "General Armory." Matthew's: "American Armoury." Fairbairn's: "Crests." Bardsley's: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Family Data.

BRIDGE, Norman, M. D., A. M., LL. D., Sc. D., Litt. D.,

Physician, Author, Man of Affairs.

In 1920, under the title, "The Marching Years," Dr. Norman Bridge made a com-



Shannon Bridge

tribution to autobiographical literature that stands in the relation to this field of writing that his notable medical articles occupy in scientific libraries, and that his published essays, rich in philosophy and human interest, fill in the realm of creative and imaginative literature. The marching years of which he wrote left him in his final rest after a life of eighty years, and this record, dwelling briefly, as is necessary in a work of this encyclopedic nature, upon the outstanding features of his busy career, attempts to catch the spirit and purpose of the personality and character which made lasting impress upon the time in which he lived.

The story of Norman Bridge's life begins in the hills of Vermont, with a background of sturdy, patriotic American ancestry, follows through the early formative years on the farm and migration with his parents to Illinois, notes the beginning of a business career that soon gave way to professional aspirations and progress, traces a professional career that yielded fame as a teacher and practitioner in Chicago, changes its scene to California in search of the health he had so often restored to others, marks successful business operations that necessitated withdrawal from the practice Dr. Bridge had acquired on the coast, and finally, laden with years and honors, leaves him secure in that which Webster names as

Integrity of life—fame's best friend,
Which nobly, beyond death, shall come to the end.

Inured to hardship, accustomed to self-denial, the forebears of Dr. Bridge are typical of that stock whose descendants have achieved the most for the progress of sturdy Americanism, and the upbuilding of the highest characteristics. An illuminating incident illustrating the indominatable energy of the family comes down from Civil War days. It was then that Dr. Bridge's father set out on a long overland journey to recover the body of one of his sons, who had died far from home while fighting with the Federal Army. It was a perilous trip across what at that time was a war-ravaged section of the South to the section where his soldier-son's body was interred. Finally reaching the Federal lines, which had penetrated far into the Southland, the father located his son's comrades who had laid the body to rest. It was against all military precedent to exhume it, but in this one instance they surreptitiously broke the rule, boxed the body in a proper casket, and helped the strong-willed father to load it into an empty box car bound for the North, and the living and the dead began their long journey home through the bitter cold of January weather.

It has not, however, been only the men of the clan who demonstrated outstanding qualities of hardihood and courage. The women, too, have made equal sacrifices and borne with equal fortitude the trials and tribulations that form so large a part of the lives of pioneers. They came to America with their men-folk when the colonies were young and life was hard, and later treked with them across the vast and unknown distances into what was then the savage West.

Dr. Bridge was of the eighth generation in direct descent from John Bridge, who came to this country from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. Doughty and upstanding men, all of them, the history of the family would not be complete without mention of Ebenzer Bridge, who served valiantly in General Washington's army as a colonel.

John Bridge, the founder of the family in America, was made a deacon of the

church, which position, in those days, carried with it the gravest responsibilities. Of the deacons it was required that they act in the capacity of magistrates where landed property was involved, and because this form of property was the chief source of wealth in the colonies the deacons were practically the arbiters of law and order. Deacon Bridge owned and lived on the land in Cambridge on which was afterwards built the Craigie House, which became General Washington's headquarters, and later the home of the poet, Henry W. Longfellow. On the Cambridge Common at Harvard College stands a bronze statue of Deacon Bridge, garbed in the clothes of the Puritans, and one of its inscriptions reads: "This Puritan helped to establish here church, school, and representative government, and thus to plant a Christian Commonwealth."

The father of Dr. Bridge was James Madison Bridge, only child of James B. Bridge, and grandson of Colonel Bridge, who fought with General Washington's Revolutionary armies. He had a tiny farm in the harsh Vermont hills. When the Bridge family moved to Illinois in 1856 the farm became the property of the town of West Windsor, and was turned over to the use of the few paupers of the community. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Bridge followed his parents to the West. His grandmother, Susan Ralph Bridge, is recorded as having come of a large family of stalwart, hard working people, while her husband was all his life unvigorous and weak, but could never be considered as an invalid.

The mother of Dr. Bridge was Nancy Ann (Bagley) Bridge, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Marsh) Bagley. Orlando Bagley was the originator of that family in Massachusetts. He married Sarah Colby in 1653, and she died in Boston ten years later after bearing five children. The Bagleys were also of a stern fighting stock, one of them having been shot to death by the Indians in front of his own door while battling desperately in his family's defense. Thomas Bagley, Sr., the great-grandfather of Dr. Bridge, was a soldier of the Revolution, and though comparatively well-to-do when the war commenced, found himself a poor man at its end. Stern privation dogged the footsteps of the Bagleys, and Dr. Bridge's mother came to know the value of money with keen appreciation. She was the eldest of eight children, and only the meagerest of educational advantages could be afforded for them. Nancy Ann (Bagley) Bridge, when a girl, was the chief aid of her mother in raising the other children, the youngest of whom, John Parker Bagley, was twenty years Nancy's junior. He was killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Nancy Ann (Bagley) Bridge bore her husband three children, two sons and a daughter. It was the eldest of the sons, Edward, who went to war, and whose corpse was brought home in a lonely freight car, with his father standing as solitary guard beside it.

Norman Bridge was born in West Windsor, Vermont, December 30, 1844. It is characteristic of the type of man such as Dr. Bridge was that he should hold the memory of his mother in such worshipful regard. In his book, "The Marching Years," than which no more human document was ever penned, he has glorified her with a description that is as simple as it is beautiful. "My mother," he wrote, "was a woman of great character and utterly dependable, and of untiring industry. She was for her neighborhood in times of trouble and sickness

the one woman everybody seemed to turn to and lean upon. Her children instinctively turned to her as the strongest personality in their world. She always believed in her children, although her sons (not her daughter) were amazingly roguish, and often needed restraint, which they did not fail to get. Her faith in us probably kept us from being as bad as we might have been."

Despite the fact that he attained so wide a fame as a physician, a man of letters, and in the business world, Dr. Bridge's opportunity to obtain an education early in life was extremely meagre. It was his own lack of early advantages that spurred his later interest in the education of others. He attended more or less regularly the country district schools of Northern Illinois, and the high schools at DeKalb and Sycamore, but never attended an academic department of a university or college. During the winter of 1862-63 he taught in a country school. During 1864-65 he worked as a clerk in the post office at Sycamore and as a fire insurance agent in Grundy County. In a way his experiences paralleled those of his illustrious fellow-citizen of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, who also for a time eked out a living selling books from house to house across the wide stretches of the prairie.

It was in the same year that he worked as a post office clerk that he began the study of medicine. He attended the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1866-67, and the Northwestern University 1867-68. He was graduated in the latter year, and in 1878 was awarded the Ad Eundem degree in medicine from Rush Medical College; in 1889 was recipient of an A. M. degree from Lake Forest College. He received the LL. D. from Occidental in 1920, and the same from the University of Southern California in 1922; in 1923, the Sc. D. from Northwestern University; and in 1924, the Litt. D. from the University of Vermont. It was only by the greatest effort, however, that he was able to acquire the education he sought, for lack of funds was a constant obstacle, and he had to vary his studies with hard physical work in order to obtain the finances necessary.

It is characteristic of Dr. Bridge, and his deep-seated desire to aid his fellowmen, that he found his chief pleasure in teaching medicine to a student class. He once said that he would rather give a clinic on medicine to a class of critical inquiring students than do any other piece of work in all of his experience.

It is safe to say that few Americans have played a more diversified role in looking toward the betterment of the nation—its business and its institutions—than Dr. Bridge. He began teaching medicine at the time of his graduation, at first in Chicago Medical College, which later became a part of Northwestern University, then in the Women's Medical College, and in 1873 became identified with Rush College. He was professor of Clinical Medicine, then Professor of Medicine, and after 1901 Emeritus Professor of Medicine in Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. For about twenty years he was an attending physician at the County and Presbyterian hospitals at Chicago.

A long, hard struggle in the practice of medicine preceded Dr. Bridge's ability to stand on his financial feet and feel himself more or less pecuniarily independent. He had a "disappearing" bed in his office, on which he slept, and it was necessary for him to act as his own janitor. But even during such times as these his knowledge was always at the service of

the poor, and he did a great deal of charitable work.

Of particular note was his service to Rush College. By dint of hard competitive struggle he managed to gain a position there, and then began working with his younger colleagues for higher standards, long and more thorough courses, more laboratory work, and connection with the University of Chicago. Up to this time the College had no university affiliation. He managed to obtain for it a standardization of courses and facilities that now makes it rank as one of the world's centres of medical learning.

Dr. Bridge was a man of thorough literary tastes. His skill with the pen was widely recognized and gave a charm not only to his secular writings but to his contributions to medical journals. It was not until after 1891, however, when he began to gain financial independence, that he could command the leisure to demonstrate his varied talents. The complete list of his writings is as follows: 1873, "Opening Address" Rush Medical College, Spring Course, March 5, 1873; 1874, "Trichiniasis"—A Clinical Lecture, Chicago Medical Journal, (Ibid., p. 431); 1874, "Stammering, Loss of Voice and Neuralgia, due to Constipation," (Ibid. p. 431); 1878, "Unusual Distension of Cavity of Cervix Uteri, with Spasmodic Contraction of the Internal Os, in Miscarriage," (Ibid., 1878, Vol. II, p. 487); 1879, "Deep Ulceration of Face in Scarlet Fever," (The Medical Record, August 9, 1879); 1881, "A Case of Hydrophobia in Man," (Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner, Vol. II, p. 402); 1884, "The New Science of Medicine," (Doctorate Address, Rush College); 1884, "The Therapeutics of Mineral Waters," (Journal American Medical Association, December 27, 1884); 1885, Report on the "Practice of Medicine," (Transactions Illinois State Medical Society, 1885); 1885, Reference Handbook (Wood), Articles on "Colic" and "Diarrhea"; 1886, "Headache"; 1887, "Gonorrheal Rheumatism"; 1890, "Inflammation of the Appendix and Caecum and the Duty of the Physician Regarding Them"; (Transactions Association American Physicians, 1890); 1891, "The Climate of Southern California for Pulmonary Diseases," (Ibid., 1891); 1893, "Coffee Drinking as a frequent Cause of Symptoms of Disease," (Transactions Association of American Physicians, 1893); 1894, "Cough Induced by Posture as a Symptom Nearly Diagnostic of Phthsis," (Ibid., 1894); 1897, "Some Reflex Neuroses Connected with the Abdomen," (Ibid., 1897); 1898, "Some Usually Overlooked Signs and Symptoms of Chest Diseases," (Transactions Association of American Physicians, 1898); 1898, Book: "The Penalties of Taste"; 1900, "Some Observations on Human Temperature in Disease," (Transactions Association of American Physicians, 1900); 1902, Book: "The Rewards of Taste," (Duffield & Company); 1902, "Drainage in Chronic Intestinal Catarrh," etc., (Transactions Association of American Physicians, 1902); 1903, Book: "Tuberculosis," (W. B. Saunders & Company); 1906, "Some Truths About Sleep," (Transactions Association of American Physicians, 1906); 1907, Book: "House Health," (Duffield & Company); 1915, Book: "Fragments and Addresses," (Birely & Elson Printing Company, Los Angeles); 1920, Book: "The Penalties of Taste," Revised Edition, (Duffield & Company); 1920, Book: "The Marching Years," (Duffield & Company); 1922, Book: "Mental Therapeutics and Other Papers," (Duffield & Company); 1899, "Dangerous Pulmonary Hemorrahage in Tuberculosis and its

Management" (American Medical Association, 1899); 1900, "Some Psychological Aspects of the Practice of Modern Surgery" (The Doctors' Magazine, August, 1900); 1901, "The Climate of Southern California" (Transactions of the American Climatological Association, 1901); 1901, "The Dentists as Seen by the Doctors" (California State Dental Association, 1901); 1902, "The Proper Management of the Tuberculous Lung" (Journal of the American Medical Association, January 4, 1902); 1902, "Ideals in Medicine" (Address at Commencement Exercises, Rush Medical College, October 2, 1902—Journal American Medical Association, February 21, 1903); 1906, "The Hot Morning Bath for the Tuberculous" (Transactions Second Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C.); 1908, "The Place of Women in the Modern Business World as Affecting Health and Morals" (Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine, Vol. IX, No. 5, October, 1908); 1911, "Streptothricosis (Actinomycosis) of the Lungs" (Journal of the American Medical Association, November 4, 1911); 1919, "Remarks on Mexico" (Read before the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, February 11, 1919; 1919, "Address on Pan Americanism from the Business Man's Standpoint" (Read at Missionary Centenary Celebration of Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio, July 9, 1919).

Dr. Bridge established a home in California following a breakdown in his health. His health was restored and he built up a large practice and became a man of influence in Southern California and an authority in the Medical Profession there. It was in Los Angeles that he became associated with E. L. Doheny and Charles A. Canfield, and the foundations of his fortune were laid.

Although a native of the East, it was in the Middle West and the West—Chicago and California—that Dr. Bridge first came into a prominence and fame which later on became nation-wide. During the World War he was in Washington most of the time as Chairman of the National Alien Enemy Relief Committee, a position of great responsibility. It was the province of this committee to deal with the cases of destitution that were caused by the internment of alien enemies. The German Empire and the Austrian Empire made provision for their subjects who were thus interned, and it was the duty of the committee headed by Dr. Bridge to see that these funds were widely and properly expended. Twenty persons comprised the membership of the committee, and of these twenty, three were from the Pacific Coast.

Several prominent societies claimed Dr. Bridge as a member, and benefited by his association. He belonged to the Association of American Physicians; was a corresponding member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; a member of the American Climatological Association, which he also served as president for one year; a member of the Los Angeles Academy of Sciences, various medical associations, United States Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Union League and University clubs of Chicago, the California, University and Sunset clubs of Los Angeles; Cosmos Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Bankers' Club of New York. From 1881 to 1884 he was a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and during 1882-83 was president of the Board. Though himself a Republican, his first appointment to the School Board was made by Mayor Harrison, a Democrat. From

1886 to 1890 he was Republican Election Commissioner of Chicago. In 1900 he was chosen one of the Board of Freeholders of the City of Pasadena, California, to frame a new charter for the city. That was the only elective office he ever held.

Dr. Bridge married Mae Manford, daughter of Rev. Erasmus and Hannah (Bryant) Manford, May 21, 1874, and on May 21, 1924, they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. Their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Bridge's mother made her home with Dr. and Mrs. Bridge in what many of their friends called "The House of the Two Mothers," Dr. Bridge's mother having spent the last two years of her life with them also. Of them Dr. Bridge wrote:

They enjoyed each other greatly, and enjoyed us, their two children, perhaps even more. My mother told a neighbor one day what a fortunate woman her daughter-in-law was to have such a husband, and my mother-in-law on another day told the same neighbor what a fortunate man her son-in-law was to have such a wife. Each was entirely satisfied with the situation as she saw it.

These women were unlike each other in almost every particular; unlike in life history; in education, in their looks and ways of walking and acting; in viewpoint on many subjects. They were alike in having a staunch, liberal religious faith. Mrs. Manford was an educated woman, and before her marriage had been a teacher. She kept a diary and wrote a great deal, and she read extensively, especially in denominational literature. She lived with us over two decades, and was always fearful she would be an annoyance to her son-in-law. During all that time I never saw her have in her hands any sewing or other like "work." My mother, on the other hand, had the misfortune to have had almost no schooling, had spent years in the hard work of a farmer's wife, and had gloried in doing her house work even after it ceased to be necessary. Now she amused herself in reading newspapers and books, and in doing some wonderful specimens of needlework. She was a dyspeptic invalid for years. Earlier in life she had been a great sufferer from sick headaches and when she was over seventy-five years old she found that lager beer at dinner helped her digestion, and she liked the taste of it. But because she liked it she would not drink it, fearing she might contract a bad habit—she who was incapable of having a habit that she could not conquer in an instant! She died in our Pasadena home at eighty-five years; the other mother fell asleep there five years later at over ninety-two years.

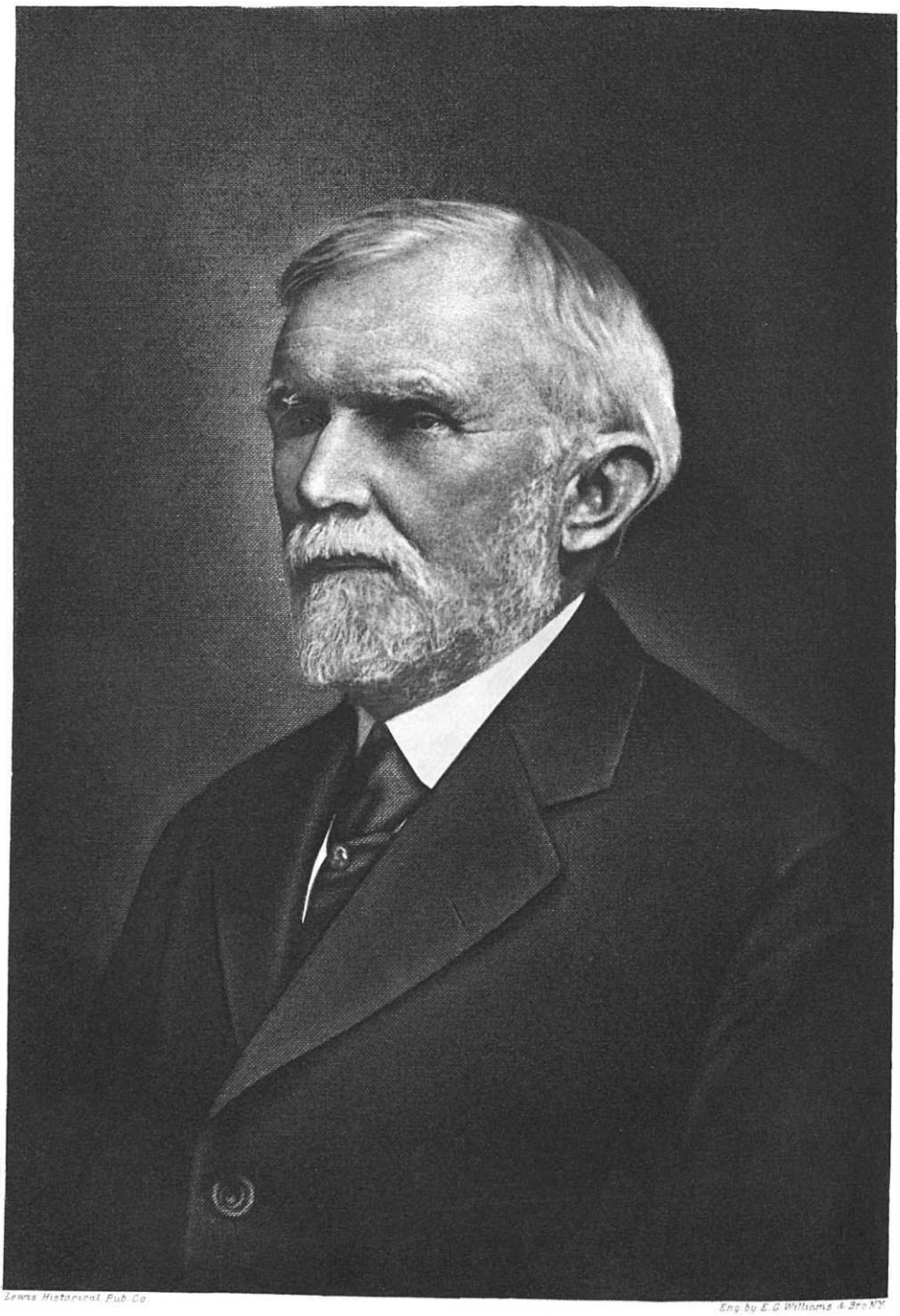
Writing of his wife, Dr. Bridge paid the following tribute, touching upon her relation to the most important interest of his life:

I can think of nothing much worse for a physician than to have a wife with extravagant tastes, or with a disposition to gossip with others about his patients. The fact that Mrs. Bridge was wholly free from these weaknesses made it much easier to bear professional burdens that multiplied fast enough as time went on. Through the years she was interrogated hundreds of times by neighbors and friends—and sometimes by total strangers—as to the affairs and diseases of my patients, and especially as to what I thought and said about them. Her answer was almost invariably to the effect that her husband never talked to her about his patients. She had inherited sense and caution from her forebears, and had improved on both.

Dr. Norman Bridge died in Los Angeles, California, January 10, 1925. From every point of view he had lived a full life, a successful life, a complete life. It is fitting to quote in concluding this memorial his own words regarding a life worth while, the creed of friendliness that dominated his every relation with his fellows:

This life is a sorry mess if we try to travel alone, for we never succeed. We touch elbows with others unavoidably. Some of them are bound to be our neighbors in the social sense, and it is better if many of them can be our friends. A successful life connotes—or ought to—a happy life! and such a life means friends that we can respect, work and live beside and with, and love.

In my own life of friendships two facts stand out as ground for contentment; one that my faith in others has usually been justified sooner or later by their conduct; the other that I have found stalwart virtues and dependable traits in most unexpected quarters. So my faith in human nature has increased, not lessened, through the years, and this faith is in itself a fortune.



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Oliver A. Hyatt.

HYATT, Oliver Avery,

Venerable Vestryman.

Time has not dealt in a disillusioning way with Oliver Avery Hyatt, for at the advanced age of eight-eight years he is clear of vision, mentally and spiritually, and looking abroad upon these times with a wholesome optimism, he yet continues in active service in the faith of his fathers, and with the memories of a long life crowned with the fruits of industry and practical accomplishment. His native town, Scarsdale, New York, has become endeared to him throughout his life because of his continuous association with the affairs of civic, industrial and religious value that have combined for the general progress of the community. His own personal effort has always been a leading factor in securing the substantial present and future of the township; a pioneer in road construction, he built highways that endure. A vestryman of his church in Scarsdale, there may be none of the Protestant Episcopal faith to gainsay the statement that he is the oldest in years, if not in tenure, to hold that office in that church in the United States.

Oliver Avery Hyatt was born December 3, 1837, at Scarsdale, New York, a son of Caleb Hyatt, a farmer, who held office in the New York State militia in 1818 under Governor De Witt Clinton, and of Sarah (Odell) Hyatt. He attended the public schools, and was also taught by a private teacher, after which he was employed on his father's farm until 1864. While he was in school he had learned the principles of surveying, and when he was seventeen years of age he made use of the knowledge he had gained and of his inclination to follow the profession by making a survey, without the aid of a director. From that time onward he gave his full attention to the vocation that became his life work. All of the first of the macadamized roads in Scarsdale were built under his supervision; and he has the record of having superintended practically all the highways of macadam surface in the township, the first thoroughfare of that kind, Popham Road, having been built in 1896. For a long term of years he served as road commissioner; he was supervisor of the town of Scarsdale for 1878-1879; and he was a member of the town's board of assessors for thirty years.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Hyatt voted for the President of the United States seventeen times, and invariably for the Republican candidate. He is a member of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, and the fire department of Scarsdale, and the town Club. Mr. Hyatt is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and he has faithfuly devoted himself to the Church of St. James the Less, at Scarsdale, for the long period of sixty-four years, as vestryman and warden.

Oliver Avery Hyatt married, April 16, 1879, at Scarsdale, Sarah Cornell Bates, daughter of Alfred Stephen and Lucy Bartlett (Whitney) Bates, and they are the parents of three sons, all of whom are engineers: 1. Caleb, born January 21, 1880, whose children are: Agnes; Oliver Avery (2d); Elvira; Sarah, and Caleb, Jr. 2. George, born September 1, 1884, whose children are: Alfred Merrill and George, Jr. 3. John Elisha, born February 16, 1889, father of Elizabeth Constance Hyatt.

Mr. Hyatt has been retired from active business for some years, but he is in no wise retired from an interest in the prodigious movement of our current events and the swift changes of our age; nor

has he ever stood aside in wavering doubt, but with a sustained hope he beholds the presence of good throughout the years.

IVES, John Edward,

Retired Farmer.

The surname Ives is derived from the name Iver or Ives, Gaelic, and means "chief or leader." The family in England doubtless takes its name from St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, or it may have been adopted from a personal name, as many surnames were. John Ives, of the manor Woodnos, in Ovington, Norfolkshire, who died October 23, 1568, was believed to have been the ancestor of the New England Ives family, founded by Captain William Ives. The family bore arms thus described by Burke:

Arms—Sable, a fesse between three goats passant, argent, attired bearded and unguled or, as many crescent gules.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet gules an Indian goat's head argent guttee de sang attired or.

Captain William Ives was born in England, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, in the ship "Truelove," in 1635. In 1639 he located at New Haven, Connecticut, his name appearing in the Civil Compact dated June 4, 1639, and in the land allotment to the first settlers. He and his wife were allotted seats in the Meeting House in 1646. His grandson, Dr. Levi Ives, was a physician and surgeon of rare skill, serving as surgeon in the Continental Army. From 1773 to the present day there has been at least one Dr. Ives among New Haven's leading physicians, and since 1801 an "old Dr. Ives," as the senior doctor of this remarkable family has been affectionately known to the community.

The principal character of this review, John Edward Ives, was a descendant of the Connecticut family, a son of John and Lenora (Tuttle) Ives, he was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, she in Bristol, in the same State. John Ives died in Cheshire, Connecticut, when his son, John E., was young, his widow, Lenora (Tuttle) Ives, going with her family to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1872, and there died. John and Lenora (Tuttle) Ives were the parents of six children: 1. Loyal Tuttle, deceased. 2. Amelia, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. 3. John Edward, of further mention. 4. Harriet E., wife of Sidney Burwell, of Cleveland. 5. Emma, a teacher in Cleveland, Ohio, for twenty-five years, now with her sister, Miss Amelia, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. 6. Sarah Jane, deceased, wife of Benjamin Scotham.

Mrs. Lenora (Tuttle) Ives was a daughter of Hiram Tuttle, of Bristol, Connecticut, a descendant of the family early founded in Connecticut by William Tuttle. The first of the name in England is William Toyl, of the Tolhills of Devonshire. His name stands at the head of a pedigree in "Heraldic Visitations in Wales," dated October 24, 1591. The arms of the Tuttle family are thus described:

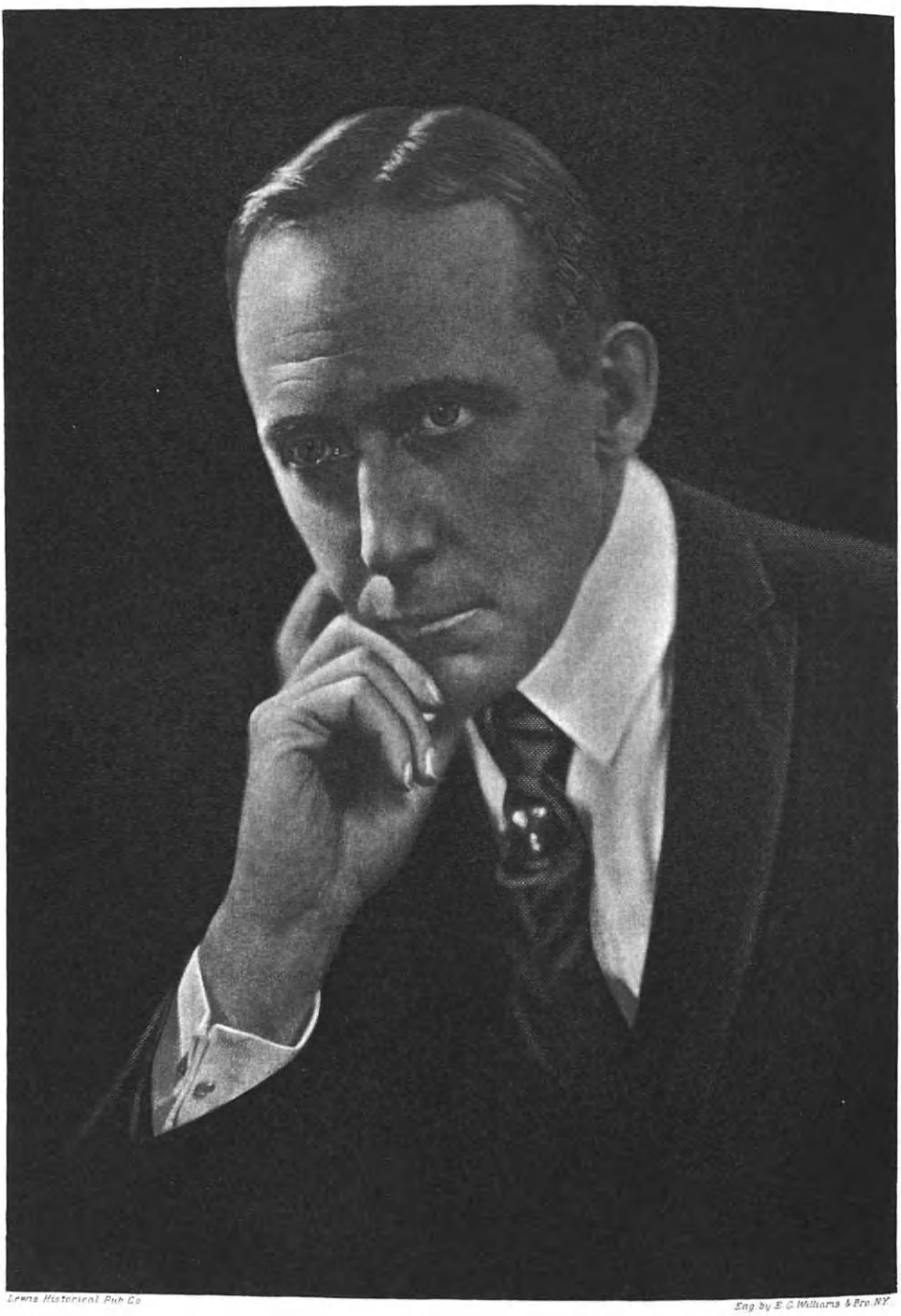
Arms—Azure, on a bend cotised argent a lion passant sable.

Crest—On a mount vert a bird proper, in the beak a branch of olive.

Motto—*Pax*. (Peace).

The family have long been prominent in the State of Connecticut. William Tuttle, the founder, became one of the foremost men of the colony at New Haven and set an example his descendants have not departed from.

John Edward Ives was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, August 9, 1847, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, December 9,



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Charles W. Booth

1919. He was educated in the public schools of Connecticut, and early in life was employed by his brother in a shop, manufacturing knitting needles. After this experience he clerked in a grocery store and was otherwise employed until reaching the age of thirty-five, when he located in Cleveland, Ohio, as an office employee of the William Hayes Rolling Mill. Two years later he bought a farm at East Townsend, Ohio, near Collins, seven miles from Norwalk, Ohio. This farm, containing sixty-seven acres, he successfully cultivated for thirty years, after which he surrendered its cultivation to his son-in-law, Edward C. Peck. In 1912 he retired from farming and again made his home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he died seven years later. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

John Edward Ives married, in Cleveland, Ohio, September 1, 1884, Adda J. Grover, daughter of Anson and Jane (Fraine) Grover, her father born in Ashtabula, Ohio, of Connecticut parentage. Jane Fraine was born in England, but came to the United States when six years of age with her parents, was married to Anson Grover, in Cleveland, Ohio, and died in the State of Michigan nine years after her marriage. Adda J. (Grover) Ives, after the death of her mother, went to Cleveland, which was her home at the time of her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Ives two children were born: 1. Edna Chloe Jane, who married Edward C. Peck as his second wife, and has two children, Theodore, and an infant. They reside at No. 1529 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland. 2. Harriet A., who became the first wife of Edward C. Peck. She died in 1919, her husband being at the time in the military service of his country, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. She left a son, Edward Ives Peck.

BOOTE, Judge Charles W.,

City Court Justice.

One of the leaders in the group of judges of city courts in New York State who hold their position by reason of their personal attainments as thorough students and sponsors of the law, Judge Charles W. Boote, of Yonkers, New York, who has rendered that city, as well as the State, a noteworthy and thorough service, has been a lifelong practitioner at Yonkers, and an advocate of the community's welfare in all progressive patriotic and civil movements. It is due to justices of the mental calibre and the professional gifts of Judge Boote that the city and the State are enabled to urge and maintain their high tone of law procedure and enactment; and Judge Boote's part therein in the progress of his profession is one of prudence and discernment.

Judge Charles W. Boote, the son of John Alfred Boote, a prominent cotton merchant of New York City, and Minnie A. Boote, was born August 29, 1874, in Boston, Massachusetts, and with the removal of the family to New York City, he attended the public schools there, and afterwards attended the Yonkers High School. Matriculating at Columbia University, he graduated there with the class of 1897, and with his Bachelor of Arts degree; and in the Law School of that University he graduated with the class of 1899, with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began his residence at Yonkers in 1892, and establishing his practice in that city in 1900, he continued in independent and general practice until 1918, when he received his appointment as acting city

judge of Yonkers, so continuing three years, and with results of great credit to his abilities. In 1921 he was appointed judge of the City Court of Yonkers, and in 1923 he was elected to the same position, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for a city office in Yonkers.

Judge Boote's political convictions are those of the Republican Party, and with his vote and influence he supports the principles of that party. He is a member of the Yonkers Association for the Blind, of which he was the first vice-president; and he is a member of the board of directors of the Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His fraternal affiliations are with Fernbrook Lodge, No. 898, Free and Accepted Masons; Terrace City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Yonkers Commandery, Knights Templar; Lodge No. 707, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. He is also governor and vice-president of the City Club; director of the Hollywood Inn Club; and a member of the Napackamack Club. He attends the Park Hill Reformed Church. Has twice been president of the Yonkers Lawyers' Association, and is a vice-president of Westchester County Bar Association.

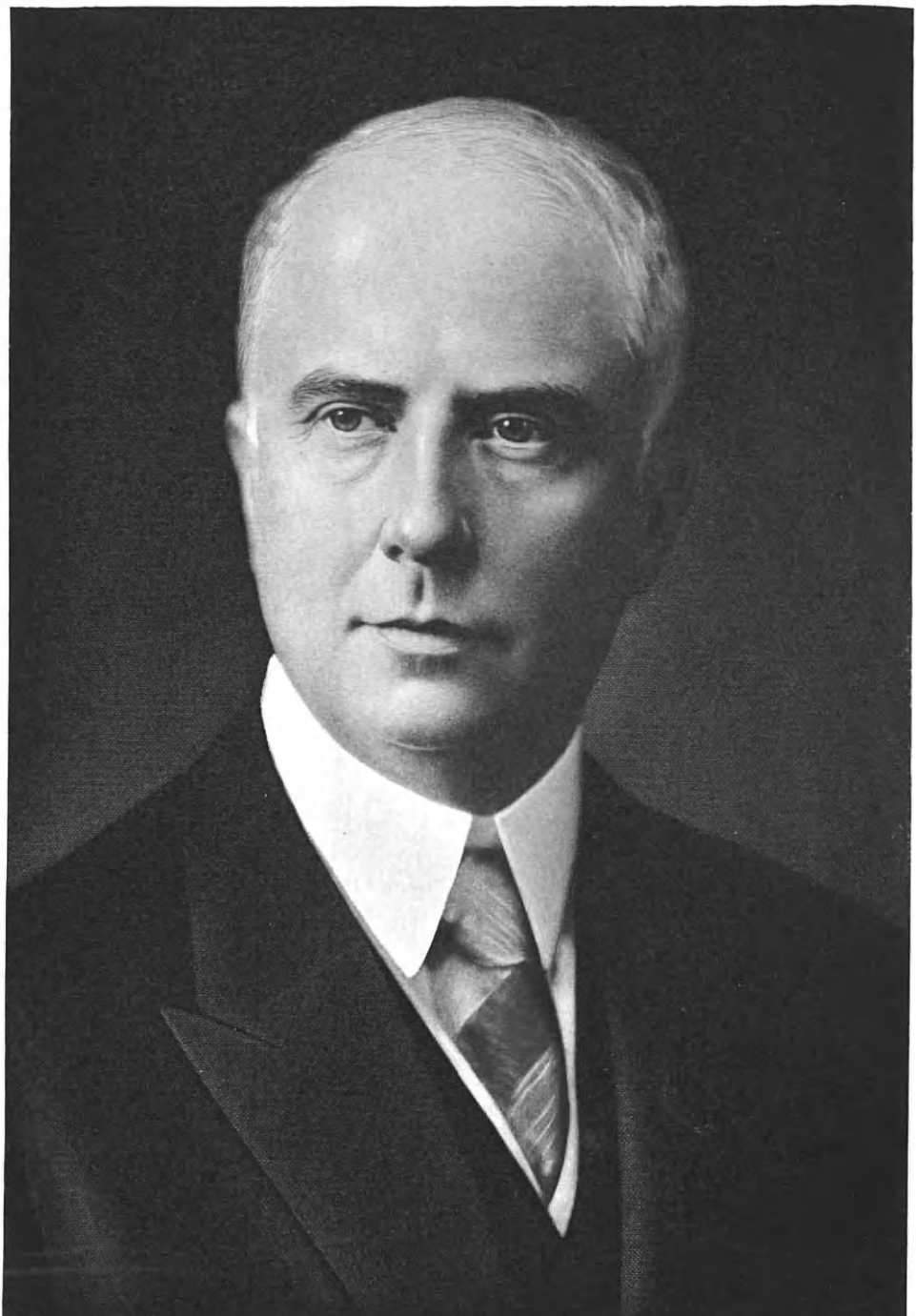
Judge Charles W. Boote married, January 17, 1913, Abigail Ver Nooy Hornbeck, daughter of John and Leah (Ver Nooy) Hornbeck, and they are the parents of: John Robert, born February 22, 1917; and Marjorie Carroll, born April 25, 1920.

WISWALL, Etna Joseph,

Educator, Merchant.

Success, to the man of broad viewpoint, means far more than the mere accumulation of dollars. Such a man was Etna J. Wiswall who, while he obtained a considerable amount of material success, secured a far greater reward for his labors by the place he held in the loving esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His passing was an occasion of sincere sorrow throughout the community in which he lived, for many delighted to call him a friend—he had been such a true and tried friend to such a wide circle. Many married couples could recall the time, at the outset of their matrimonial career, after they had purchased their household supplies of him and had been, through some unfortunate circumstance, unable to meet the payments with the regularity which most business concerns demand, he had never failed to carry them over the rough places. Always fair and square in his own dealings, he looked for these traits in others and seldom failed to receive them in return. He never became so engrossed in business affairs as to neglect the more broadening influences of life, and was an active worker in the church and various fraternal organizations with which he was affiliated. The following excerpts, taken from a memorial tribute adopted by the church of which he was a member, are illuminative in giving an insight into his character:

For many years Mr. E. J. Wiswall has been an active and loyal member of the First Congregational Church of De Kalb, Illinois. He has been a regular and faithful attendant at all of the church services and has served with enthusiasm and efficiency in many official capacities. He has given freely of his time and his wealth to promote the work of the church and to hasten the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. He has exemplified in a conspicuous way the principles and practice of that Christian brotherhood which holds so large a place in the teachings of Jesus. . . . . We extend our sincere sympathy to the members of Mr. Wiswall's family, assuring them of our appreciation of their loss and sorrow and of our affectionate interest in their



The American Historical Society

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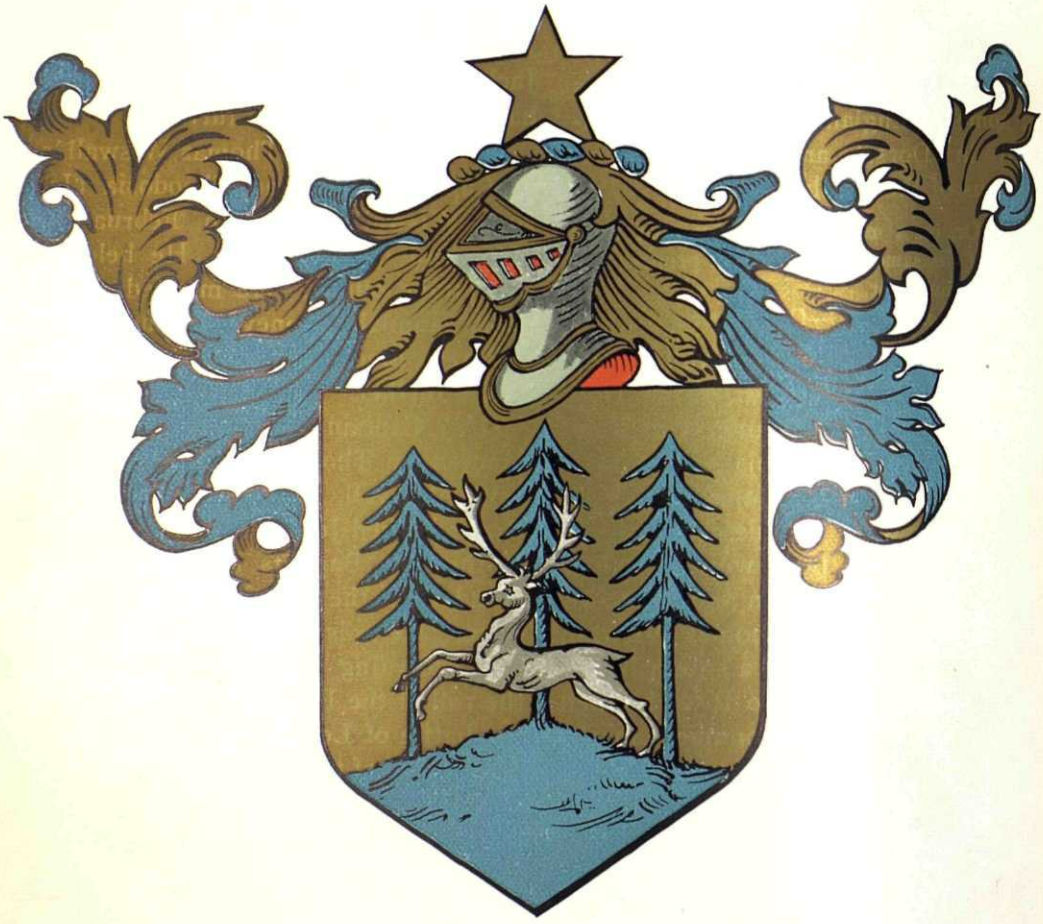
H. C. Lyon



Wiswall

welfare and happiness. The poignancy of their grief will ever be tempered by their consciousness of the loving remembrance in which the entire community holds the wholesome Christian life of the husband and father who has gone.

The Wiswall family originally came from the banks of the Rhine, the coat-of-arms given below is of Soleure, Solothurn, a canton and town in Northwestern Switzerland. The family migrated from its first home to England, and settled principally in Dorset and Somersetshire. The arms of the family are:

Arms—Or, on a mount vert in front of three fir trees of the same, a stag courant proper.
Crest—A mullet or.
Mantling (Lambrequin)—Or and vert.

(I) Thomas and John Wiswall, prominent among the early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, came from England in 1635, leaving behind them brothers: Adam, Abiel, and Jonathan. This record deals with the descendants of Thomas Wiswall. Both were elders of the church, both selectmen and subscribers to the school fund. Thomas Wiswall, the younger brother, was a subscriber in 1641; selectman in 1644 to 1652; he died December 6, 1683. No monument marks his grave, but that over the grave of Elder John Wiswall states he was born in 1601, and died in 1687, age eighty-six years, which gives the approximate birth of Elder Thomas Wiswall. His farm of four hundred acres was in the limits of Dorchester and included a pond that bore his name. His house stood upon the southerly bank of the pond and is described in his will. Elder Wiswall married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown. Children: Enoch, born in 1633; Esther, born in 1635; Ichabod, born in 1637; Noah, of whom further; Mary; Sarah, baptised in 1643; Ebenezer, born in 1646. Elder Wiswall married (second) Isabella Farmer, a widow, from Ansley, England. She survived him and died in Billerica, Massachusetts, in May, 1686.

(II) Captain Noah Wiswall, son of Elder Thomas and Elizabeth Wiswall, was baptised in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1638. He was killed in a battle with the Indians at Wheelwrights Pond, July 6, 1690. He married Theodosia Jackson, and among their children they had Thomas, of whom further.

(III) Lieutenant Thomas Wiswall, son of Captain Noah and Theodosia (Jackson) Wiswall, was born February 28, 1666, and died in 1709. He held various public offices. He married, in July, 1696, Hannah Cheney, and had several children, among them being Noah, of whom further.

(IV) Captain Noah Wiswall, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Hannah (Cheney) Wiswall, was born September 7, 1699, and died June 13, 1786. He was one of the first Baptists in Newton, and a founder of the Baptist Church in that place. He was in the battle of Lexington, according to some authorities, and the roll of the East Newton Company, in the battle of Lexington and sworn to by the captain of that company, which shows that he was in the company. He married (first), in 1720, Thankful Fuller, who died in 1745; he married (second), in 1752, Deliverance Kennick, daughter of Ebenezer Kennick. Among his fourteen children was Jeremiah, of whom further.

(V) Captain Jeremiah Wiswall, son of Noah and Thankful (Fuller) Wiswall, was born October 7, 1726. He married Elizabeth Murdock. Among their children was Jeremiah, of whom further.

(VI) Deacon Jeremiah Wiswall, son of Captain Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Murdock) Wiswall, was born August 23, 1760. He married, about 1785, Sarah Craft. He had a son, Joseph, of whom further.

(VII) Joseph Wiswall, son of Deacon Jeremiah and Sarah (Craft) Wiswall, was born December 2, 1786. He married Sarah Clark. They had a son, Joseph Pope, of whom further.

(VIII) Joseph Pope Wiswall, son of Joseph and Sarah (Clark) Wiswall, was born May 1, 1810, and died February 12, 1896. He lived in Coos County, New Hampshire. He was a farmer most of his life. He married Elizabeth Keysar, also of Coos County. Joseph Pope and Elizabeth (Keysar) Wiswall were the parents of Etna Joseph of whom further.

(IX) Etna Joseph Wiswall, son of Joseph Pope and Elizabeth (Keysar) Wiswall, was born in Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, November 23, 1855, and died in De Kalb, Illinois, April 10, 1924. He attended the district school in the vicinity of his birthplace and, at the age of sixteen, was sufficiently advanced to teach school. Determined to secure a college education, all of his savings were made with that end in view. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1880. He worked his way through college by means of many sacrifices and hardships, but had succeeded in obtaining an excellent education. After his graduation he became principal of the high school at Montello, Wisconsin, and later was made superintendent of the schools of Berlin, Wisconsin. Although he had made an enviable reputation as an educator it was found necessary, on account of his health, for him to make a change of business. In 1886 he purchased the furniture establishment of P. C. Wagner, of De Kalb, Illinois, taking possession in October of that year. Previous to starting in business for himself, he worked in a furniture store for several months without pay for the purpose of acquainting himself with all details of the business. His venture was a success from the start, and at the time of his retirement it was conceded to be one of the leading mercantile concerns in the line of furniture and undertaking in that part of the state. In 1894 he established a branch store at Malta, Illinois, which proved a most successful venture. His interests expanded so rapidly that in 1899 he entered into partnership with F. E. Wirtz, who came from Waterman, Illinois. This partnership continued until March, 1920, when Mr. Wiswall was forced to retire on account of serious eye trouble.

In politics Mr. Wiswall was a Republican, and was a member of the School Board of De Kalb for several terms. Owing to the press of business duties he took little interest in political matters. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic Order; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which organization he was a chaplain at one time; Odd Fellow's lodge, and the North Star Fraternal Organization (a Swedish order). He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Men's Club of the Congregational Church, in which denomination, as already noted, he was an active worker. He was chairman of the board of trustees of this church and at one time superintendent of the Sunday School.

Mr. Wiswall was united in marriage in Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, August 3, 1881, to Elva J. Patchen, of Sauk County, Wisconsin. The marriage was the outgrowth of a childish romance which started at the age of eleven years. She was the daughter of William R. and Minerva S. (Taylor) Patchen, the father being a farmer and commercial traveler, a native of Oswego, New York, and his wife being a native of Herkimer County, New

York. Mrs. Wiswall was the eldest of their three children. To Mr. and Mrs. Wiswall two children were born: Vera Minerva, a native of Berlin, Wisconsin, teacher of music at State Teachers' College at De Kalb; Hazel Aline, supervisor of arts at Cleveland Heights, Ohio, High School for nine years.

FURLOW, Floyd Charles,

Engineer, Builder, Benefactor.

The epitaph most desired by Floyd Charles Furlow for his monument was "He put a soul into his corporation"—and that thought truly expresses the man. Into all that he dreamed and dared, into all that he governed and guided and achieved he put a soul. Industry, to him, was not a thing coldly mechanical, not a grim giant whose steely sinews should hold humanity in thrall, but a willing and resourceful servant, a means to freer and more abundant life. To him a corporation was vastly more than a contrivance for money-making; it was an institution for rendering goodly values and for playing a worthy part in the common weal. It was a power for production, for progress, for service; and into the world-compassing corporation of which he was chief he poured his soul.

Mr. Furlow was an instructor at the Georgia School of Technology, from which he graduated in the class of 1897, when he turned (by merest chance, it might seem) into the path that led through twenty fruitful years up to the presidency of the Otis Elevator Company. On being told of serious and unyielding trouble which had been encountered in the installation of elevators in a new Atlanta office building, he volunteered to look into the problem. In a surprisingly short time he found its crux and had it solved. Soon afterwards he received a most attractive offer from the company whose knot he had so deftly untangled. Going to its headquarters at Worcester, Massachusetts, he advanced rapidly; and a few years later, when this concern was absorbed by the Otis Elevator Company, was given a highly responsible position with the latter. In 1918 he was made its president.

Executive mastery and mechanical genius rarely go together, and still more rarely in so high a degree as in Mr. Furlow. He invented an automatic self-leveling elevator, combining micro-drive and multi-voltage machine features, the latter admiringly pronounced by Thomas Edison as one of the great wonders and great utilities of the age. He was a pioneer experimenter, in America, in X-ray photography, and was a specialist in metallurgy. He is credited with having built the first wireless apparatus in the South. With these varied interests and abilities he combined powers of business generalship that placed him among the country's foremost men of affairs. General Charles G. Dawes in his remarkable work, "The First Year of the Budget of the United States," refers in five places in that work to Floyd C. Furlow and acknowledges his great helpfulness, particularly in preparing a balance sheet and accounting system for the Post Office Department "which would make its operations intelligible to the normal business mind. For nearly a year Mr. Furlow, Mr. Knapp, his vice-president, and their assistants devoted themselves to this particular work without compensation." As director of the budget, General Dawes gave Mr. Furlow authority under which he, Mr. Knapp and six of their assistants "worked for six months with the Post Office officials, finally evolving a balance sheet

which for the first time presented the affairs of that great business organization in a proper way from a business standpoint."

Greater than all this, however, was the spirit in which he lived and labored. With strength for the most stressful tides of business, he joined a gentle sympathy for the needs of the lowliest. He was no less intently concerned for the welfare of his company's employees than for the growth of its dividends. He traveled far and wide on both sides of the Atlantic, upon missions of the utmost importance; but throughout the twenty-five years of his absorbing career he cherished the liveliest and the most loyal interest in his old Georgia home and comradeships. Those who knew him best marveled at his patience in strenuous and perplexing moments. "I never heard him raise his voice in harshness or lose his temper," says one of his co-workers. Happy, happy encomium!

By such men, such engineers, such builders and benefactors are America's most distinctive traditions maintained, and the frontiers of human progress largely advanced. The aspirations of this native Georgian and true citizen of the world was, not to hold political office, not to win popular applause, not to gain any of those things which the self-important prize, but to do good work, to produce substantial values, to be kindly and helpful and self-controlled, to put a heart into his life-labor and a soul into his corporation.

Mr. Furlow was of Colonial family, dating on the paternal side from William Furlow, of Irish ancestry, who settled in South Carolina about 1770, later receiving a large grant of land for Revolutionary service rendered the colonies. On the maternal side he descended from Nicholas Meriwether, first clerk of Surry County, Virginia, who came from Wales prior to 1655, and died in 1678. He was elected county clerk in 1664. Also in maternal line he traced descent from Augustine Warner, a member of the Colonial Council of Virginia, 1657-58, and later speaker of the House of Burgesses. Meriwether Lewis, of Lewis-Clark Expedition fame, was a second cousin of Mrs. C. V. (Meriwether) Furlow, mother of Floyd C. Furlow.

Charles T. Furlow, a descendant of William Furlow, the American ancestor, was a Georgia planter, an officer of the Confederate Army, state bank examiner, and a man of influence in this State and in the city of Atlanta, where he died at an advanced age in 1919. He married C. V. Meriwether, of Virginia, a descendant of Nicholas Meriwether, the Welshman, and they were the parents of Floyd Charles Furlow, to whom this review is inscribed.

Floyd Charles Furlow was born in Americus, Georgia, April 9, 1877, and died, after an illness of six weeks at the Carlton Apartments, Madison Avenue and Forty-Seventh Street, New York City, April 26, 1923. After preparatory courses of study, finished in high school at Atlanta, he entered Georgia School of Technology where he specialized in metallurgy with special reference to iron and steel. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science, class of 1897. He continued his studies in Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, and in Europe, then returned to Atlanta, where he established as consulting engineer and accepted appointment as professor of Experimental Engineering at Georgia School of Technology. During that period of his life and until 1902 he did a great

deal of experimental and research work in metallurgy, electrical, hydraulic and steam engineering and in special machine designing. He was one of the first American experimenters in X-ray photography, and as engineer erected the first wireless apparatus in the South.

In Atlanta a chance happening brought him into the elevator business in which he rose to the highest rank. He was of great service in locating a serious condition in one of Atlanta's elevator systems, and not long after this chance occurrence he was surprised to receive an offer of high place with the Plunger Elevator Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, whose elevators had caused the trouble referred to. Mr. Furlow accepted the offer and for two years served the company as chief engineer, 1902-04. In 1904 he was elected vice-president of the Plunger Elevator Company, that corporation in 1905 being absorbed by the Otis Elevator Company, who retained Mr. Furlow's services as chief engineer. Later he became general sales manager, then vice-president, and in 1918, when Mr. Baldwin became chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Furlow was elected president of the Otis Elevator Company, an office he was holding at the time of his death. William D. Baldwin, whom Mr. Furlow succeeded in the presidency, said of Mr. Furlow: "He was a man of remarkable ability and skill and the company under his direct management has made marked progress. He possessed a fine character and was a man who made many friends. We all feel our loss."

In addition to his responsibilities as chief executive and director of the Otis Elevator Company, Mr. Furlow was a director of many companies, among the more important being the Otis Elevator Company of Illinois; Otis Elevator Company of Missouri; Otis Elevator Company of Texas; Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada; Societe Anonyme Ateliers Otis-Pifre of Paris; Chelsea Exchange Bank. In spite of his business activities Mr. Furlow continued his interest in metallurgy and other research work. He made his business headquarters in the Otis Elevator Company's Building at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.

Although a man of serious purpose and worthy achievement, Mr. Furlow was not a slave to business, but allowed himself all the social enjoyments of club life and was a member of several societies. The list of his societies: The American Geographical Society, The American Society for the Advancement of Science, The Society of Colonial Wars, The Virginia Historical Society, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He was a member of twenty-two clubs, among them the Engineers', Metropolitan, Bankers', Railroad, Rocky Mountain, and Sleepy Hollow Country of New York; the Chicago of Chicago, Illinois; the Buffalo Country Club of Buffalo, New York; the Bohemian of San Francisco, California; the Georgia Tech; the University of Washington, District of Columbia; Essex County Country, West Orange, New Jersey; Ball Island Gun Club of Ball Island; Baltusrol Golf; Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing, of Gleneyre, Pennsylvania; and the Hudson River Club of Yonkers, New York.

During the war period Mr. Furlow was one of the "one dollar a year" men who placed themselves and all they possessed, in the way of ability, influence and resources, at the service of the Government. He was not then chief executive of the Otis Elevator Company but that company

rendered valuable service both through personal work of officials and employees and through direct factory service. But when it was decided to place governmental expenditures under a budget system and General Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, Illinois, was appointed by President Harding as director of the Budget, Mr. Furlow, then president of the Otis organization and a friend of the President, again went on the one dollar a year payroll and helped General Dawes revise the estimates for 1923. He with others whom General Dawes names in his book rendered invaluable service in connection with the revision of the estimates for the first budget, these men giving unstinted time and labor. General Dawes asserts (Page 212): "For nearly a year Mr. Furlow, Mr. Knapp, and their assistants have devoted themselves to this particular work without compensation" (establishing a balance sheet and accounting system for the Post Office Department).

Mr. Furlow was ever the staunch and devoted friend of the Georgia School of Technology, his *alma mater*. Several years prior to his death he was elected a member of its board of trustees, but his own life record is the finest tribute to the educational value of that institution. Yet it is not the greatness of his achievement that will longest keep his memory green in the hearts of men, but the spirit that inspired his life, his regard for his fellowmen and his deep appreciation of his responsibilities toward those who were employed by the Otis Elevator Company. The "brotherhood of man" has been made a hackneyed phrase to disguise selfishness and injustice, but to Mr. Furlow it was full of vital, tenderest meaning and his sympathy included the lowliest. He was loyal to every obligation of life and he shirked no duty, public or private.

Floyd C. Furlow married, December 26, 1899, Nell Johnson, daughter of Colonel Walter H. Johnson, who won his rank in the Civil War and who was United States revenue collector at Atlanta, Georgia, and chairman of the Republican party organization in the State. Mrs. Furlow is a granddaughter of James Johnson, twenty-fifth governor of Georgia, and great-granddaughter of Peter Johnson, whose parents came to America from Scotland. Mrs. Furlow survives with their three children: Floyd Charles, Jr., born September 3, 1900, now completing engineering studies in Zurich, Switzerland. 2. Florence Verstille, born May 10, 1903, attending Smith College. 3. Walter Meriwether, born May 11, 1904, a student of electrical engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

WOODINGTON, John C.,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Those men who pass their school days in the "College of Hard Knocks" and survive the ordeal are apt to take the richest prizes in the "University of Life." This was the case particularly with an English boy, who was born in Bristol, England, July 23, 1875. Starting out for himself at eleven and gaining the dignity of office boy at seventeen, John C. Woodington was alive to opportunity, and swung the door wide open as soon as he heard its rap. His father was Joseph Woodington and his mother Martha (Roger) Woodington.

John C. Woodington left school at eleven years old and filled several places before he was engaged as office boy for Parnalls, an organization with branches

J. B. Woodington

E. E. Jansen

throughout England, devoted to selling and installing store and shop fixtures. He passed a few years in Birmingham with this concern, and at twenty-two was transferred to the London branch, where after one year his ability was recognized and he was made manager of the branch, and remained in that capacity until 1909. Meanwhile he had become agent in London for a slicing machine company. He saw great possibility in the development of this business, and came to the United States in 1909. His associates in London sensed his ability and foresaw his future and they presented him a beautiful bound booklet, wishing and predicting that success would crown his efforts on this side of the Atlantic, and his achievement in the reality more than fulfilled their expectations and hopes. Mr. Woodington organized the U. S. Slicing Maching Company, built a large plant for its manufacture at La Porte, Indiana, and served the company he had created as president and director until his death. This concern is the largest of its kind to be found in the world. It was through the efforts and ability of Mr. Woodington that the great business was developed and stands to-day as a monument to his genius for organization, his masterful character and his acumen. Its branch offices extend to many foreign countries throughout the world.

Although a quiet and unassuming man, Mr. Woodington never neglected his business, or his family, or anything which demanded his attention, and was always thoughtful and considerate of his many employees. His fondness for music and his love of nature were the outstanding traits of his private life, yet his generosity was unbounded and his gifts and aid to humanity were constant and many. Nobody ever appealed to him in vain if the cause was worthy, and he stood among the most public-spirited of La Porte's citizens, where his business was, although his home was in Evanston, Illinois. He took no part in politics, and was formerly an attendant of the Society of Friends Church in England.

Mr. Woodington married, in Bristol, England, December 27, 1900, Ethel Davey, daughter of John and Anna Davey, living in that city. They have three children: 1. John Norman, who was associated with his father in the business at La Porte and is assistant general manager. 2. Herbert, a representative of the Chicago office. He married Margaret Stone, of Chicago, and they have a son, Robert. 3. Doris, a student in Northwestern University, living at home. Mr. Woodington died in La Porte, Indiana, January 9, 1925, from typhoid fever, and his body lay in state all day while business in La Porte was suspended on the day of the funeral. Mr. Woodington's charities was his hobby. His fondness for giving aid without letting them be known makes it certain that the extent of his charities and benefactions was a secret he took with him to the grave. He leaves to posterity the greatest heritage of all, a good name and reputation.

TANSEY, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth,

Physician, Surgeon.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Tansey may well be listed as one of this Country's most prominent surgeons of the early Twentieth Century. Notwithstanding his life-work was almost wholly centered in the Middle West, he was nationally known as a successful general practitioner and surgical specialist. He was a descendant of prominent New England ancestry, and a son of Iradell and Permelia (Meredith)

Tansey. His father was born in Indiana, but later became well known as a farmer resident of Jefferson County, Iowa, and a veteran of the Civil War.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Tansey was born October 21, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and later attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1895. He took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College in 1902, and then began general practice in Chicago, specializing in surgery. He served as house physician at the Washington Park Hospital, 1902-1906, and in 1910 became surgeon at the South Chicago Hospital, where he contiued until his death and where he achieved a notable reputation.

Dr. Tansey was generally recognized as one of the leading surgeons of Chicago, and was well known throughout the Medical fraternity, not only because of his success as a practitioner, but as an occasional contributor to medical journals. He was a member of the American Medical Association and also a member of the Chicago Medical Council for eighteen years, which constitutes a Representative from each district branch of the Chicago Medical Society of the American Medical Association, the doctor being the representative for the South Chicago branch of the Medical Society. He belonged to Windsor Park Lodge, No. 836, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of the Medical Veterans of the World War. He also rendered efficient service as a member of Exemption Board No. 19 during the World War.

Dr. Tansey was twice married, (first) to Anna Grant Alsop (deceased), on January 22, 1890; they had two sons: Vivian and Ellsworth. He was married, (second), on October 21, 1908, at Crown Point, Indiana, to his second wife, Elsie Bartholomae, daughter of Frederick and Teckla (Albrecht) Bartholomae, natives of Germany, who came to America and settled in South Dakota and later moved to Chicago, Illinois, where Mr. Bartholomae died in 1920. His wife died in 1907. A daughter, Dorothy, was born of the second marriage.

Dr. Tansey died April 7, 1925, thus closing a life of great activity and usefulness. His contributions to the *materia-medica* of the twentieth century were frequent, and their value in hospital practice will long continue as a memorial to the efficiency of his research. In addition to his professional interests Dr. Tansey was very fond of music and travel. He was a great student and was generally recognized as a well read man, especially in history.

WERTMAN, Lloyd Franklin,

Bank Official.

The history and progress of Galseburg, Illinois, is based upon the practical life and accomplishment of such men as Lloyd Franklin Wertman, who, having made broad use of his gifts as a business man and financier, applied them for the larger part of his active life to the establishment and maintenance of institutions that to-day are a means to the prosperity of the community. In banking circles, Mr. Wertman was recognized by financiers throughout the State as a sound and sensible organizer, a man who readily summed up the financial situation, and who provided with unerring foresight for the substantial future of those concerns with which he became associated, and which he ably served as an official. Mr. Wertman had the honor of fulfilling many trusts that his fellow-citizens bestowed

Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

G. Louis Boissevain

upon him, and proof of his satisfactory directorship is abundant in his long continuance in office and his unceasing regard for the basic principles of his civic service. His constituency always found in him a patriotic servant for the public good, and a patient and painstaking official; and both his public and home life were characterized with unswerving loyalty and devotion. He was a son of Elias and Mary (Kistler) Wertman. Elias Wertman was engaged in mercantile business in the East, but after removing to Illinois with his family in the spring of 1864, he gave his attention entirely to farming.

Lloyd Franklin Wertman was born November 7, 1845, in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools, afterwards graduating at the Academy at Orangeville, and the Missionary Institute at Selin's Grove. He was nineteen years of age when the family moved to Illinois and settled on a farm seven miles east of Knoxville; where they lived three years, when his father purchased a farm in Elba Township, Knox County, where they resided until the spring of 1879. In 1870, Lloyd F. Wertman purchased lands in Elba Township, and cultivated his property there for three years; then, at the death of his mother, in 1875, he bought the home place, and his father lived with him until his death. In 1879 he removed to Yates City, where he was employed as a bookkeeper and salesman in a coöperative store for one year. It was then that he formed a partnership with F. H. Nicholson and W. P. Parker, in the purchase of the Farmer's Bank, which was owned by a Mr. Taylor. He was elected cashier, a position that he held until January, 1889, when he became cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, Illinois. Six years later he resigned to accept his election as vice-president of the First National Bank, of Galesburg, so continuing two years and in 1897 he was elected president of that bank, which office he held up to the time of his death. He held many other places of honor and trust: he was township clerk of Elba eight years, collector for two years, and treasurer of the School Board four years. Mr. Wertman was a member of the board of directors of the Galesburg Printing Company, and of the Mutual Loan and Building Association; and he was a director of the Board of Education twenty years. Throughout his life he was a Republican in politics; his religious fellowship was with the Presbyterian Church, of whose board of trustees he was a member twenty-one years.

Mr. Wertman married, January 11, 1870, Isabella Jane Oberholtzer, whose parents came from Ohio in 1840, and settled in Knox County. They were the parents of: Henry Elmer, who died when he was eleven years of age; Mary Estella, who married Arthur Stearns; Norma Blanche, who married Guy Hardy; Martha Leora; Maude Sarah. Besides his wife and four daughters who survive him, there are six grandchildren: Helen Stearns Williams; Frances Stearns Ross; Philip Stearns; Virginia Stearns; Jane Hardy; Robert Hardy; and there are four great-grandchildren: Getchell Williams; Gardner Williams; Gordon Williams; Marilynn Ross.

Lloyd Franklin Wertman died June 7, 1917. He was foremost in the business activities of Galesburg, and a loyal and patriotic citizen.

BOISSEVAIN, G. Louis,

Man of Varied Activities.

Hundreds of years ago there came to the New World scores of young men from

Holland, who paved the way and gave inception to what they called Niew Amsterdam, and what to-day is known as New York City. Their influence upon these United States is incalculable, for in reality they were the founders of what has grown to be one of the most powerful of nations. Hundreds of years later, and but little more than three decades ago, there came another young man from Holland, the late Louis Boissevain, who, following in the footsteps of his pioneer countrymen, landed on American soil, and assumed the heritage that was so rightfully his of an important place in the business circles of the city founded by his forefathers, and of a first place in the social fabric of the country, in a high society instituted by his early countrymen, which, by reason of blood, breeding, and antiquity, can be considered as the only American aristocracy.

G. Louis Boissevain's achievements in America were noteworthy ones—instances of history repeating itself—for no matter which way he turned he was confronted by tangible evidences of the noble work of his ancestors, which gave inspiration and impetus to his endeavors. Manhattan Island resolved itself into the "Manna Hatta" of the early Walloons and Patroons. Brooklyn was derived from the Dutch "Breucklyn"; Bowery, a corruption of "Bouwerie"; the word Amsterdam, whether attached to avenue, street, or hostelry, recalled not only the city of his nativity but the Fort Amsterdam of Dutch Colonial days. Everywhere his eye met names peculiar to his native Holland and to those protagonists of early America: Vanderbilt, Van Rensselaer, Van Courtlandt, Hudson, Schuyler, Schuykill, and others too numerous to mention. Mr. Boissevain's career was essentially and appropriately constructive and useful; the ramifications of his life were many and diverse; and his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-three lost to the city and State of New York a progressive business man and an upright, sincere, and useful citizen.

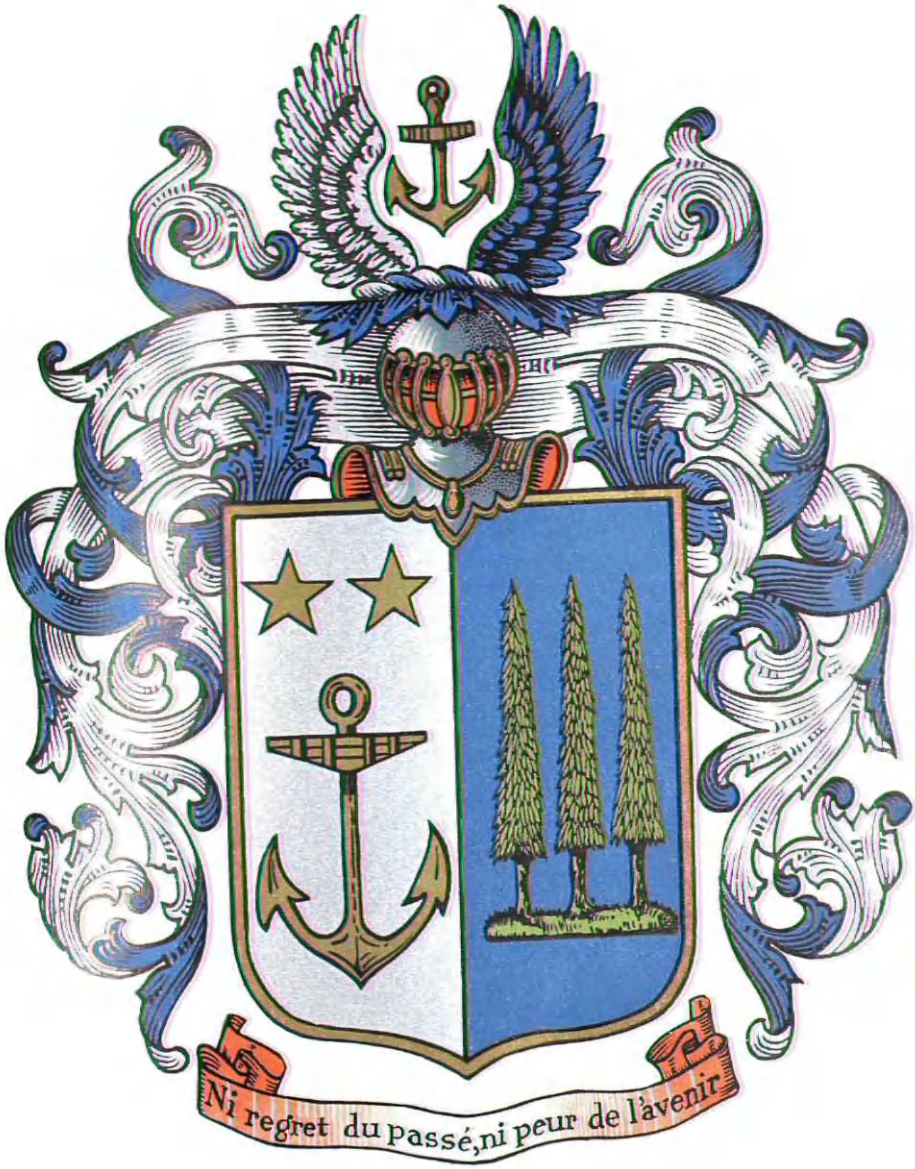
G. Louis Boissevain's immediate ancestors were Dutch by birth and breeding of several generations. His more remote ancestors, however, were members of the ancient French nobility, and as such bore the arms emblazoned here.

Bouissary-Boissevain Arms—Per pale, 1st argent, an anchor and in chief two mullets or, 2nd, azure, on a mount three trees vert.

Crest—Between two wings, argent and azure, an anchor or.

Motto—Ni regret du passé ni peur de l'avenir. (Do not regret of past, nor be afraid of the future).

Still more anciently the family name was spelled Bouissary (de Reclot), when the family was seated in Bergerac. At another time the surname was spelled Boissiere, through which graduation it eventually assumed its present appearance of Boissevain. The most important branches of the family were found in Orleans, Paris, Lyons, Bretagne, Normandy and Languedoc, France. One of the most distinguished members of the French family was Jacques Auguste Armand Marie St. Martin de Sauzay Chauvin de Boissavary, who was born in Poitou, a son of a noted lawyer who was also Seneschal of Argenton-Chatean and a rich proprietor. Jacques de Boissavary was a young man at the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789, but he soon became one of the most influential and powerful figures in the legislative and administrative affairs of the government of the Second Administration. Later, he became a friend and adviser of Napoleon, and his high offices of trust were many.



Boissevain

Just when the founder of the Boissevain family in Holland left France and why is not known. It is thought, however, that he fled to Holland for refuge from the religious persecutions following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The family became firmly established in their haven of refuge, and during the succeeding generations it assumed a prominent place in the financial circles of Holland.

G. Louis Boissevain was born in Amsterdam, Holland, October 4, 1870, a son of a wealthy banker and financier, Mynhart Johannes Boissevain, and Johanna Juliana (Hock) Boissevain, both deceased. His early education was received in Amsterdam, where he was reared, following which he attended a boarding school in Germany for a time. At the age of twenty, in 1890, he came to the United States, and almost immediately became identified with large financial interests and engaged in a variety of important enterprises. For many years he was president of the F. & D. Company which owned and operated Madison Square Garden. He also became president of the Hilliard Hotel Corporation, which owns among others the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City. Mr. Boissevain held this important executive position until his death, and in addition to his holdings in the Vanderbilt Hotel he was president of the Exposition Securities Company, a member of the board of directors of the Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue Company, the General Cigar Company, the Pocahontas Fuel Company, and the Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade. He served long and ably as the president of the Neatherland Tramway Corporation, and as a director of the Irving Banks and Columbia Trust Company.

Mr. Boissevain was a prominent member of New York and Newport society, and he took an active part in all social activities. He was a noted judge of harness horses, a former director of the Horse Show, and at one time was the driver of the famous Pioneer Coach. He was ever an ardent sportsman, his clubs and societies including, among others: The Brook Club; the Knickerbocker Club; the Racquet & Tennis Club; the Recess Club; the Reading Room Club, of Newport, Rhode Island; the Turf & Field Club; the Travellers' Club, of Paris, France; the Coaching Club; the Netherland Club; and the Clam Bake and Casino clubs of Newport, Rhode Island; in all of which he was an active and valued member. Mr. Boissevain was a member of the French Walloon Church, of Amsterdam, Holland.

G. Louis Boissevain was married at "Glenfield," Watkins, New York, October 9, 1895, to Helen Arabella Magee, a relative of General Magee, and a daughter of George Jefferson and Emma (Stothoff) Magee, of Watkins, New York. To G. Louis and Helen Arabella (Magee) Boissevain were born two sons: 1. Mynhart Johannes, named for his grandfather, born July 14, 1896. 2. John Magee, born April 2, 1901, married, in August, 1923, Estella B. Carroll.

The death of G. Louis Boissevain occurred at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, April 25, 1924, following an illness of a month's duration, which had necessitated an operation for appendicitis. The body of Mr. Boissevain was brought to Newport, Rhode Island, where funeral services were held in the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, the interment taking place in the adjoining churchyard. He was fifty-three years old, and his passing, while at the very apex of his usefulness and at the height of his faculties, was a

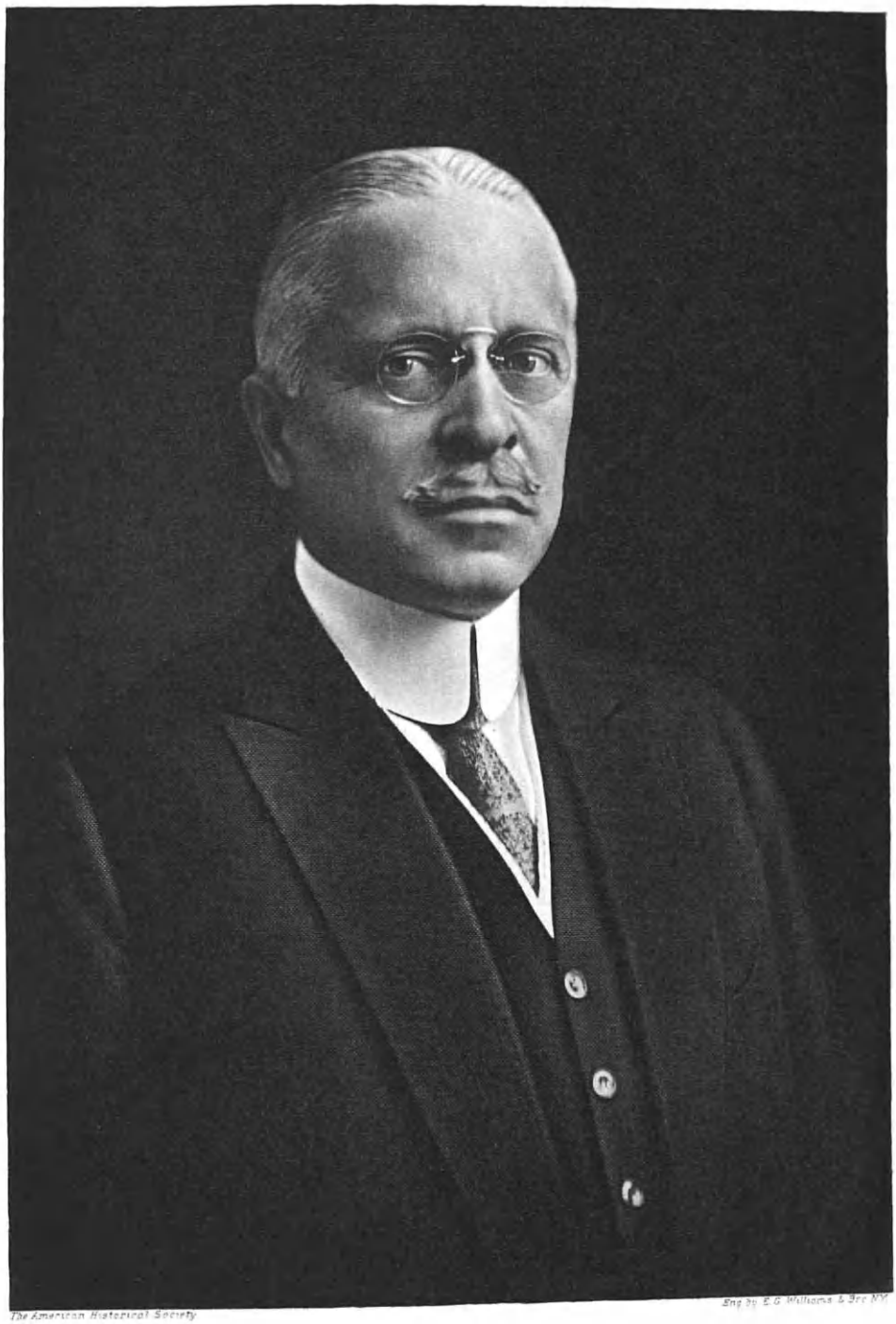
severe loss to the many business interests with which he was so prominently identified. His loss will not only be keenly felt in the financial circles of the metropolitan area, but also in the social circles of New York City and Newport. He formed, as did his noble ancestors before him, the very finest type and example of American, and as a citizen and patriot his loss reacts in logical progression on the city, county, State, and Nation of his adoption.

HOPKINS, Eustis Langdon,

Merchant.

A native son of the Empire State and its metropolis, the business record of Eustis L. Hopkins has been compiled within the city of his birth, his earliest and his present business connections having been with the wholesale dry goods commission business, being now (1923) a partner in the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Company. He traces descent on his father's side to William Hopkins, of Cheselbourne, England, whose son Thomas came to this country early in the seventeenth century and settled at Oyster Bay, and on his mother's side through the Appleton, Langdon, Sherburne and Haven families back many generations in a direct line to Thomas Dudley, one of the most noted of the Colonial Governors who was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1536, and who came to this country in 1630. His grandfather in the seventh generation, John Rogers, was president of Harvard College when he died in 1723. His grandfather in the fifth generation was Hon. Woodbury Langdon, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1779 and 1780; counsellor from 1781 to 1784; president of the New Hampshire Senate in 1784; judge of the Supreme Court in 1782-83, and also 1786 to 1791. John Langdon, Judge Woodbury Langdon's brother, also rendered distinguished services to his country; was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777, and while Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly gave all his money, pledged his plate and subscribed the proceeds of seventy hogshead of tobacco for the purpose of equipping the brigade with which General John Stark subsequently defeated the Hessians. He saw active military service, being present at Stillwater and Saratoga. He was repeatedly a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and its Speaker; was elected again to Congress in 1783, and was a delegate to the Convention which framed the National Constitution in 1787, and in 1789 was sent to the United States Senate, was chosen presiding officer, and in that capacity notified General Washington of his election as President of the United States. President Jefferson offered him the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he declined. From 1805 to 1812, with the exception of one year, he was governor of New Hampshire, and in 1812 was offered the vice-presidency, which he declined. Eustis Langdon Hopkins' grandmother in the fourth generation was Nancy Eustis, sister to William Eustis, who was several times Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to the Hague, and Secretary of War during the War of 1812. His grandfather, Henry Shelburne Langdon, in the fourth generation, was invited by President Washington to become his private secretary, but declined on account of his youth.

Eustis Langdon Hopkins, son of John Milton and Augusta Du Bois (Haven) Hopkins, was born in New York City, and attended the Wilson and Kellogg Grammar School, located at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue in that city. He



The American Historical Society

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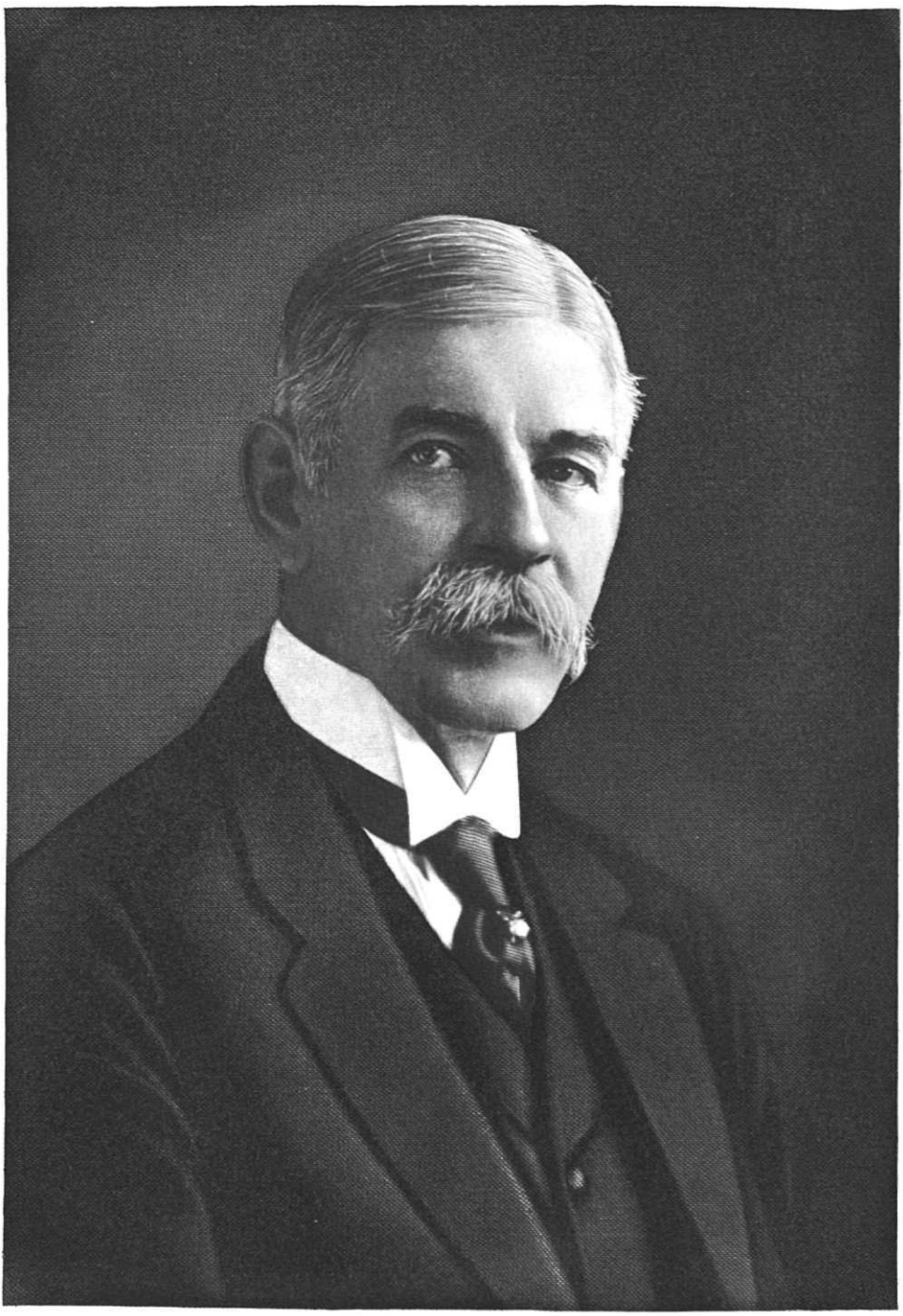
Curtis Langdon Hopkins



Albert Carr

commenced his business career with the firm of Joy, Langdon & Company, wholesale dry goods commission merchants, of New York, later becoming a partner of that house, and so remaining until that firm retired from business in 1909. In 1911 he became associated with Bliss, Fabyan & Company in the same line of business, and in 1917 became a partner in this well known firm. Mr. Hopkins is active in various financial institutions, being a director of the Great American Insurance Company, the American Alliance Insurance Company, the Bank of New York and Trust Company, of Claflin's Inc., the Home Life Insurance Company, and is also president and director of the Central Syndicate Building Company. His clubs are: The Union League, Piping Rock Country, Merchants, New York Yacht and Church. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Pilgrim Society, Colonial Wars, Metropolitan Museum, and the New England Society.

During the World War Mr. Hopkins served as a member of the cotton goods committee of the Council of National Defense, and devoted much of his time to the duties of the committee in securing supplies of cotton manufacturers so necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, while his partner, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., by appointment of the President, carried on the work of the Red Cross.

Mr. Hopkins married, in New York, October 15, 1890, Elizabeth Stockwell, daughter of Levi S. and Jane R. (Howe) Stockwell, the latter a daughter of Elias Howe, Jr., inventor of the sewing machine. Mrs. Hopkins is a member of the Colony Club and Colonial Dames of New York. Elias Howe, Jr., was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819, and died in Brooklyn, New York, October 3, 1867. His struggle in perfecting the sewing machine, and in overcoming the encroachments of those who sought to enrich themselves out of his invention, is a matter of history. The original sewing machine that Mr. Howe carried with him all through Europe, where sewing machines were unknown, has been loaned by Mrs. Hopkins to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The decoration of the Legion of Honor conferred on Mr. Howe by the Emperor Napoleon is still retained by Mrs. Hopkins. Elias (2) Howe was a son of Elias (1) Howe, born at Howe's Hills, in Spencer, a son of Elijah (2) Howe, born in Spencer, in 1768, son of Elijah (1) Howe, born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, December 7, 1731, son of Jezaniah Howe, born May 30, 1704, in Marlborough, Massachusetts, son of John Howe, born in Marlborough in 1682, whose father was Isaac Howe, born there in 1648, son of John Howe, of Warwickshire, England. The last-named was a son of John (2) Howe, of Warwickshire, and grandson of John (1) Howe, of Hodinhull, England. John (3) Howe was in Sudbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1639, and filled various offices in that town. He was among the grantees of the town of Marlborough, Massachusetts, planting his first log cabin near the Indian planting field, not far from the Springfield Meeting House. For many years this spot was the home of the Howes, and there he kept a tavern and enjoyed the good will of the Indians, who frequently referred their disputes to him.

CARR, Albert,

Civil Engineer.

American engineering circles suffered a distinct loss through the death of Albert

Carr in 1924. By his efficiency and ability, Mr. Carr had won nation-wide recognition and had achieved marked success in his chosen field of endeavor, and to any vocation—particularly a specialized profession—the loss of talent is always to be deplored and regretted. He contributed largely to engineering progress, and by so doing, left a very definite impress upon his and succeeding generations, and for one achievement alone—that of constructing the first New York subway—his name is entitled to perpetuity.

Albert Carr was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, April 13, 1859, a son of Rodney and Esther (Pettibone) Carr, his mother being a daughter of Harlow and Lucy (Cornish) Pettibone, while his paternal grandparents were James and Lucinda (Hayes) Carr. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he attended and was graduated from the high school at Hartford, Connecticut. He then matriculated at Yale University, and was graduated from this old established institution with the class of 1883. His professional career began immediately upon the completion of his schooling, when he had an opportunity to apply theory to actual work and experience in making a survey for the proposed Hartford & Harlem Railroad. When the survey was finished he spent a year at his home in Collinsville, and in 1885 went to Brooklyn and worked for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, the Long Island Railroad, and the Union Elevated Railroad, rising from rodman to assistant engineer in charge of all the field work of the Union Elevated Company. In 1891 he became division engineer on the Broadway Cable Road in New York City, and continued in the employ of that company, and of the Metropolitan Traction Company, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, until 1900. In 1897 he became principal assistant engineer in charge of all the field work of the last-named company, and personally supervised the construction of more than ninety miles of cable and underground electric road. He was a pioneer in the underground transportation movement, serving from 1900 to 1905 as division engineer of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, and having charge of and supervision over the construction of the first division of the New York subway system, from Bowling Green to Forty-Second Street.

In 1906 Mr. Carr went to Mexico, where he remained for a year and a half as manager of construction for the Mexican Light & Power Company on its hydro-electric Development at Necaxa, State of Pueblo. This was the largest water-power development ever undertaken in Mexico, the completed project furnishing light and power to Mexico City and its environs, and to the large adjacent mining districts. Mr. Carr's next important work was in San Francisco, after the earthquake. He went there in December, 1906, and was put in charge of rebuilding the street railway system, which was completely demoralized. After bringing order out of chaos, he resigned his position in September and went to Colorado, as superintendent of construction for the Central Colorado Power Company of Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1908 Mr. Carr returned to New York City and established himself in private practice as a consulting engineer, and continued in this work until 1917. Previously, from June to September, 1913, he was in South America, investigating the transit system of Buenos Aires for J. G. White & Company.

During the late World War, in 1917, and 1918, his talent and patriotism both found expression in building Camp Sherman, Ohio, Mr. Carr being in charge of all construction. In 1922 he accepted the position of chief engineer with the Powers-Kennedy Contracting Corporation of New York City, and at the time of his death was in charge of construction for this well known firm.

Politically, Mr. Carr was an independent. He was also an active and prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Congregational Church, of East Orange, New Jersey.

Albert Carr was married, in Simsbury, Connecticut, February 9, 1888, to Josie Maria Butterfield, a daughter of David E. and Joanna (Picket) Butterfield, members of old New England families. Albert and Josie Maria (Butterfield) Carr were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Joanna, born in 1888, who became the wife of Wilbur A. Swain (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ex.-1915) 2. Katherine, born in 1890, a graduate of Smith College in 1913; married the Rev. C. Merton Wilson, B. A., B. D. (Dartmouth, 1911, Drew Theological Seminary, 1917) 3.-4. Rodney Butterfield and Allen Abbot, twins, who died in infancy. 5. Robert Picket, born January 17, 1896, engaged in mechanical engineering, (Michigan College of Mines, 1921). 6. Laura Abbot, born December 3, 1896, a graduate of Smith College in 1919. 7. Lucy Pettibone, born in 1900, a graduate of Smith College in 1923. 8. Isabel Maria, born in 1901, who is a registered nurse, a graduate of Clifton Springs Training School in 1923, she became the wife of Philip Wyeth Tiemann.

Albert Carr died June 18, 1924, at his home at No. 76 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey, the family residence since 1892, interment taking place in Rosedale Cemetery, in Orange. He is survived by his wife and six children, mentioned above, and by a brother, James E. Carr, of West Haven, Connecticut, and a sister, Dr. Ellen R. Carr, of Collinsville, Connecticut. Mr. Carr's death cut short an unusually full, active and beneficent life. It has been said that the builder is the greatest benefactor of humanity, and constructive work of Mr. Carr's kind—the sort that betters living conditions and gives an impetus to general progress and advancement—is the very quintessence of humanitarianism. He who eases the load on mankind's shoulder, no matter how little, indites his name for all time on the history of the world, and as Pliny the Younger once wrote in his "Letters" concerning Fannius: "The hand of death is ever too untimely and sudden when it falls upon such as are engaged in some immortal work." Pliny's age-old remark is ever new and fresh, and its application and inclusion are particularly justified in this instance.

CARROLL, W. Harry,

President Federal Investment Company.

The story of the material growth of St. Louis, Missouri, has not been told in full as to those chapters concerning the real estate development of the city, unless prominent reference were made therein regarding the extensive activities in the western part of St. Louis by W. Harry Carroll, one of the most enterprising modern builders and real estate leaders that Missouri has produced. Mr. Carroll, who set forth an example of constructive operations upon a large scale, was first to remark the opportunities for the city's expansion and its possibilities for further

growth, and the result was his connection with a real estate firm, and, thereafter, the organization of the Federal Investment Company. Mr. Carroll's resourceful energies were exhibited in such matters as these, locally, and yet the world-at-large, and the scientific world, knew him as one of the pioneers in wireless telegraphy, and navigation is also grateful for certain inventions of his that have proven of immense value in submarine investigation. It was his scientific mind and habit of orderly thought that brought him success in the investment field. He was not a dreamer, but a clear thinker, and his mental processes were always practically directed for the good of his fellow-townsmen and for the world in general. He was a St. Louis man, and his accomplishments were highly regarded in his native city, in whose constructive interests he had taken so large a share. He was a son of W. Harry and Alma (Massey) Carroll, his father being of the State of Mississippi, of an old Southern family, and connected in the early days of the industry with the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company.

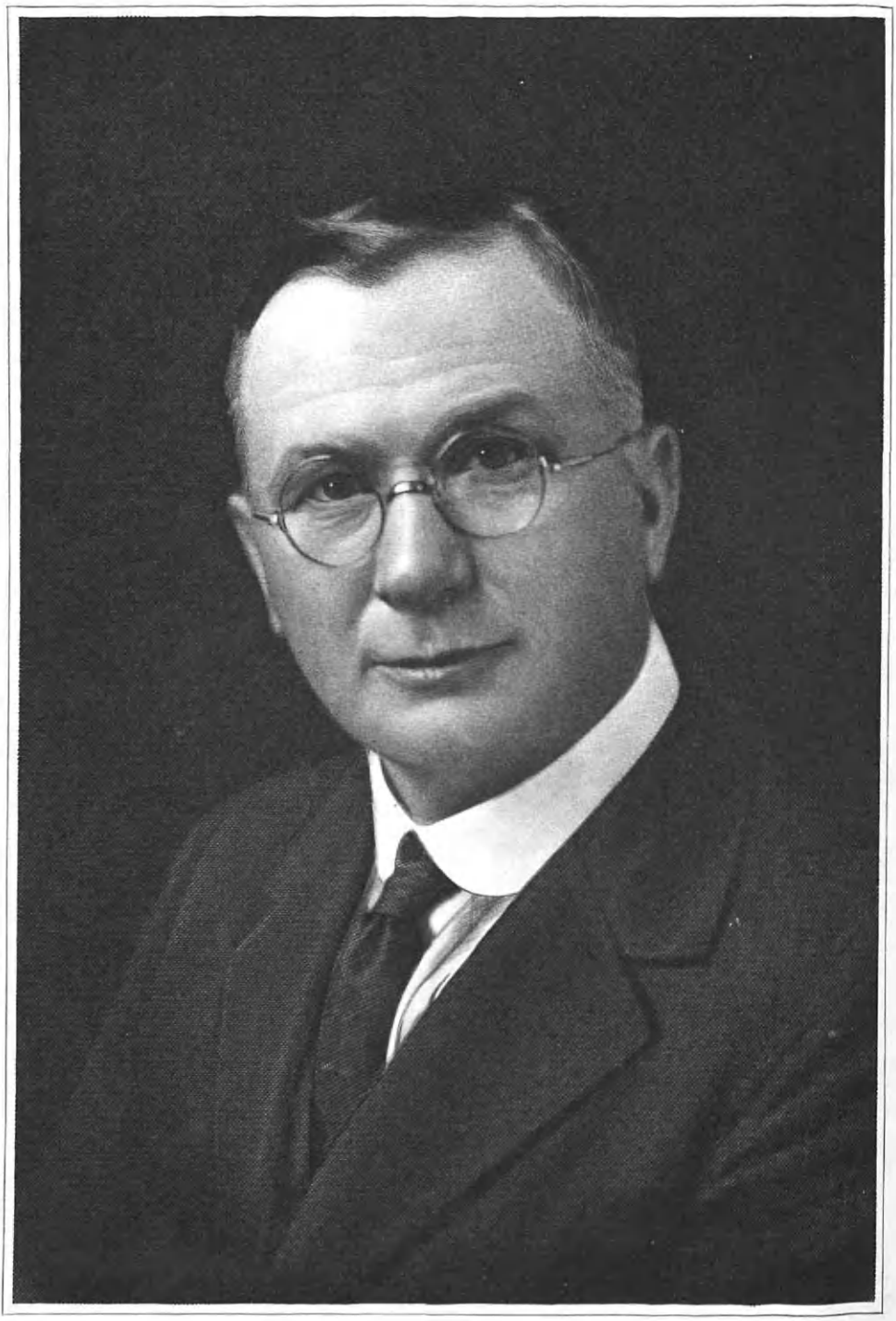
W. Harry Carroll, of this review, was born October 20, 1878, in St. Louis, Missouri, and he attended Smith Academy and the Shattuck Military School, then completing his education abroad where he spent a large portion of his early years. Upon his return to the United States, he became associated with the real estate concern of his step-father, in Springfield, Missouri, wherein he lay the foundations of his success. Later, he removed to St. Louis, where, organizing a firm in his own name, he became established in the real estate and building business. By means of this organization, very many St. Louis residences were constructed, and the concern was mainly interested in the development of the western part of St. Louis. After the World War, as soaring building costs appeared to make this business unprofitable, Mr. Carroll brought about the organization of the Federal Investment Company, of which he continued to be the president until 1922.

Mr. Carroll was of an analytical and inventive turn of mind, and throughout his life he took a deep interest in wireless telegraphy and its development, and when the era of the radio appeared, he mastered its various problems. He was one of the pioneers in the radio field, and he built his own sets and those for friends, and manufactured his own apparatus. He accumulated a large amount of valuable instruments, and he set aside a large room in his home which he made use of in laboratory work. The science of navigation, too, drew his attention, and during the war his services were utilized by the government. He received an order from Admiral Sims to operate a boat, specially designed with a copper plate on the bottom, which was used in sounding for submarines. This method proved very successful, and was productive of results in several cases; many exciting incidents took place during the various voyages of the boat. Mr. Carroll was very well known in the investment field, and, in later years, as a stock operator.

Mr. Carroll was a Democrat in politics, but he had not held any public office. He was a member of the Missouri Athletic Club; and was a communicant of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Carroll married, April 22, 1904, Pauline Schultz, daughter of Carl and Louise (Bouy) Schultz and they were the parents of two children: Dorothy Jane, and Winifred Evans.

W. Harry Carroll died September 29,



John T. Walsh

1924, at the residence of the family, No. 6334 McPherson Avenue, from heart disease. He was yet a young man, and still greater opportunities lay before him in those very lines in which he had established himself; yet his accomplishments already were eminent, and he has left the record of a highly valuable and useful life in science and in business.

WALSH, John Thomas,

Contractor.

The self-made man is not a product wholly of yesterday; for he is found to-day, and in all communities, a builder and a supporter of their progress. John Thomas Walsh was eminently a man of that independent and persevering character, a man of constructive qualities both in his own personal life-work and in his thought and work for others. He toiled and studied throughout a career of consequent success. He evolved a life of attainment in mechanics; and in the building of durable structures of steel and cement that to-day are unequalled in their line, he typified the use that he made of his life and character. He was the son of Patrick Walsh, a mechanical engineer, now deceased, and of Kate (Ellwood) Walsh, who resides on a farm at Vienna, Ohio, and is a member of the Ellwood family who were prominent in the early history of Youngstown, Ohio. Ellwood City, in Western Pennsylvania, is said to have been the home of some of the members of this family, and the Ellwood name is still known in that locality. Both parents were early residents of Brier Hill. Their children were: 1. Mary, who married John Crowley, and who resides in Hubbard, Ohio. 2. Agnes, who married John Cullinan, and who resides in Youngstown, Ohio. 3. Henry, who lives in Indiana. 4. John Thomas, of whom further.

John Thomas Walsh, a well-known contractor of Cleveland, Ohio, was born June 23, 1866, in the Brier Hill section of Youngstown, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood and attended the public schools. Always ambitious to become self-supporting, he sought employment while he was quite young; at the same time, he was never satisfied that he had acquired sufficient education in the schools, so that he made use of what opportunity he might have of attending night schools. He was a great reader and an everyday student all through his life. For the most part, he was a self-educated man, and he became very well-informed, not only in his own line, but upon general topics, and his counsel upon many practical matters was frequently sought. As a boy, John T. Walsh, or "Jack" as everybody knew him, found work in one of the blast furnaces which have made Mahoning Valley famous throughout the country; he was presently doing a man's work, and he was still quite young when he was placed in charge of several boilers at the furnaces, a responsibility that was usually reserved for older shoulders. As time went on, Mr. Walsh became familiarized with the various branches of the steel industry, and he worked successfully in many of the steel mills in and around Youngstown. And during this time, too, he continued to devote his evenings to study, when he made a specialty of mechanical drawing, mechanical engineering, and all such allied subjects. He soon became a master mechanic in the employ of James A. Campbell, noted Youngstown steel manufacturer. A little later, however, Mr. Walsh joined in the general gold-seeking rush to Alaska, and he remained in that part of the country

about eight years, where he met with the usual success of the gold-seekers, discovering about enough of the precious metal to pay his expenses the latter being exceptionally high in the new gold fields. Returning to the States, after his experience in Alaska, Mr. Walsh was offered the position of master mechanic at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Works, which he accepted and maintained with success. Later, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he built the new plant for the Otis Company, on Fourteenth Street; and at the same time he became identified with the Coppern Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a builder of coke ovens for that company throughout the country. It was about the year 1916 that Mr. Walsh decided to enter upon the contracting business on his own account, and pursuant with his activities therein, among his many other contracts he was a builder of the blast furnace and the steel mill at Rearton, West Virginia. After satisfactorily concluding his work in that part of the State, Mr. Walsh returned to Cleveland, and purchased the residence at Lakewood, where his widow and daughters live. It was in 1921 that Mr. Walsh and Mr. Stangey combined business forces and made their successful bid for the contract for the work of the great reservoir. A large force of men were employed, and Mr. Walsh, being constantly busy in his superintendency, and in order to be nearer the work, took temporary quarters at the Bolton Square Hotel, for the day or night direction of affairs. It was while he was returning from a tour of inspection that the fatal accident occurred wherein he lost his life, the automobile skidding on the icy road and down a steep embankment, carrying Mr. Walsh and his driver with it. Mr. Walsh was familiar with every foot of the road, and a few minutes previously had taken the wheel himself, as an extra precaution, and the accident and its sad result was a wholly unaccountable affair. In his death, the community suffered a real loss, and his place was not easy to fill.

Mr. Walsh married, February 8, 1883, in Youngstown, Ohio, Isabelle Wilkinson, born in Girard, Ohio, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (McCoy) Wilkinson; and they were the parents of two daughters: Isabelle and Alice, who reside with their mother, at No. 1078 Summit Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

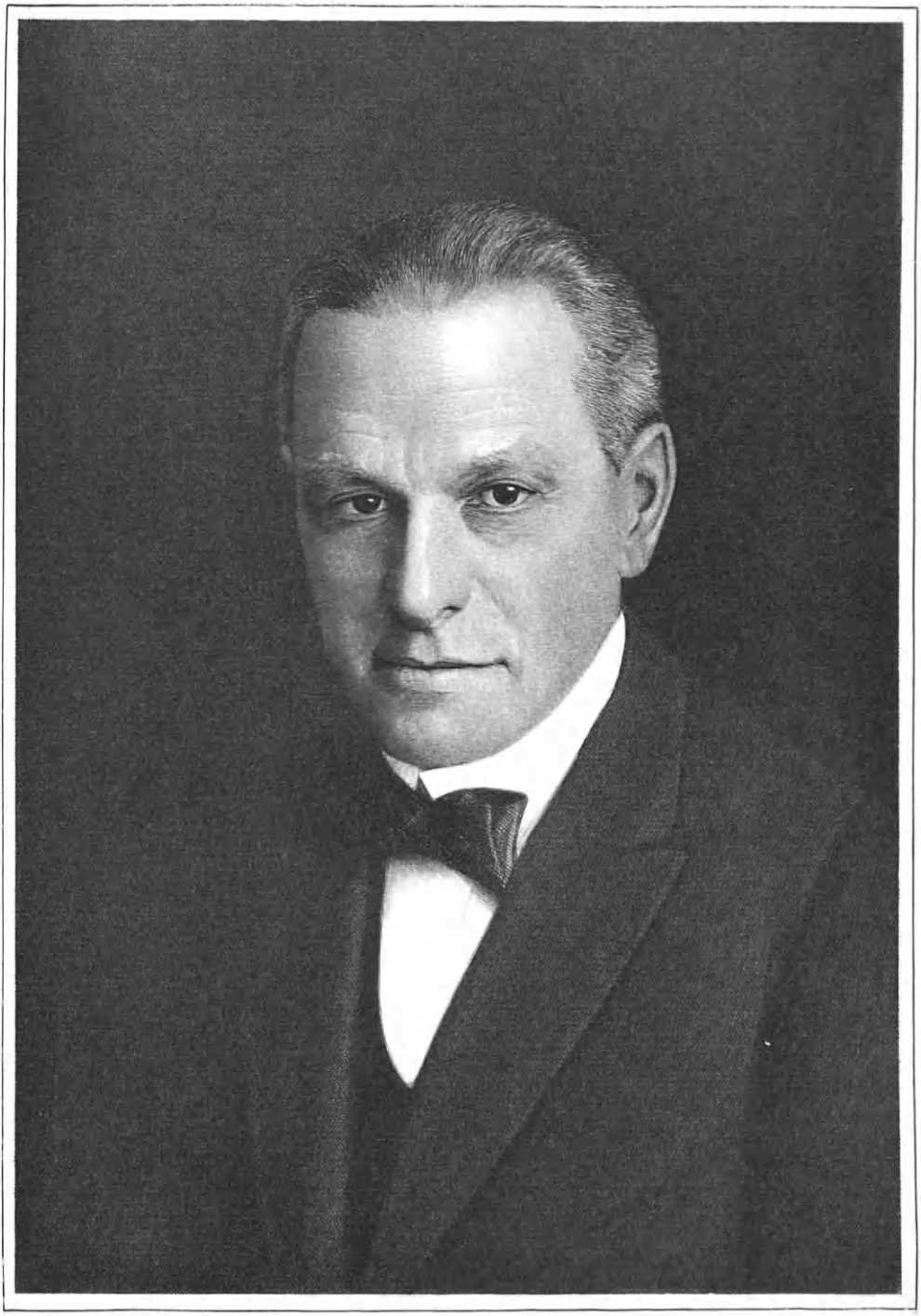
John Thomas Walsh died December 21, 1924. He was a man who had lived for the sake of others. For many years he had been the main support of his mother, and his later years were devoted to the care of his beloved household. He never forgot the conditions of the laboring man, and his employees respected him for his effort to ease the burden.

MORGAN, Edmund Cobb,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

Now and then is born a man in whom an all-wise Providence has put the divine spark of genius. Genius, in its many ramifications and by reason of its great diversity, can be brought to bear on any industry and can improve and further every known vocation and avocation in the extensive category of human endeavor. The two main divisions, however, are the purely artistic and the purely utilitarian—and it is of this latter and more widely useful and beneficent phase of which we have to deal.

The latent inventive genius of the late Edmund Cobb Morgan, spurred on by the urge of a distinct necessity, first exerted itself when he was yet but a young man.



E. D. Morgan.

The wasted efforts and the old methods used in ore mining attracted his attention by their very crudity. He set to work, and, in a short time, had designed, perfected and manufactured an electric pick-mining machine that revolutionized the mining industry. Throughout his life, Mr. Morgan bent all his energies and devoted the greater part of his time to the improvement of all types of machinery used in industrial life. His subsequent and many inventions all filled a great need, and each, in turn, not only gave an added impetus to production, but also relieved laborers and workmen of useless toil and unnecessary personal danger. In this sense, Mr. Morgan was not only a valuable inventor and protagonist in the progress of his country, but, in addition, the great usefulness of his inventions made him a benefactor and humanitarian par excellence.

Edmund Cobb Morgan was born at Ashkum, Illinois, in 1867, and was reared on the family farm in Kendall County, Illinois. He was the son of John H. and Mary (Kimble) Morgan. John H. Morgan, of Kendall County, Illinois, was the son of Richard P. Morgan, deceased, and brother of Richard Price Morgan. He was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 7, 1824, being at the time of his death in his seventy-fifth year. He married, February 8, 1850, Mary Kimble. In early manhood he assisted his father in making the surveys for the construction of the Boston & Albany and the Hudson River railroads. In 1843 he moved with his father and other members of the family to Kendall, where all engaged in farming. Kendall was his permanent home with the exception of intervals from 1848 to 1852, when he again took part as a civil engineer with his father and made the surveys for the Galena and Chicago, the Rock Island and Peoria and Aqawka railroads. After this his choice of a farmer's life was continuous, being at the time of his death one of the oldest settlers of Kendall County. In 1857-58 he owned farming land in Odell and Ashkum. He will be remembered by the old settlers of Odell, being the brother of Sidney S. Morgan, deceased, who founded that village. About the time above mentioned the brothers and other citizens, abhorring slavery and the tyranny of the fugitive slave law, established and put into operation an "underground railroad" to assist fugitive slaves in their efforts to escape, the home of Sidney S. being a station in Livingston County and the home of John H. in Kendall, the next station in line to Canada. Mr. Morgan was an ardent supporter of Lincoln and Grant, but after them he became a supporter of the Prohibition Party, reasoning that "no intelligent man could be a consistent Christian and sustain by his vote the raising of national or local revenues from the manufacture or sale of an article which promoted the vices and misery of the people."

Following his education, which was obtained in the local schools of his birthplace, Edmund Cobb Morgan accepted the position with Elmer A. Sperry, who was engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery. This work aroused the inventive faculty of the young man to such an extent that he decided to work out an improvement on the obsolete type of mining machines. He obtained the backing of J. P. Gardner, and with Mr. Gardner formed the Morgan-Gardner Company, of Chicago, Illinois. The venture was successful from the very start, and the electric mining machines put out by the Morgan-Gardner Company met with instant favor. Somewhat later, better to

manufacture this invention, he built a large factory in East Chicago, Indiana, which plant was later purchased by the Goodman Manufacturing Company. Subsequently, Mr. Morgan, established the American-Morgan Company for the purpose of building coal mining and loading machines, on which he secured many patents. From that time on Mr. Morgan devoted his time almost exclusively to the improvement and development of coal mining and coal loading machines, with the result that he became one of the most important figures in coal production. He also invented and patented many extremely useful devices for use on railroads as well as appliances for electric engines. At the time of his death he had several inventions nearly finished, and such was his interest in hastening these inventions to an early completion that his constant application was the contributing cause of his sudden death.

Edmund Cobb Morgan married, at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1905, Ollie C. Cowan, daughter of Edward and Annie (Nobel) Cowan. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Morgan, who was born in 1912. For several years the family resided at No. 131 Riverside Drive, New York City.

The death of Edmund Cobb Morgan occured at the family home on July 13, 1923, during his fifty-sixth year, and was a great shock to his many friends, and a distinct loss to the great industry of which he was benefactor and to whose success he had so largely contributed. Mr. Morgan is survived by his wife, Ollie C. (Cowan) Morgan, his daughter, Margaret Morgan, both of New York City; by two sisters, Mrs. Sarah P. Reid and Mrs. Isabelle M. Langley, both of Chicago, Illinois; and by one brother, John H. Morgan, of Alameda, California. One news publication, in commenting upon his death, said as follows:

His geniality in his social relations and his straightforwardness in business won for him a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the country who deeply mourn his loss. A certain prominent manufacturer regarded his loss as not only that of his relatives and friends, but also that of his country by reason of the important developments he was making in mining machinery.

CAMPBELL, Walter Eberts,

Business Man.

A man of vision and great ability, Walter E. Campbell dominated the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company, and almost until the last he could be found daily on the wharf, where the boats of the company docked. When his duties and responsibilities became heavier and heavier, he insisted in being on the dock each day, superintending the loading of the boats, and seeing to the safety and comfort of passengers. To his thoughtfulness and care, the great popularity the boats of the line attained may be ascribed, and it was he who made Bois Blanc so popular a resort. He first conceived and put in practice the privilege of unlimited riding after the initial fare of ten cents had been paid, and he never relaxed his efforts to secure the comfort and convenience of the women and children that patronized his line. Therefore he never allowed the sale of liquor in any form on his boats, nor were slot machines tolerated.

To his employees, Mr. Campbell was a friend rather than an employer. He knew them all by name, knew their problems, shared in their happiness, and sympathized with their sorrows, and he never forgot any favor promised them. He possessed considerable artistic talent, and liked to sit in the balcony of the ferry

company's dock and sketch the river boats. His collection of sketches and photographs was said to be the most complete on the lakes, including practically every boat in commission during the last sixty years of his life. He was a native son of Detroit, and came rightfully by his love of the river and lake, for his father, William P. Campbell, started one of the first ferries, organizing a company and operating boats between Detroit and Windsor. William P. Campbell married Mary Lewis, and they were the parents of Captain Walter E. Campbell, whose life story is herein told.

Walter E. Campbell was born in Detroit, Michigan, July 31, 1852, and died at his summer home on Isle aux Peaches, September 9, 1923. He obtained a good education in the public schools of Detroit, then attended college at Amenia, New York. Upon his return to Detroit he took command of one of the boats, "The Fortune," owned by his father, which up to within a few years ago was still in the service. About 1897, the ferry companies amalgamated, Captain Campbell becoming head of what was then known as the Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Company, a corporation later known as the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company, of which Captain Campbell was president and general manager.

Possessing broad and untrammeled vision, Captain Campbell induced his company to take over Bois Blanc Island, at a time when few but himself saw its possibilities as a playground for Detroit's thousands of men, women and children. During a period, not exceeding thirty years, under plans formed and carried forward by him, Bois Blanc has been transformed into one of the most beautiful summer picnic grounds in the country. The profits of the company he put without stint into the development of the island, and to-day with its beauty of scenery, artistic landscape gardening, conveniences and amusement places it is in a class by itself. Bois Blanc became a beautiful hobby with Captain Campbell, and all its splendid features bear the imprint of his personality. He greatly endeared himself to the patrons of the island's beauties, and to his employees by his kindness and consideration. No man ever applied to him in vain for a place on the island's caretaking force, and many old men were kept employed there. Under his direction, the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company kept pace with the growth of the cities it served, and placed in commission as fine a line of ferry steamers as any lake city can boast, while their Bois Blanc boats are the last word in modern passenger steamers.

Captain Campbell was a Republican in politics, and a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, his club, the Detroit Boat. His friends were legion, and all testify to his sterling qualities, and to his intelligent, energetic leadership.

He married Eda VonWitzlebem, of Washington, District of Columbia, daughter of Arthur and Isabella (Cudlipp) VonWitzlebem, her father a civil engineer. To Captain and Mrs. Campbell two daughters were born: 1. Chrystal, married Stanley E. Vernor, a broker, connected with the Bonbright Company; Mr. and Mrs. Vernor have two children: Chrystal Elina and Thomas. 2. Esther, who resides with her mother at the family home, No. 3409 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

During the last several months of his life, Captain Campbell was in poor health, and spent the summer in the home he had built on Isle aux Peaches, and there on a

beautiful Sunday morning he passed peacefully away in his sleep. Isle aux Peaches and a model passenger boat that would serve as flagship of a fleet of steamers, flying the flag of the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company, were the dreams that had not materialized ere Captain Campbell, at the age of seventy-one, was called away. That steamer was to be called "The Utopia," and had his dream come true that steamer would have been used to carry passengers between Detroit and Isle aux Peaches, which was to have been transformed into a great pleasure park that would stand forever as a monument to his name. He died on Isle aux Peaches, the ideal pleasure park, still an unfulfilled desire, and "The Utopia," still a dream boat, existing only in a mind that had been concerned with ships that sail the river he knew and loved throughout his long and useful life. He was of a rather retiring disposition, and during his last years ill health and disinclination combined to forbid strenuous recreation, he preferred the quiet of his Isle aux Peaches home. But until the end, he made every effort to meet the duties of the office he held, devotion to duty being perhaps his most outstanding characteristic. Flags on all Detroit steamship lines and ferry boats flew at half mast in token of sorrow when his death was announced.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company, on motion of S. S. Babcock, who presented them to the board:

WHEREAS, Walter E. Campbell, who for more than thirty-two years has been president and general manager of this company, died on the ninth day of September, 1923, and

WHEREAS, We, his associates, are desirous of expressing our love for him as a man and our appreciation of the remarkable ability with which he conducted the affairs of the company during all the years, and

WHEREAS, we also desire to express our earnest sympathy for his wife and daughters, who mourn his loss;

Therefore be it Resolved, 1. That in the death of Walter E. Campbell, who for nearly a third of a century held the position of president and general manager of this company, we have lost not only a very dear friend, but also a man of remarkable ability for the special work which he was called upon to do, and whose place it will be difficult to fill.

2. That to Mr. Campbell is due in large measure the prosperity and welfare of the company and the high standing it has attained in the business world.

3. That his death has deprived us of one with whom it was an honor to be associated in business and whose friendship was a rare possesion, which will be cherished by us during the years which still remain to us.

4. That we extend to his widow and family our sincere sympathy for the great loss which they have sustained in the death of a husband and father whose devotion to his home and to his family was inceasing.

5. That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be spread upon the records of the company and, further, that a copy thereof be sent to his family.

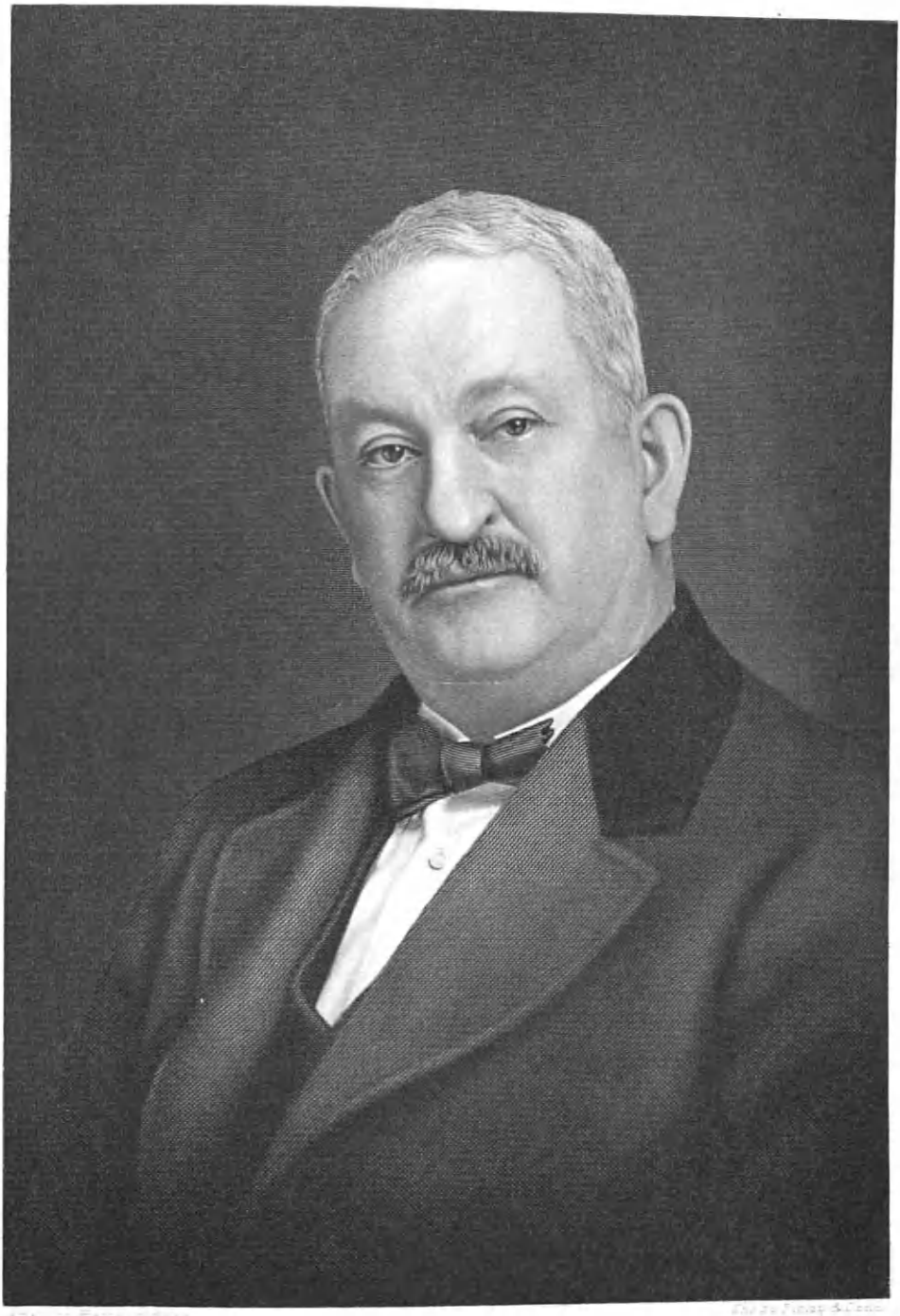
Signed:

RALPH GILCHRIST
W. A. BOTSFORD
S. S. BABCOCK
WILLIAM J. GRAY
W. W. MILLER
STANLEY E. VERNOR
JOHN A. RAY.

McMAHON, Patrick Sarsfield,

Theatrical Magnate.

When Patrick Sarsfield McMahon, a man endowed to a very eminent degree with the courage of his convictions, joined himself with all phases of the public life of New Britain, Connecticut, the unfettered influences that he radiated, and the individual expressions of economic and political belief that he freely uttered, established a new force, though a picturesque one, in the current of the city's affairs. New Britain, in all the



Patrick Mc Mahon

public personnel of its history, might not indicate a leader of similar undaunted composition, nor a more ardent and robust type of citizen, who without fear assumed new and great responsibilities, who never for a moment entertained despondency over lesser failures, and who declared for and secured the successful outcome of undertakings that most men negatived because of the apparently insurmountable problems presented. Patrick McMahon viewed life broadly though aggressively to fortunate issues. It was thereby that he fought taxation burdens; it was his farsightedness that made him a pioneer in theatrical interests. He was original in much that he said and did; yet his life was one of incessant industry and business, and both because of that and his unswerving fortitude, he strove from poverty's circumstances to those of great good fortune.

Patrick Sarsfield McMahon was the son of Patrick McMahon, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, and died February 11, 1900, at the age of fifty-six years. Coming to America with his widowed mother when he was ten years old, they made their home in New Britain, Connecticut. At the opening of the Civil War, Mr. McMahon responded to the call of his adopted country, and enlisted in the 6th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers; and he served four years, with reënlistment. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and after the war drew a pension. Subsequently, he entered the employ of the Stanley Rule & Level Works, but later on he was employed by the Stanley Works. During the latter part of his service with his company in the war Mr. McMahon contracted fever and ague, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and in order to secure the benefits of outdoor work he spent a few years at farming. He was a member of Stanley Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. McMahon married Margaret Garvey, daughter of Patrick Garvey, who brought his family from County Clare, Ireland, to Bristol, later removing to New Britain, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon were the parents of the following children: Patrick Sarsfield, of whom further; and William Emmett, who for years was a sergeant in the United States Army, and died in 1913, unmarried.

Patrick Sarsfield McMahon was born March 10, 1869, at New Britain, Connecticut and spending his entire life in this city, he rose rapidly from a comparatively small beginning. As a boy he attended the old Town School, yet he left school early to go to work, and he may well be accounted among Connecticut's self-educated men. At the age of eleven years, and at a time when most boys are thinking of play, he began to be employed by the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, his wages being four cents an hour. It is of interest to note that he went to the Stanley works at an increase of ten cents a day, and that at the end of three years there he was making a dollar and twenty cents a day, but returning to the Russell & Erwin factory, he received a dollar and sixty cents a day, so continuing until he was seventeen years of age. This was considered good pay for a boy at that time, yet it shows the considerable contrast that existed between then and now. He was at all times industrious, after leaving the factory he became a clerk in the grocery store of John O'Brien, on North Street, where he remained about a year, when he entered the employ of John Kerin, who conducted a store at the corner of North and Clark streets, his wages at the time being nine dollars a week. And so he continued to

be similarly employed until he was twenty-one years of age, when he discovered that his worldly possessions amounted to the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars. He marked the beginning of his successful career from that time, and he concluded to branch out for himself in business in the purchase of a place at the corner of Broad and High streets, in the property now owned by Mary Wisk. His grocery and liquor business at that location brought him a profit of $8,000 the first year. Later on, purchasing a place on Commercial Street, he there conducted a wholesale grocery house, which he afterwards disposed of to the Miner, Read & Garrette Company, of New Haven, Connecticut, and invested the proceeds in New Britain real estate. In all of his business ventures, Mr. McMahon proved himself the possessor of acumen and discernment, though he often went against the advice of friends. It was thus in his purchase of the Strickland House property, at the corner of Main and East Main streets, on January 1, 1900, one of the oldest hotels in Connecticut. It was an entirely successful business deal, Mr. McMahon changing the name to Hotel Bronson, an establishment that is still conducted by his son. It was in the same year that Mr. McMahon decided to enter the show business, and becoming interested in Hanna's Opera House, a theatre that was not proving a success at the time, he also brought the attention of Frank A. Keeney, a Brooklyn theatrical manager, to the project of the purchase of the place. Mr. Keeney eventually saw the value of the theatre from Mr. McMahon's viewpoint, with the result that the place of amusement became known as Keeney's Theatre, and vaudeville and moving pictures were installed. Patrick S. McMahon later bought the theatre, and made a success of it under his own management, though he disposed of it in 1920 to the Contaros Brothers and Peter Perokas. He was also at various times interested in theatres in New York State, as well as in the Empire Theatre in Hartford, Connecticut. Under the name of Keeney & McMahon he operated theatres in New York and Brooklyn, Schenectady, Watertown, and Troy, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; and other places. He made a success of everything that he tried; and purchasing a farm in Berlin, he transformed it into one of the most up-to-date of farms, and on it raised some of the finest cattle in Connecticut.

It was in the same thorough-going way that Mr. McMahon entered into and became a part of the political life of his native city. He was always a Democrat, and through his efforts in the Fourth Ward, he rose into the front ranks of his party. In 1918, when the question of high taxation became one of the chief topics of the day, he worked day and night for the association which became known as the New Britain Taxpayers' Association; he became leader of a new political force, the result of whose efforts was that a lower tax rate was brought to pass for the city. He met with a reverse when he became a candidate for alderman in his ward, but he was undaunted by that or any other apparent failure. His political activities were stirringly set forth at the time of his senatorial nomination, in 1922, by a New Britain Newspaper, thus:

Last fall he was nominated for State Senator, opposing Richard Covert, the Republican candidate. He waged a never-to-be-forgotten campaign, and sensation was sprung by him during factory talks. He was beaten by Mr. Covert, one of the best vote getters of the G. O. P. When the change was made in the local government from the old method of city meetings to the city meeting board,

McMahon was named a member from the Fourth Ward. Last Spring he was named a member of the charter revision committee. In this work he was a strong advocate of the city employing a purchasing agent, and the retention of the civil service system of selecting members of the police and fire departments. He also favored legislation which would curb the powers of the School Board, making it necessary for this board to purchase all its supplies through the proposed agent, and to submit all bills to the Common Council, the same as other city departments and boards. McMahon had also opposed very strenuously the adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire department. He maintained that he would do everything in his power to block this plan, it being his contention that city finances were not in shape to warrant the adoption of the system.

Mr. McMahon married Margaret Brophy, daughter of John Brophy, of New Britain, and they were the parents of the following children: John P., who is associated with the hotel business; William P., a student at St. Bernard's Seminary; Norena, who was a member of the class of 1921, at Columbia University, and who married Henry F. Ludorg; Margaret, who was a student at St. Vincent's up the Hudson; Mary, deceased; George, who was a student at St. John's Preparatory School, Danvers, Massachusetts, as was also Patrick, the youngest of the seven children. With his family, Mr. McMahon was a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at New Britain; and gave generous aid in support of all its work.

Patrick Sarsfield McMahon died of pneumonia, January 21, 1923, at his home in New Britain, Connecticut. He was one who had faith in himself as a business man, a faith that was justified by results. He was strict in his business dealings, shrewd, outspoken, positive; yet for many years he was referred to by his tenants as the best of landlords. He owned tenement house property in the north of New Britain, and even in the high rent period he did not raise the price of rent to his tenants, nor was one rejected for non-payment; on the contrary, Mr. McMahon aided the unfortunate.

BIESER, Fred,

Merchant, Civil War Veteran.

There are a few names in the kraut-dealing interests of Missouri that stand out with particular distinctness in the history of that business within recent years, that of Fred Bieser being well remembered as an enterprising organizer in the industry, and, indeed, one who controlled its activities in St. Louis for a considerable period. A reliable business man, and one who examined thoroughly every business project and its prospects, he made a notable success of that large venture that brought him into prominence as the unrivalled kraut-dealer in this part of the country; and the high grade methods made use of in his product and its publicity were outstanding indications of the success he achieved. He was an honored dealer both of the old school and the new, and he combined qualities of both in his association with the foremost features of the trade. He was a patriot and an aggressive citizen in matters that he deemed right and of high import to civic welfare; and as a soldier of the Civil War, he performed his duty in the ranks throughout the conflict. He was a son of Fred Bieser.

Fred Bieser, the subject of this review, was born June 19, 1846, at Oberhelbersheim, near Darmstorp, Germany, where he attended the national schools. He was still in his teens when he came to the United States, and at seventeen years of age he settled at Dayton, Ohio, where he had relatives. He had been in this country but a short time, however,

when Civil War was declared, and Mr. Bieser, enlisting with the Union forces, served throughout the war as a private in Captain William T. Ryan's Company E, of the 189th Regiment of Ohio Infantry. At the close of the war he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, entered the saloon business, and so continued a short time, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri. He there at once became associated with the commission business, and as one of the pioneers in that line, he became well known in both the State and the country in general, doing both his own traveling and buying. After a while he relinquished his activities in that line, and entering the wholesale kraut field, he rapidly became one of the foremost men in that business in this part of the country, his organization practically controlling that product in St. Louis. There existed a saying in the trade to the effect that "there was no use trying to sell kraut in St. Louis until Mr. Bieser was done." With his decline in health, a condition that existed many years, he returned to Germany, and spent some time each year at the baths as Carlsbad, some member of his family accompanying him on his trips abroad.

Mr. Bieser was a Republican in politics, but he had not held political office. He was a staunch member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic; and his religious fellowship was with the Evangelical Church.

Mr. Bieser married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Huldah Plucker, daughter of Frederick Plucker, and they were the parents of the following children: Fred, deceased,; Matilda, Nettie; Hulda, who married E. Niemoeller; and Eleanor, who married John F. Stock.

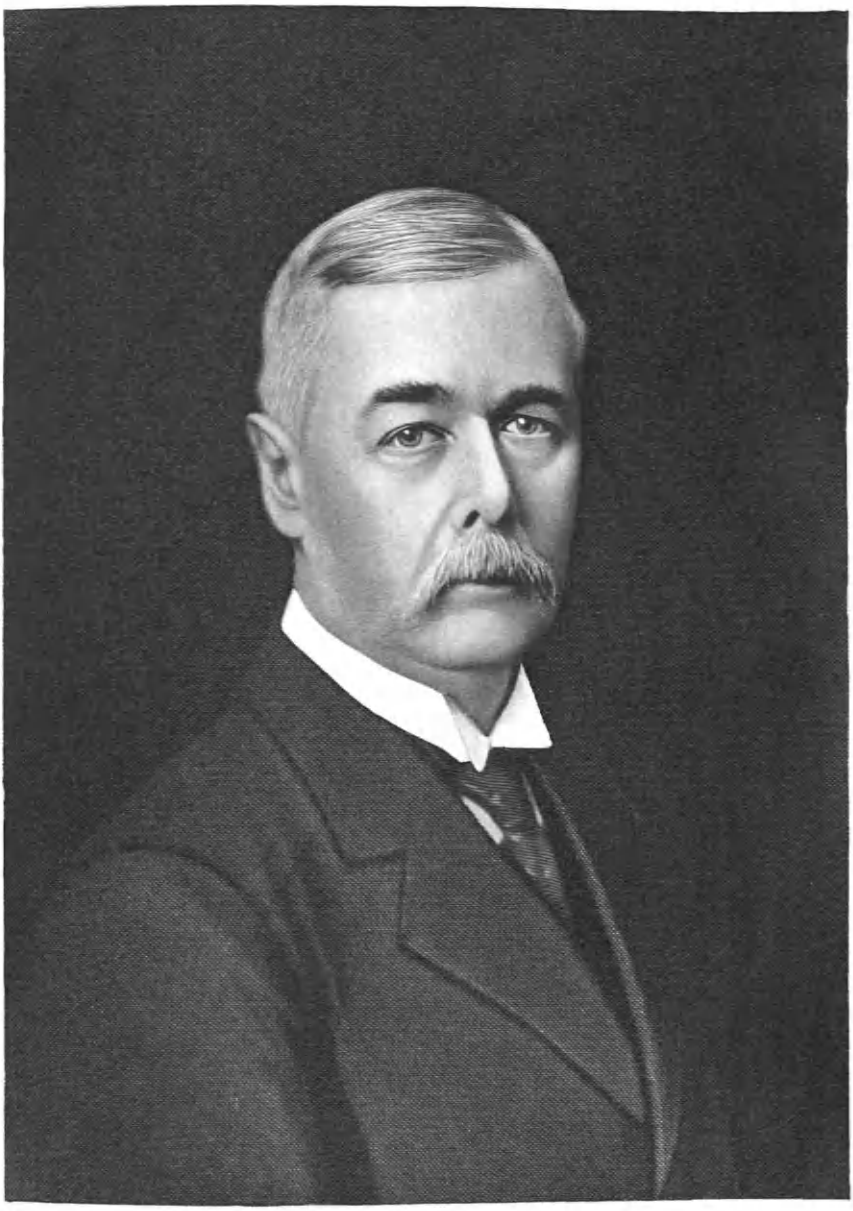
Fred Bieser died July 1, 1914. His was the case of an immigrant who made his way by his own unaided efforts, and with a will to do and to be, found his goal of success in the development of his remarkable business plans in the food products department of industry.

BURNHAM, Edward,

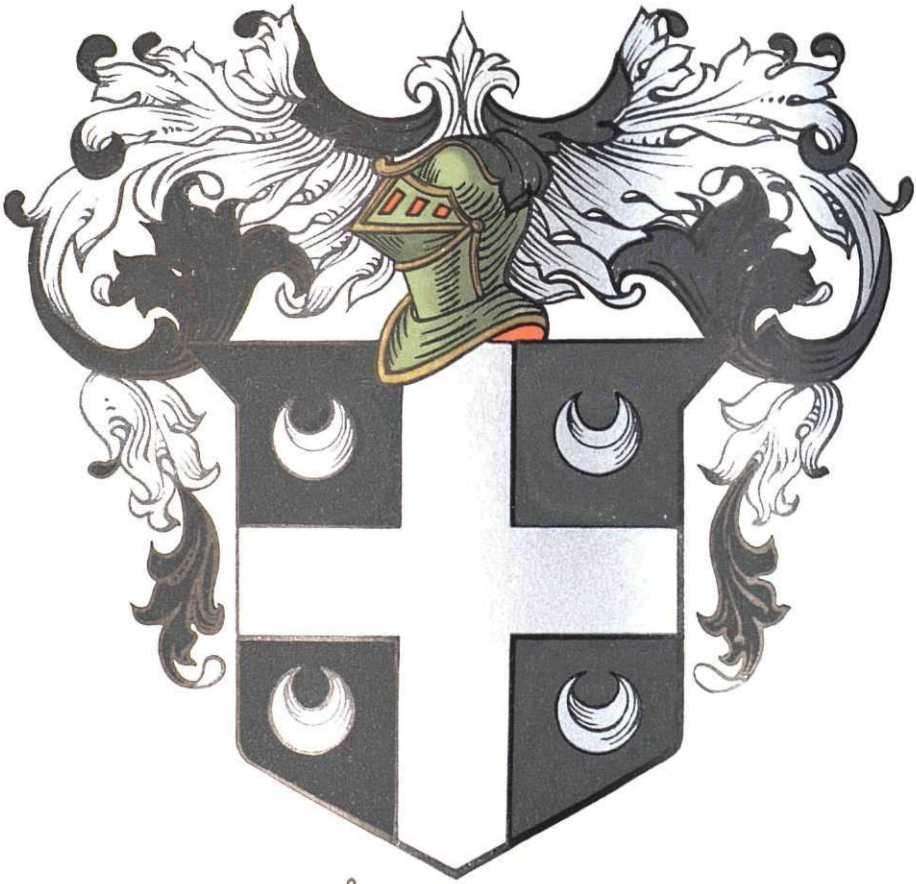
Manufacturer, Merchant.

The late Edward Burnham, of Chicago, was the founder of E. Burnham, Inc., a large and unique organization of international reputation which is engaged in the manufacture of toilet preparations and human hair goods, in the jobbing of these products as well as all supplies and equipment for beauty shops, in the operation of the world's largest beauty establishment, and in the operation of the E. Burnham Schools of Beauty Culture.

From the date of its founding in 1871 until the date of incorporation in 1921, Mr. Burnham was the sole proprietor, and thereafter until his death he was the president of the corporation. Under his continuous guidance the business grew from a modest start until, at the time of Mr. Burnham's death, its reputation had become world famous. To have attained success and leadership in such a diversified business, involving manufacturing, wholesale merchandising, retail merchandising, and the organization and management of a personal service business and schools, was a remarkable achievement and a lasting testimony of Mr. Burnham's business acumen and generalship. Such an accomplishment probably never would have been possible had it not been for the equally remarkable ability of Mr. Burnham's wife and business partner. Mrs. Burnham (née Mary McGee), from the time of her marriage in 1879, actively supervised and managed the retail and service end school departments of the



Edward Burnham



Burnham

business, and assumed the presidency of the corporation upon Mr. Burnham's death. Not only did these partners create a monumental business estate, the name of which will long outlive them, but they raised a family of nine sons and two daughters to take their useful places in the world and to carry on the proud traditions of the family name.

Edward Burnham was of English extraction, a descendant of one of the Colonial New England families. Going back still further he was a lineal descendant, as is every one bearing the name of Burnham, of William le Ventre, a Norman nobleman who came to England in 1066 A. D., taking part in the historic conquest under William the Conqueror (later William I), in the train of his cousin germain, Earl Warren. At the Survey (1080 A. D.) William le Ventre was made Lord of the Saxon villages of Burnham, Norfolkshire (in addition to other manors), and from this manor of Burnham he took his surname, De Burnham, becoming the first ancestor of the now numerous family of that patronymic. This was the first instance of the name's use as a patronymic, but its origin as a local or place-name goes back still further, being found very early in old Saxon history, many years before the Norman hordes swept over the land. According to the eminent authority, Ferguson, in his "English Surnames," we find that the present form of Burnham is a corrupt form of the Ancient Saxon compound word "Boern-ham," Boern meaning chief, hero, man, knight or noble (and in a different application "river or a brook"), while Ham signifies a town, village, or rich and level meadow land. When used as a place name it means "fertile-land-by-a-river," and when its application is personal the meaning is "the-Lord-of-a-village-by-a-river." Since the Norman Conquest the name has been corrupted comparatively little, unlike the majority of English surnames. Bernham, Burnam and Barnham seem to be the only variants, and these are due to colloquialism and the faulty spelling of the early keepers of parish records, rolls and vital statistics. From William and Walter de Burnham (probably father and son) the line descended to John Burnham, who was appointed by the Bishop, November 22, 1487, as Master of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, in Southwark. From here on the tracing of the direct line is well-nigh impossible owing to the rapidity with which the family ramified throughout England. The ancient Burnham seal (1100 A. D.) "was round, of an inch and a half over, with a man completely armed on horseback, a drawn sword in his hand." The original coat-of-arms of the family, and an heraldic device which American descendants are entitled to bear is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a cross between four crescents argent.

(The family in America).

(I) Owing to the mystery surrounding Elijah Burnham the names of his immediate antecedents must remain hidden in obscurity. All that is known of him is that he resided in Salem, Massachusetts, that he married Sarah Whittemore, who bore him a son James, and that he was lost at sea. Morrison's "History of Windham (New Hampshire)" speaks of him as follows: "He went to sea and was never heard of more. It is not known in what boisterous seas he was engulfed, or on what storm beaten coast he was wrecked." For that matter there is no evidence that he was drowned at sea. It is quite as logical to assume (recalling to mind the conditions as they then ex-

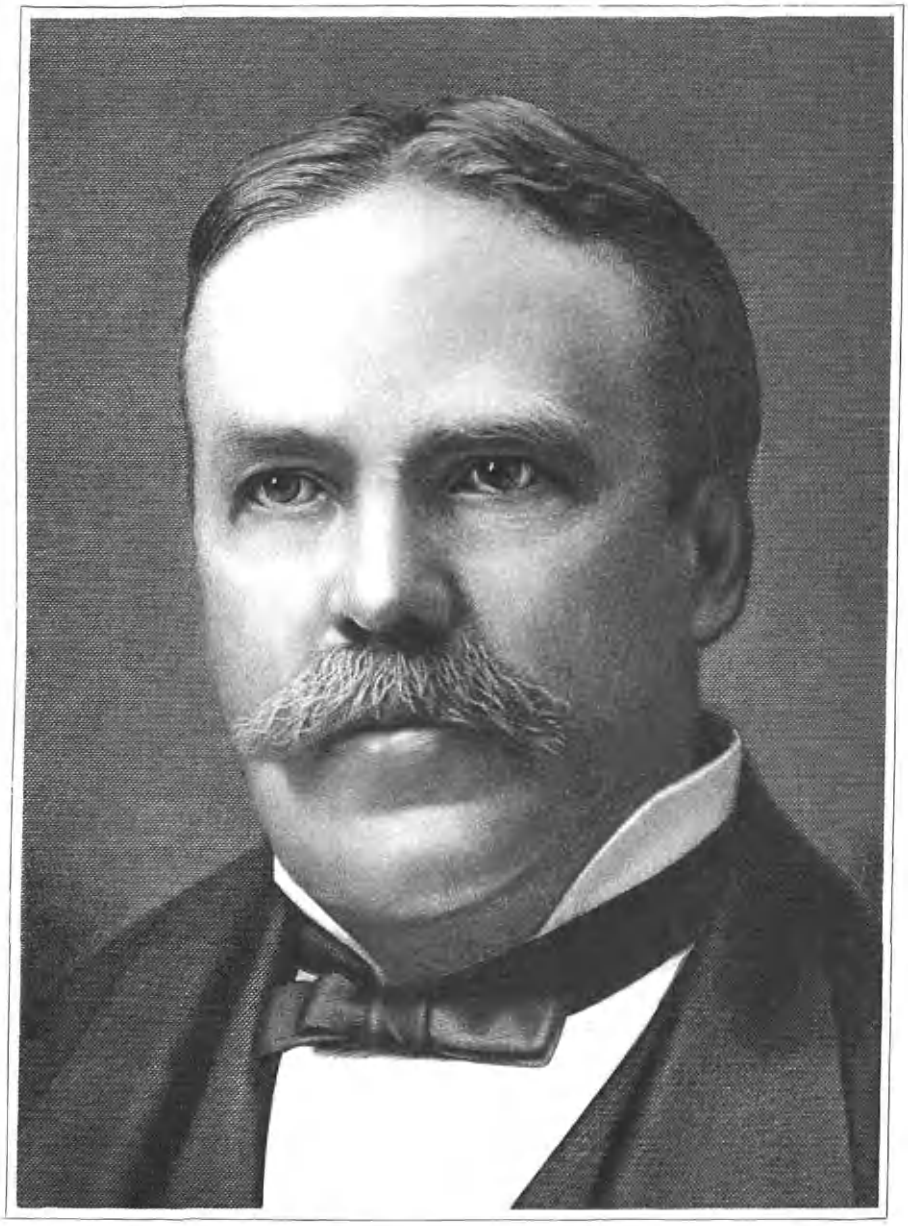
isted on the high seas) that he was captured by a roving pirate ship, or impressed into unwilling service on a British merchantman or vessel of war. Furthermore, since Salem was his home port it is not unlikely that he shipped on board a sailing ship bound for China or the South Sea Islands, and that he met his death or was forced to spend his days in one of those places. Unless in the future other and unknown records throw additional light on the life of Elijah Burnham, the record of his life and labors must remain a closed book.

(II) James Burnham, only son of Elijah and Sarah (Whittemore) Burnham, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 27, 1773, and died at Hookset, New Hampshire, August 28, 1847. The most of his life was spent in Pelham, New Hampshire, removing to Hookset shortly before his death. He married Nancy Smith, a daughter of Captain Jesse Smith, of Pelham. James and Nancy (Smith) Burnham had the following named children: John A., born in August, 1799; Orlando, born April 9, 1801, died young; Sarah R., born June 2, 1802; Asa R., born January 29, 1804; James, of whom further.

(III) James Burnham, youngest of the five children of James and Nancy (Smith) Burnham, was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, November 29, 1805, and died in Windham, New Hampshire, October 17, 1874. For many years he lived near Fessenden's Mills, where he was employed, and was a member of the company at West Windham. Of him it has been written: "He was a quiet man, a member of the church, and respected." He married, November 24, 1836, Lucy Ann Taylor, who bore him the following children: Laura Wolcott, born June 6, 1838; Walter J., born June 15, 1840; Abby, born June 11, 1842; Isadore, born April 6, 1844; Emily, born June 1, 1846; Cornelia J., born August 30, 1847; Edward, of whom forward; Warren, born September 14, 1850; Alice, born September 1, 1852.

(IV) Edward Burnham, seventh of the nine children of James and Lucy Ann (Taylor) Burnham, was born at Hookset, New Hampshire, November 11, 1848. When he was quite young his parents removed to Windham, New Hampshire, where he lived until coming to Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1867, at the age of eighteen years. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Windham, following which he entered and was graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1867 he came to Chicago and for four years was identified with the jewelry trade. In November, 1871, just after the Chicago fire, he started in a small way in the hair good business at No. 134 West Madison Street. Eight years later, in 1879, the retail establishment was moved to the Central Music Hall Building on State Street. Mr. Burnham was prominently identified with the growth of State Street retail business, as the Burnham establishment is one of its oldest and most widely known institutions. He was prominent and active in the life of Chicago in many ways. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, and he held membership in the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Chicago Athletic club.

Edward Burnham married, in Chicago, Illinois, January 23, 1879, Mary McGee, a daughter of Peter and Alice (Murphy) McGee. To them were born the following children: Edward, Jr., Frederick, Raymond, Mary Genevieve, Clarence, Nor-



Levi H. Malone

bert, Gerald, Harold, Isabel, Julian, Donald.

Edward Burnham died at his home, No. 932 East Fiftieth Street, Chicago, Illinois, Thursday, November 13, 1924, having been stricken on Tuesday, the eleventh, his seventy-sixth birthday. Funeral services were held on Saturday, November 15, 1924, interment taking place in Oakwood Cemetery.

Mr. Burnham has left a fitting monument to his life and labors in the extensive business organization which he built up through his energy, ability and probity, and in the family of eleven children who remain to carry on the enterprise established by their father and to continue the ancient Anglo-Saxon name of Burnham which has stood for nobility of thought and deed and integrity of purpose for more than eight hundred years.

MALONE, Levi Harrison,

Business Man, Investor.

The name Harrison was frequently abbreviated to Harry by Mr. Malone's friends, and to many it was a matter of surprise to find that his name was not Harry Malone. He was a son of John and Mary Ann (Pennington) Malone, his parents born in Pennsylvania, members of the Society of Friends. Mary Ann (Pennington) Malone was a minister of that worthy religious sect. They were the parents of seven sons and a daughter, one of the sons, Levi Harrison Malone, being the principal character of this review.

Levi Harrison Malone was born on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1847, and died at his winter home in Dunedin, Florida, December 16, 1917. He spent his boyhood at the home farm and attended the public school of New Vienna, a village on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, forty-one miles from Chillicothe. He was ambitious, and desiring to persue a business career he early left home, and in 1865 went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he entered the employ of the Hart & Malone Furniture Company, they the largest company of its kind west of New York City. William Hart, a former treasurer of Cleveland, and H. P. Malone, eldest brother of Levi H. Malone, were its heads.

It was no part of the plan of Levi H. Malone to remain long an employee, and when he found the doors of the Hart & Malone Furniture Company were not likely to swing inward for him, he soon sought another field. His studies in geology had in a way prepared him for the business he later adopted, and from a scientific interest in rocks and stone formation he developed a commercial interest and made stone and granite the commodities in which he dealt. He, with Robert Maxwell, founded the Malone Stone Company, of Cleveland, with large blue stone quarries, and was its president until its merger with the Cleveland Stone Company. He also owned stone quarries in the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and was interested in Dover marble quarries in New York State, in silver mines in New Mexico, and in zinc and lead mines, which he opened in the Joplin (Missouri) district. For a short time he had an oil interest in Pennsylvania, but that he disposed of. Although he was in no sense a promotor, but an investor and man of business, he acquired large and varied interests, all of which he profitably conducted.

These responsibilities told upon his health to such a degree that about 1880 he established a winter home in Dunedin,

Florida, and retired from some of the more strenuous activities, yet always keeping in touch with his business affairs. At Dunedin he entered heartily into the social life of that community and became so charmed with the natural beauties of the place that he induced several of his Cleveland friends to locate their winter homes near his own. He found great pleasure in yachting on the Gulf of Mexico; was a member of the Dunedin Yacht Club, and was holding the office of commodore at the time of his death. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, but attended the services of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was one of the charter members of the Century Club of Cleveland, and a member of the Colonial and Euclid clubs.

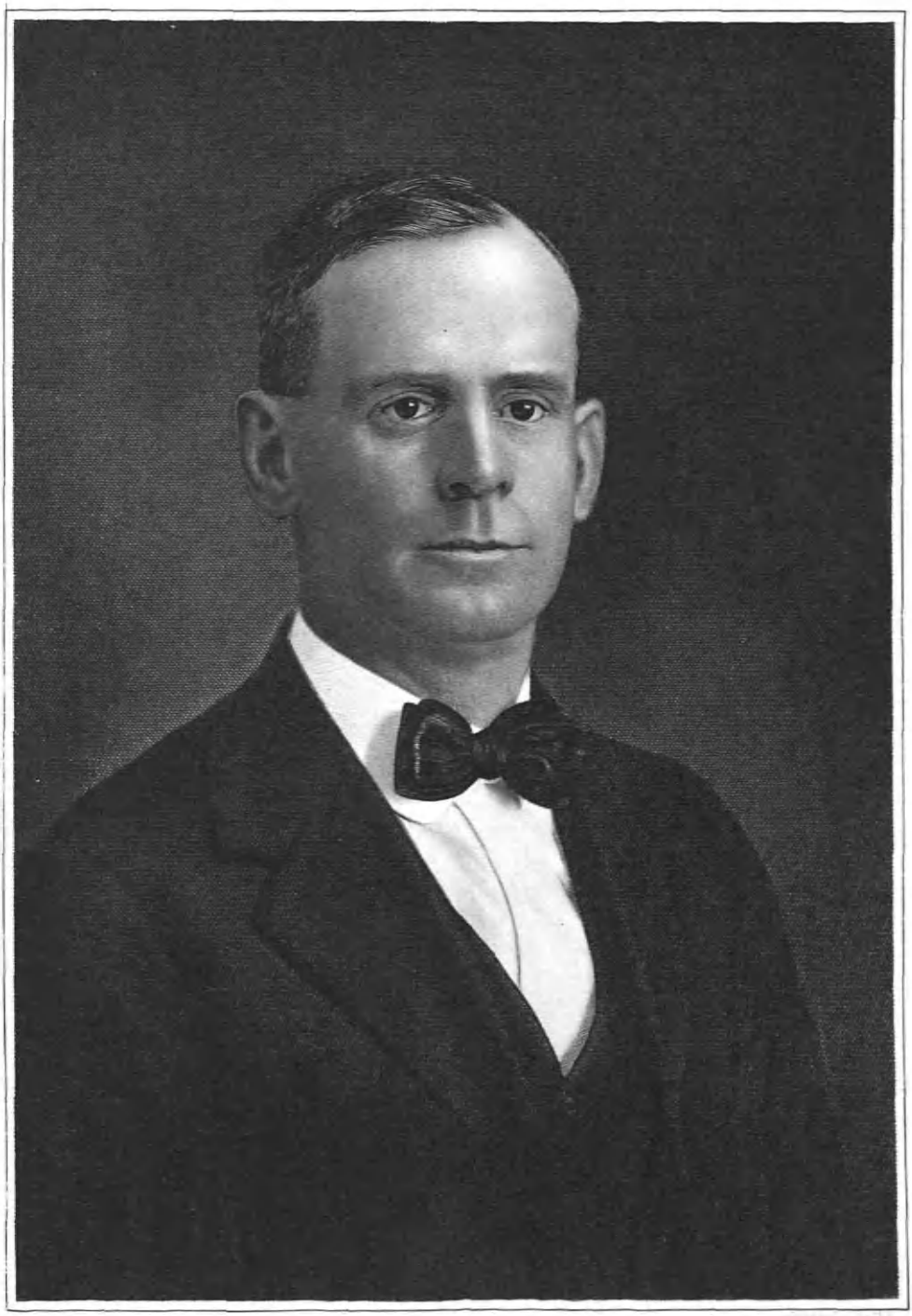
Levi H. Malone married, January 13, 1875, Caroline Jane Quayle, a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Cannon) Quayle, her father born on the Isle of Man, a son of John Quayle, who came with his family to the United States when his son Thomas was eighteen years of age. The family settled at Newburgh, near the thriving town of Cleveland, Ohio. Thomas Quayle later opened a ship-yard on the "Flats" in Cleveland, and turned out a fine grade of vessels. Wolves often visited the Quayle home at Newburgh in that early day, that now seeming an impossible occurence. Thomas Quayle was successful as a shipbuilder and was finally succeeded by his sons, who continued it until steel vessels drove the wooden ones from the lakes. They then abandoned the business, and the firm of Thomas Quayle & Sons, passed into history. Thomas Quayle married, in Cleveland, Eleanor Cannon, born in Laxey, Isle of Man, their residence on the old Bolivar Road, Cleveland, where they spent many of the years of their married life. Mr. and Mrs. Malone began their married life in the old William Hart home, on Euclid Avenue, a present to them by the bride's father, Thomas Quayle. That home is now occupied by the Metropolitan Theatre, Mrs. Malone having leased it to the company for a term of ninety-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Malone four children were born: 1. George, died young. 2. Clarence, died aged twenty-six years. 3. Eleanor, who married Horace J. Allen, and resides at No. 2861 Lee Road, Cleveland, and they are the parents of the following children: Horace M., Sheldon Lee, and John Malone Allen. 4. Lee Harrison, deceased, who married Doris Brown, and left a son, Lee Harrison Malone, Jr.

LEE, Enos.

Active Factor in Community Affairs.

With farming recognized as the chief industry of America, the men who are integral parts of that industry are necessarily looked upon as the nation's mainstay. Progressive individuals they must be in order to keep abreast of the constant changes in farming methods, and among those who by their proven ability have shown their worth to be classed as leading agriculturists is Enos Lee.

Mr. Lee is the son of Albert Lee, who was also a farmer on the same property which his son now operates with success. This farm is near Yorktown, Westchester County, and was the first to be bought from the old Van Cortland Manor, when that famous estate was divided. The Lee family purchased the tract about 1784, and Albert Lee is the fourth generation in direct descent to have held it. He is a respected member of his community, an elder and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Yorktown, and an influence for



Enos Lee

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Carl M. Hedman

good among his friends and acquaintances. His wife, Annie (Hyatt) Lee, is also a member of a prominent family of the Yorktown section.

Enos Lee was born September 22, 1884, in Yorktown. His early education was received in the graded schools of his native town, and then he went to Syracuse, New York, and was graduated from the high school in that city. On completing his education he decided to follow the livelihood by which his borebears had prospered, and took over the management of the farm which had been his fathers. He has been a diligent student of farm methods, keeping in the forefront of the men of thought and action in the same vocation by constant communication with the Farm Bureau of the State, and by experimentation on his own account. His farming is done by the most approved and improved methods, and he never loses an opportunity to install any new machinery that is able to prove its worth. His progressive measures have brought him a large measure of success. Mr. Lee is deeply interested in educational work throughout New York State having to do with animal husbandry and agricultural improvement. He was president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation in 1921, his selection to head the organization being the result of his efforts for its progress over a period of years, and his recognized ability and knowledge of agricultural subjects. He is a member of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus for the North Eastern Group of States. His interests, however, also lie outside of his vocation, and he is a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Public Education Association of Westchester County, and has served as chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Yorktown for the past sixteen years. He has been a member of the Yorktown School Board for six years, and has at various times been tax collector, assessor, and held other positions of trust. During the World War he gave largely of his time and energy in the service of his country, being active as food administrator of Yorktown and Cortland, and aided extensively in Liberty Loan drives. Among the organizations to which Mr. Lee belongs are the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Geographic Society, and the New York State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He has filled all the offices in the latter organization. Mr. Lee is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and is president of the Yorktown Bible Society.

Mr. Lee married, October 3, 1907, in Trenton, New Jersey, Minnie Pierce, daughter of Jacob and Frances (Moore) Pierce.

HEDMAN, Carl Maximus,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

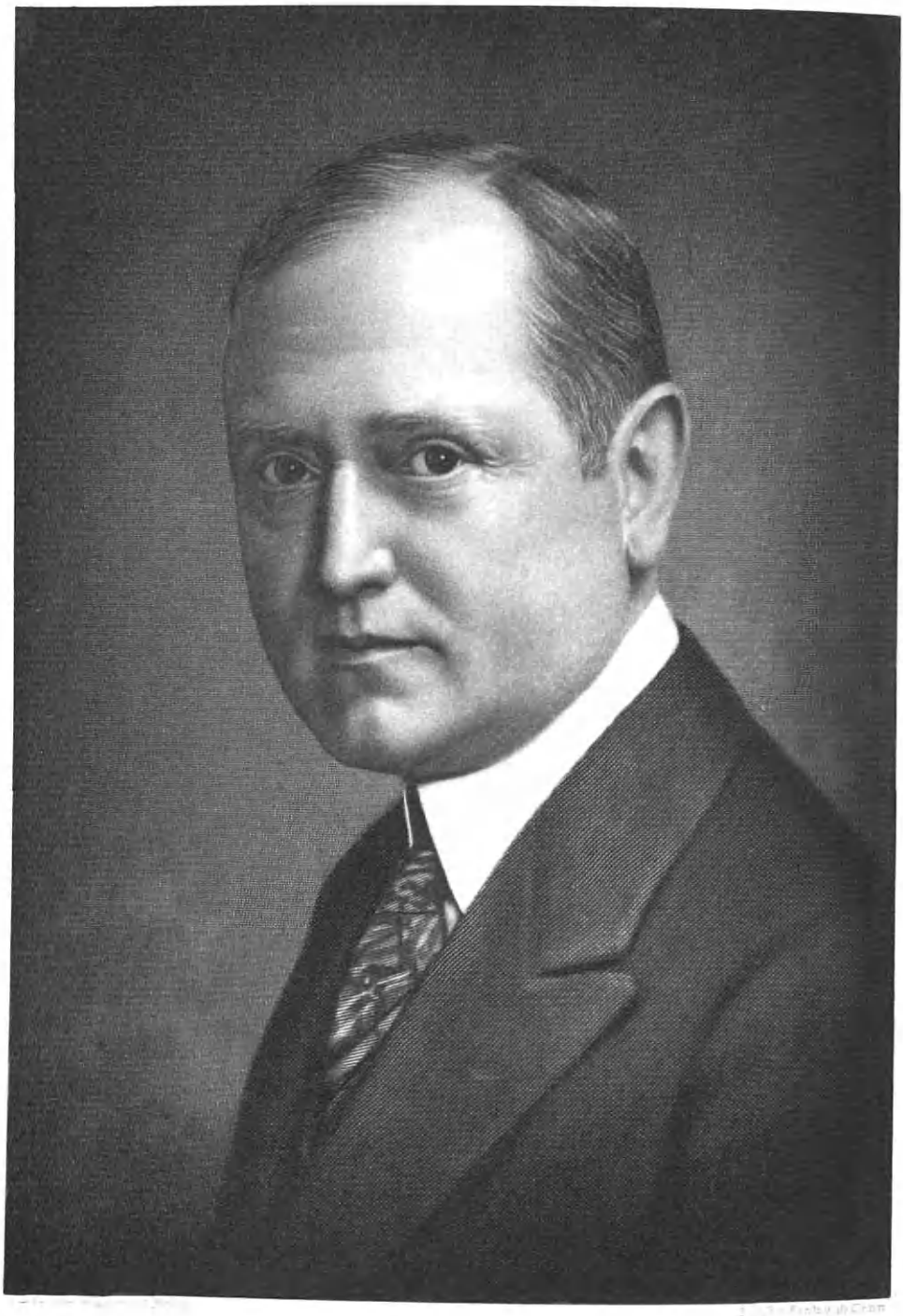
An inventive genius of unusual resourcefulness, Carl Maximus Hedman, at various times in his career, performed tasks that proved of direct value to the world of mechanics, telegraphy and astronomy, and accomplished no minor part in forwarding many of the practical interests of electrical and other concerns. Since 1913, at the time of his establishment of the working principles of the check writer that produced for him world-wide fame, through the Hedman Manufacturing Company, he had given his undivided attention to an industry that had various rivals, and that had won for him the gratitude of the banking and the business worlds in general. A prominent Chicagoan of Swedish descent, Mr. Hed-

man was greatly admired for his diversified gifts, which included those of excellence in music and taste for fine art. He was a son of Jonas Hedman, a custom's officer in Sweden, and of Anna Brita (Tornberg) Hedman.

Carl Maximus Hedman was born November 18, 1862, at the Parish of Neder-Kalix, Province of Norbottom, Sweden, and after graduating from the local schools, prepared for the Technical School of Stockholm. He began his career in Stockholm as a constructor of fine mechanical tools and appliances, and removing to Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1884, he there specialized in instruments for telegraphy and astronomy, where he had the good fortune to have as a tutor the famous Professor Jorgenssen. Mr. Hedman came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1885, and at first was associated with the Knapp Electric Company, and the Western Electric Company; later he was foreman for the American Electric Company. In 1889, he transferred his interests to the firm of Stromberg & Carlson, where in 1902, he had advanced to the superintendency of the entire plant. Some few years afterwards, he was the guiding genius of the Johnson & Hedman Manufacturing Company, dental specialists, and there, too, he maintained and increased his reputation for successful superintendency. A large dental supply house of Toledo, Ohio, bought this concern in 1913, and that year Mr. Hedman matured his plans and brought out into the market the crowning product of his fertile mind, namely the "F. & E." Check Writer. In order properly to handle the growing world-market for this now famous check protector, a company was formed, known as the Hedman Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Hedman was made president, serving thus until his death. His son, H. R. Hedman, a graduate of the University of Illinois, was secretary, and since the death of his father, he has succeeded his as president of the concern.

Mr. Hedman was well known in business and banking circles, throughout the United States and abroad, through the extensive use of his check writer. He was a member of the Swedish Club of Chicago, the Swedish Society of Engineers, the Hamilton Club, Chicago Art Institute, Field Museum, Chicago Association of Commerce, and the New Lake Shore Athletic Club, now under construction. Fraternally, he was a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Royal Arcanum. In religious faith he was a communicant of the Lutheran Church. He was actively interested in charitable work, especially the Swedish Old People's Home, and the Swedish National Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Denver, Colorado, and a liberal contributor to other charitable organizations.

Mr. Hedman married, June 12, 1887, in Chicago, Ragnhild Maria Forsmark, and they were the parents of two children; 1. H. R., who succeeded his father as president of the Hedman Manufacturing Company. He married Lillian Noth, of Davenport, Iowa, and they have two children: Catherine Maria, and Margaret. 2. Grace Ragnhild, now deceased, who married R. C. Ostergren, of Chicago, they had one son, Raymond Robert Ostergren. Carl M. Hedman died September 17, 1924, at his home in Chicago. He gave heed to the call of the gift that was within him, and the widespread interests of the business world has profited and will continue to do so for a long period through his invention and industry.



E. Irving Hanson

HANSON, Eugene Irving,

Business Executive.

The last quarter-century has witnessed a development in the manufacture of silk that has placed the silk business high on the list of America's greatest industries. The United States, to-day, imports more raw silk than all other countries of the world combined, amounting to more than seven-eighths of the world's entire supply.

The silks now made in this country are equal in quality, beauty and originality to those made in any of the foreign markets. In many instances they are superior. This almost phenomenal development has been due largely to the creative genius which has developed within the industry—to the wide vision, the imagination and the executive talent of a few leaders—men who believed in the potency of quality and originality, and who determined to direct every effort toward the fulfillment of their aspirations and ideals.

Conspicuous among these leaders in the creative end of the silk industry is Eugene Irving Hanson. Mr. Hanson long since proved his exceptional fitness for the important role he has been, and now is playing in the development of this, one of our country's great industries. He is an idealist, but an idealist with a constructive knowledge of the practical. He knows the silk business in all of its multiplicity of detail.

Shortly after entering business, his executive ability was recognized and he was given the opportunity to familiarize himself with every step in what is one of the most intricate of the industries—the making of the silk. He went into the mills and studied thoroughly all of the various silk processes, thus gaining a background which has proved of invaluable aid in the directing of one of the most enterprising and influential silk houses. There is no man in the silk industry whose opinion is more sought after and respected, and whose friendship is more valued than Mr. Hanson.

Despite the demands made on Mr. Hanson by the complexity of the silk business, he has been an active factor in the development of various civic, philanthropic and political enterprises in Westchester County. In fact, it can be said of Mr. Hanson that he possesses a keen appreciation of his responsibilities as an American citizen who would achieve great things and that he endeavors to live up to his aspirations with the conscientiousness he has ever displayed in the silk business.

Eugene Irving (E. Irving) Hanson is of English ancestry, and a son of Eugene Marion and Kate (Reybold) Hanson. His father established the wholesale fruit commission business of R. E. Cochran & Company, in 1873, in New York City, with headquarters at No. 96 Park Place.

Mr. Hanson was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 17, 1878. He attended the public and private schools of his birthplace, completing his education at the Newark Academy and Trinity School in New York. In 1899 he entered the employ of Valentine & Bentley, a prominent silk house of that time. Here, in his discerning grasp of the principles of salesmanship, he early displayed the makings of an executive, and in 1913 was selected by Hiram R. Mallinson as the silk man best qualified for partnership in H. R. Mallinson & Company. To-day he is vice-president, treasurer and general manager of this nationally-famed silk house. To his talent for administration, his creative ability and his painstaking

devotion to the intricate details of the business the House of Mallinson owes no small measure of the enviable reputation it enjoys as "the leading silk house of America." This prominence was recognized when it was selected by the world-renowned French House of Rodier as the official representatives for America and Canada for the famous Rodier fabrics. With offices at No. 299 Fifth Avenue the firm is universally acknowledged, both in the commercial and financial worlds, a leader in this great and growing industry.

During his many years' residence in New Rochelle, Mr. Hanson has taken a deep and active interest in all movements working toward the betterment of local institutions of a civic, benevolent and political character. As director of the New Rochelle Trust Company he became interested in real estate and is now president of the North Huguenot Realty Company.

Mr. Hanson's interests, however, are not all centered in commercial endeavors, for all general forward movements have his loyal support and coöperation. Since 1916 he has devoted much time and service to the New Rochelle Board of Education, of which he is a member. Although sincerely and actively interested in local and national politics, Mr. Hanson chooses to leave official responsibility to others with more time at their disposal. He gives generously of his services and money to many benevolences, including the New Rochelle Hospital, of which he is vice-president. His patriotic fervor was demonstrated in the two enlistments in the famous Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, and his enthusiastic sponsorship of all efforts along this line.

Mr. Hanson's club membership includes the Manhattan Club of New York, the American Yacht Club, the Adirondack League Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, the Wykagyl Country Club, the Camp Fire Club of America, and the Milton Point Casino. An expert horseman and a capital shot, Mr. Hanson enjoys nothing more keenly than the vacations in the wilds with horse, dog and gun.

Eugene Irving Hanson married, at St. Matthew's Church, New York, February 3, 1904, Emma Houghton Berry, daughter of Edward and Ida (Houghton) Berry. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of three children: E. Irving, Jr., born November 13, 1904; Dorothy Houghton, born March 3, 1909; and Edwin Beery, born December 26, 1912. The family reside at "Pleasantways," on Wilmot Road, New Rochelle, while their summer home is at Beechmont Camp, Little Moose Lake, Adirondack League Club.

HILLIS, Newell Dwight

Clergyman, Author.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis was for twenty-five years a dynamic force in his Brooklyn church, and he made that church a dynamic force in Brooklyn life. He came to Plymouth Church from Chicago, Illinois, an aggressive man under forty years of age. His physical, mental and spiritual vigor were hurled ardently into the task of building and broadening his church and its works. The Plymouth Institute, a fine civic project, "Brooklyn Beautiful," a library of his own creation of idealistic addresses, sermons and books for the guidance of men and women, and a record of zealous service for his country during the World War; these are among the proofs of his success.

Newell Dwight Hillis was born of Puritan stock in Magnolia, Iowa, September

Bass

2, 1858. He received his education at Iowa College, Lake Forest University and McCormick Theological Seminary, with supplementary work at Northwestern University, which brought him a degree of Master of Arts, and as Doctor of Divinity. By way of the Presbyterian ministry and Illinois pastorates, he reached Plymouth Church in Brooklyn in 1899. He resigned in 1924 because of ill health. Certain monuments to his achievements remain. Plymouth Institute was established in 1914 with the object of helping worthy young men and women increase their personal and economic value to society. Its handsome buildings house social, education, and physical training departments. The Beecher arcade and historic room containing mementoes of the great preacher, a park and bronze statue of Beecher are part of the general scheme. As leader in the "Brooklyn Beautiful" movement, Dr. Hillis invited Mr. Burnham to Brooklyn and strove to arouse its civic conscience with his slogan, "All sections for each section, each section for all sections, and all of the citizens for Brooklyn." In his historic old church were installed, thanks to his efforts, beautiful memorial windows, which bore out his belief in beauty as an aid to goodness. His work with voice and pen during the World War was prodigious; he spoke in nearly two hundred cities, delivered more than four hundred addresses, wrote against German atrocities, Bolshevist machinations, and for patriotism in fighting and buying Liberty bonds on the side of this country and right in the World War. Of fine presence and magnetic personality, Dr. Hillis is also gracious, generous, learned, sincere, and, in the language of his old and intimate friend, Theodore Roosevelt, "the greatest forensic orator in America." Some of his books are: "Right Living as a Fine Art"; "Success Through Self-Help"; "Great Books as Life Teachers"; "Influence of Christ in Modern Life." With these and his published sermons, as well as with his spoken words, he profoundly stirred the soul of the American people.

Dr. Hillis married, in Chicago, Illinois, April 14, 1887, Annie Louise Patrick, daughter of R. M. Patrick, of Marengo, Illinois. Their children were: Richard Dwight, born in 1888; Marjorie Louise, born in 1889; and Nathalie Louise, born in 1900.

BASS, John H.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The name Bass is undoubtedly of French origin, and probably the first members of the English family came over with the Norman conquerors. Many Italian names have the word Bass for their stem, as Bassano, a famous painter, or Bassi, the name of one of the most learned ladies found in history. The name is derived from the nick-name meaning "of low stature" corresponding to the French "Le Bas." One finds mention of this name in English chronicles from the twelfth century.

The Bass coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a bordure argent.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet two wings proper.

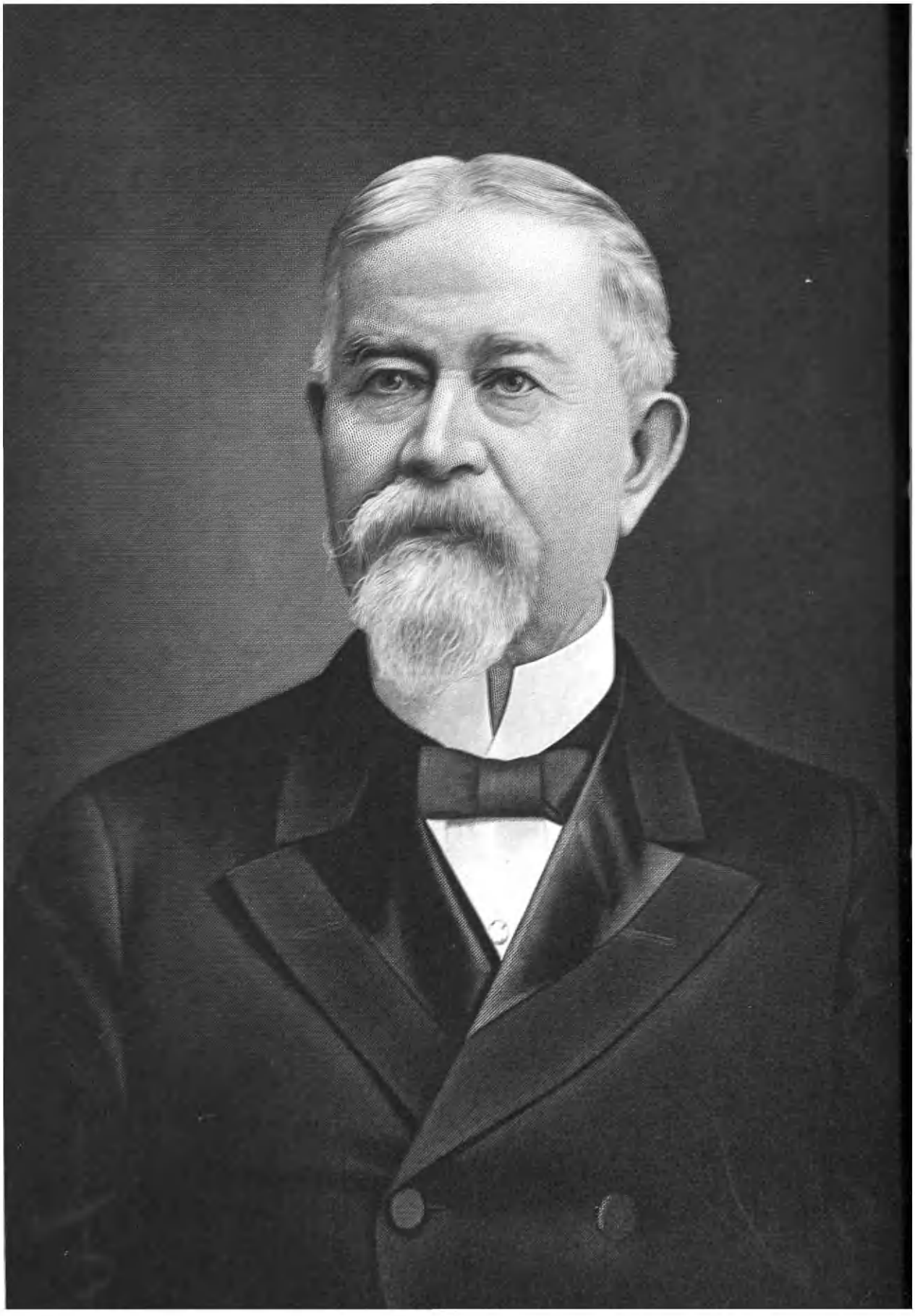
The family of interest settled in Virginia and in Carolina at an early date, and we also find members of this family in New England. The first of the name in America was Samuel Bass, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630; he had a son, John Bass, who married Ruth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, a fact which gives the members of

that branch of the family eligibility for membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

(I) Jordan Bass came from Virginia to Christian County, Kentucky, in 1805, and there died in 1853, aged eighty-nine years. He married and had a son, Sion, of whom further.

(II) Sion Bass, son of Jordan Bass, was born in Virginia, in 1802, and went to Kentucky, in 1805, where he rose to prominence in commercial affairs and was the owner of large areas of farm land. He married Jane Dodd, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, June 19, 1802, a daughter of John Dodd, who was a pioneer settler of Kentucky. She died August 7, 1888, in Fort Wayne. Sion and Jane (Dodd) Bass were the parents of six children, four of whom attained mature years, among them being: 1. Sion S., born in Kentucky, in January, 1827; came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1848, the first member of this family to come there. His name is commemorated in Colonel Sion S. Bass Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was killed at the head of his regiment (30th Indiana) while leading a charge at the battle of Shiloh. He was a member of the firm of Jones, Bass & Company, which was succeeded by the Fort Wayne Machine Works. 2. John H., of whom further.

(III) John H. Bass, son of Sion and Jane (Dodd) Bass, was born in Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, November 9, 1835, and died at his country residence, "Brookside," near Fort Wayne, December 17, 1922, just past his eighty-seventh birthday. He attended the Kentucky schools and studied under a private tutor, but at the age of sixteen, in 1851, he joined his elder brother, Sion S. Bass, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there began the wonderful business career which only ended with his retirement at the age of eighty-two, sixty-five years later. For a time he engaged as a bookkeeper with the firm of Samuel and William S. Edsall, contractors, then entered the employ of his brother's firm, Jones, Bass & Company, serving from 1854 to 1857 as bookkeeper, the firm dissolving in 1857. These years of actual bookkeeping experience, coupled with courses of study accomplished at night, had perfected the young man as an accountant. In 1857 he went West and invested in Iowa farm lands where he spent two years to such good purpose that the $3,700 he originally invested returned him such profit that when he returned to Fort Wayne, in 1859, he brought with him $15,000 in cash and deeds to real estate worth $50,000. With this capital he formed an association with Edward L. Force and founded the firm of Bass & Force, the first year's output of their plant aggregating $20,000. From 1860 to 1863 the business was owned and conducted by John H. Bass and Judge Samuel Hanna. In 1863, Judge Hanna transferred his interest to his son, Horace Hanna, who died in 1869. At that time Mr. Bass bought the Hanna interest and became the sole owner of the business, which was known as the Fort Wayne Machine Works. In 1898 he incorporated as the Bass Foundry and Machine Works with a capital of $1,500,000, which was later increased to $2,000,000. The corporation owns and operates a branch plant at Rock Run, Alabama, which mines and smelts a large part of the ore used in the products of the Fort Wayne plant. The fine grade of pig iron which is made into car wheels comes largely from the affiliated Alabama concern. From time to time larger and better buildings have been added to the Fort Wayne plant. An average of 2,500



J H Bass

Mrs John H. Bass

BROOKSIDE
RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. BASS

men are employed at the plant, with an annual pay roll of over $1,500,000. The tonnage of manufactured material shipped from the two plants aggregates 300,000 tons annually. The chief products of the Fort Wayne plant are car wheels, axles, iron and steel forgings, Corliss engines, boiler complete power plants and gray iron castings. The product of the Rock Run plant is high grade furnace pig iron. The Fort Wayne plant covers an area of twenty acres. Twenty-five thousand acres of land are included in the Rock Run mining district owned by the company. Raw material from which the Fort Wayne plant produces its finished products is shipped to the city by the train load. The many departments of the business are operated like "clockwork" and the products of the Bass establishments have made a reputation for themselves and Fort Wayne all over America.

After Mr. Bass established the Fort Wayne plant on a prosperous basis, he gave a portion of his attention to other lines of industry. In 1869 he founded the St. Louis Car Wheel Company at St. Louis, Missouri, in which he held the controlling interest and served as its president until he disposed of his interest in the company. In 1873, Mr. Bass, despite the conditions which characterized the panic of the period, established an extensive iron works in the city of Chicago, a venture which suggested the qualities in the character of Mr. Bass, which enabled him to view the future and its possibilities with a keener understanding than that which is vouchsafed to most men of large affairs. Without that degree of daring which characterizes the speculator, but with a marked foresight and sagacity coupled with good judgment, he recognized the possibilities of the city of Chicago, and invested heavily just as the city was beginning to recover from the the effects of the destructive fire of two years before. The Chicago venture, like that in St. Louis, proved to be a large paying investment. In addition to the Alabama mining properties and those already described, Mr. Bass was heavily interested in a large foundry at Lenoir, Tennessee, which is also supplied with raw material from the Alabama mines.

During the many years of residence in Fort Wayne, Mr. Bass showed a broad public spirit. He was one of the owners of the original street railway system, when the horse-drawn cars were employed. The Citizens' Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1871 to operate the system. On August 22, 1887, on the foreclosure of a mortgage for $20,000 executed to Oliver P. Morgan and Edward P. Williams, the property rights and franchises were sold to Mr. Bass and Stephen B. Bond, representing the Fort Wayne Street Railway Company, which was brought into existence to acquire the property. The system then consisted of about two miles of single track on Calhoun and Hanna streets; the cars were operated at intervals of twenty minutes. Associated with Mr. Bass and Mr. Bond in this undertaking were Jesse L. Williams and Charles D. Bond. These men were the owners of large tracts of land south of the Pennsylvania tracks and east of Calhoun Street, and the extension of the line served in the early development of that outlying district. This company owned the street railway lines until August, 1892, when a reorganized company converted the property into an electrically-propelled system. For many years Mr. Bass was one of the chief stockholders of the First National Bank of Fort Wayne. During thirty years he held the office of president and resigned

on January 9, 1917. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Old National Bank and of the Hamilton National Bank. The latter was merged with the First National Bank on April 7, 1917. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank.

The beautiful suburban home of Mr. Bass, known as "Brookside," is the most widely known in Fort Wayne and vicinity. In the midst of a large park of 300 acres, with broad areas of artificial lake, the mansion has a most beautiful setting. Here Mr. Bass maintained a deer and buffalo park and conducted a large dairy and stock farm. To the breeding of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle, Mr. Bass devoted much attention during the past quarter of a century. Direct importations were made from Europe. Upon this farm are to be found some of the finest specimens of live stock in the world. Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, in 1904, are noteworthy as receiving many first prizes. In various parts of Allen County, Mr. Bass owned 15,000 acres of land, while his land holdings in other parts of Indiana and in other States are extensive.

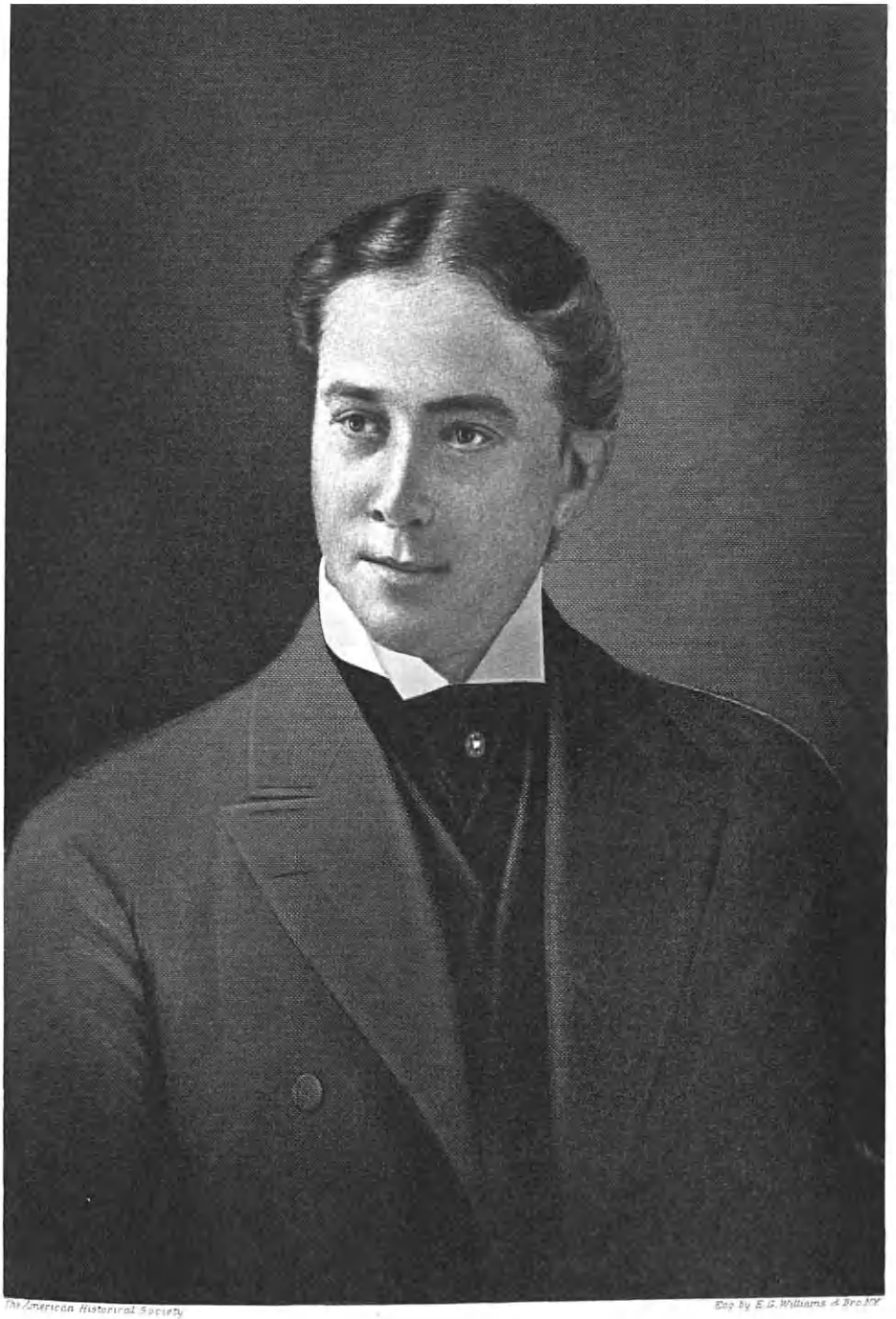
Mr. Bass gave his support to the principles of the Democratic party. In 1888 he was chosen as a delegate from Indiana to the National Convention of his party and was nominated as presidential elector in that year. He was prominent in Masonic affairs of Indiana and had been honored with the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite.

John H. Bass married Laura H. Lightfoot, born in Covington, Kentucky, daughter of Judge George Colvin and Malinda (Holton) Lightfoot. (See Lightfoot IX). Two children were born to John H. and Laura H. (Lightfoot) Bass: 1. Laura Grace, married Dr. Gaylord M. Leslie, president and treasurer of the Bass Foundry and Machine Works. Dr. and Mrs. Leslie are the parents of five children: Mary Laura and Linda Adelaide, students at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin; John Bass, a student at Howe Military School, Howe, Indiana; Grace Charlotte and Gaylord Franklin, both students in Fort Wayne public school. Mrs. Leslie and her family reside at the Bass family home, "Brookside," with Mrs. Bass. 2. John H., born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 27, 1880, died in the city of his birth, August 7, 1901, just on the threshold of a career. Mrs. Bass is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband. After lying in state in Scottish Rite Cathedral, where the body of John H. Bass was viewed by many people, burial was made in the Lindenwood Cemetery after services at the home, and the gates of the family mausoleum closed upon a man whom Fort Wayne should always hold in grateful remembrance. He won success and fortune for himself, but he brought great good to his city, and his years, eighty-seven, were well spent.

(The Lightfoot Line).

The name Lightfoot is supposed to have been derived from agility in running, in old Sagas and chronicles endurance and speed in running is spoken of as a great accomplishment, and we find that for a long time runners were employed as messengers rather than horsemen, the reason being that in certain countries, as England and Ireland, the country was too heavily wooded and swampy for horses to make any speed except on the all too few roads and highways. The name

Laura G (Bass) Leslie



The American Historical Society

Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. NY

John H. Bass, Jr.

Lightfoot is found as early as 1273 in the person of William Lightfoot, and from that date down to the present day the Lightfoot family has been distinguished in England and in America for religious, social and statesmanlike qualities. The arms emblazoned below were taken from the tombstone of Philip Lightfoot, at Sandy Point, Charles City County, Virginia.

Arms—Barry of six or and gules, on a bend sable three escallops argent.

Crest—A human heart pierced with a passion nail in bend.

The family of present interest was the famous Virginian Lightfoots, who are of English origin, coming originally from County Kent, and later of Northampton, England. After this family settled in America they frequently intermarried with the Lee family, and they were related to the celebrated Dr. John Lightfoot, son of the vicar of Uttoexeter, Staffordshire, who worked with Brian Walton on the Polyglot Bible. Francis Lightfoot Lee was a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Virginia. In its Virginia home the family of Lightfoot became allied in marriage with notable families of the Old Dominion, including Armistead, Howell, and Lewis.

(I) Rev. Richard Lightfoot was of Northampton, England, and was born in 1563, and died in Northampton, England, in 1625; his will was proved December 5, of that year. He was rector of Stoke Bruian Parish for twenty-four years. The parish register says: "He was installed April 27, 1601, and was buried here November 28, 1625." There is a small brass plate having the figure of a priest kneeling before an altar. This plate bears the Lightfoot arms and the following description:

"Richardi Lightfoot Hujus Eccl'ie per XXIII Annos Rectoris Evangelii Preconis, J. L. Filius et Haeres Suus Posuit. Pascentem Exemplo Populos Verboq. Ciboq.

"Mors Subgressa Levi Est Non Inopina Pede Vita Brevis, Nam Longa Fuit Meditatio Mortis. Sic Alios Docuit Vivere Seq. Mori.

"Obiit Anno—Dni 1625; Aet. Suae 63."

This may be rendered as follows:

"This tomb was placed here to the memory of Richard Lightfoot, minister of the gospel and rector of this church for twenty-three years, by J. L., his son and heir. Death quietly and unexpectedly overtook him while feeding his flock by word and deed. His life was short, for it was a long meditation on death. Thus he taught others to live and himself to die. He died in the year of our Lord 1625, age 63 years."

He married Jane Jones, and had the following children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Richard, born in 1608. 3. Rose, married Robert Kingston. 4. Sarah, married Leonard Dare. 5. Jane, married William Asbie.

(II) Hon. John Lightfoot, son of Rev. Richard and Jane (Jones) Lightfoot, was born in the Parish of Stoke Bruian, Northampton, in 1598, and died in London, England, in 1647-48. He matriculated at Lincoln College, May 5, 1615, aged seventeen years, and later was a student of Gray's Inn (June 30, 1617). He was a barrister of Gray's Inn, Middlesex. His will begins: "John Lightfoot, P. G. C. Fairfax 32, Somerset House, London." He was an extensive landholder and left a considerable amount of property to his mother, who survived him, his wife's family, his sisters, and brothers, and his own large family. To each of his sons he left a "Ringe or Seale," with other property. His books and manuscript he ordered to be sold and the money to be divided among his children. He married Elizabeth Phillips. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Fran-

cis, of England. 3. George, of England. 4. Edmund, of England. 5. William, of England. 6. Robert, of England. 7. Mary, of England. 8. Hon. Philip, who emigrated to America. 9. Anne, of England. 10. Jane, of England. 11. Richard, of England. 12. Rebecca, of England. 13. Elizabeth, of England.

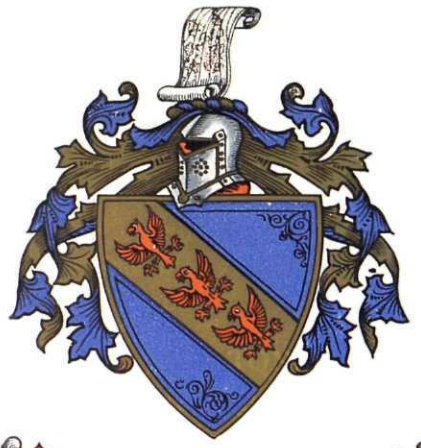
(III) Colonel John Lightfoot, son of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Phillips) Lightfoot, was born in Middlesex County, England, and died in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1707. He emigrated to America in 1670 with his brother, Philip, settling in Gloucester County, Virginia. On June 10, 1670, he had the King's grant as auditor-general of Virginia to take the place of Thomas Stegge, who had died. He visited England, since in 1692 it was said that he had "lately come into the country." He was councillor for the Colony in James and York rivers. In 1701 he voted with other members of the Council for the recall of Nicholson. He was a slave owner, as baptisms of slaves belonging to him are recorded in St. Peter's Parish register, New Kent County, Virginia. The same register has "Colonel John Lightfoot, Esquire, obiit XXVIII, died *Maii Circa Undecem*—and *anno Dom*, 1707." A list of names of those worthy persons "whose services and sufferings by the late Rebel Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., and his party have been reported as most signal and eminent and particularly of such whose approved loyaltie, constancy and courage hath rendered them most deserving of his Majesties Royall Remark," names: "Mr. Philip Lightfoote, a great loser and sufferer in estate and person, being both plundered and imprisoned by the Rebells."

Colonel John Lightfoot married (first), in 1681, Anne Goodrich, daughter of Thomas Goodrich. (See Goodrich II). Children: 1. Goodrich, of whom further. 2. Sherwood. 3. Thomas, 4. Alice.

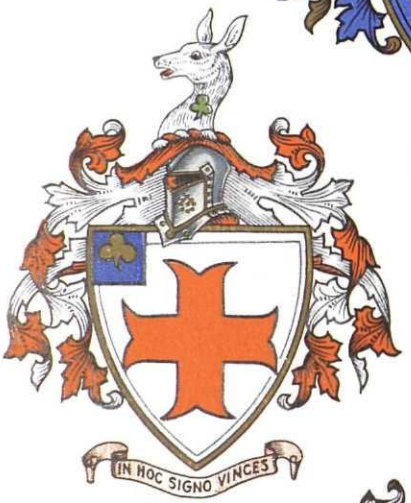
(IV) Colonel Goodrich Lightfoot, son of Colonel John and Anne (Goodrich) Lightfoot, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, about 1682-83, and died in Orange County (later Culpeper), in 1738. He was the ancestor of the Culpeper branch of this family, the family of Philip Lightfoot having settled in an estate at Sandy Point, Charles City County, Virginia. It is here that the mortal remains of Philip Lightfoot, brother to John Lightfoot can be found. The tomb is decorated with the Lightfoot arms. This branch was also distinguished in politics and in war, and this estate at Sandy Point was noted for its art treasures and air of culture. Many of the treasures were stolen by the British during the Revolution, and more were scattered. The precious silver bore the Lightfoot arms, and some of these with jewels and portraits are treasured by various members of the family. Colonel Goodrich Lightfoot, of Culpeper County, Virginia, was in 1724 a member of the vestry of St. George's Parish Spotsylvania County, Virginia, when that parish and county embraced what was afterwards St. Mark's Parish and Culpeper County. At the organization of St. Mark's Parish he was chosen a member of the first vestry (1731) and served until his death in 1738. He married Mary ———. Children: 1. Anne. 2. John. 3. Goodrich, vestryman of St. Mark's, 1741-1771. 4. Mary. 5. William, of whom further. 6. Elizabeth.

(V) William Lightfoot, son of Colonel Goodrich and Mary Lightfoot, was a vestryman of St. Mark's Parish from 1752 to 1758, when he moved to the parish of Bromfield, Culpeper County. He mar-

Lightfoot



Holton



Colvin

Goodrich

Armistead

Howell

Lewis

HOLTON.

Arms—Azure, on a bend or three eagles displayed gules.

Crest—A map proper.

COLVIN.

Arms—Argent, a cross moline gules on a canton azure a trefoil slipped or.

Crest—A hind's head couped argent charged with a trefoil slipped vert.

Motto—In hoc signo vinces.

GOODRICH.

Arms—Or, two lions passant between ten crosses-crosslet sable.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant couped argent, holding in the dexter paw a cross-crosslet or.

Motto—Ditat servata fides. (Tried fidelity enriches.)

ARMISTEAD.

Arms—Or, a chevron between three points of spears sable tasseled in the middle.

Crest—A dexter arm in armor embowed proper holding the butt end of a broken spear or.

Motto—Suivez raison.

HOWELL.

Arms—Argent, two lions conjoined with one head rampant guardant per pale gules and sable.

LEWIS.

Arms—Argent a dragon's head and neck, erased vert, holding in the mouth a bloody hand proper.

Crest—A dragon's head and neck erased vert.

Motto—Omne solum forti patria est.

ried and had children: 1. Goodrich, born in Culpeper County, Virginia, about 1765; married Martha Fry, who was born about 1769. 2. Major Philip, born in Culpeper County, Virginia, married Margaret Fry. 3. Walker, born in Culpeper County, Virginia. 4. John B., of whom further. Possibly other children.

(VI) John B. Lightfoot, son of William Lightfoot, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia; he emigrated to Kentucky with his family in 1793, settling first in Mason, later in Pendleton County. In the last-named county he taught what was probably the first school. He married and had children, among them being William L., of whom further.

(VII) William L. Lightfoot, son of John B. Lightfoot, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky with his father in 1793; in 1833-43 he removed to Rush County, Indiana, where he lived until a few years before his death. He married Leannah Colvin, daughter of John Colvin, of Culpeper County. They had thirteen children, among them being: 1. George Colvin, of whom further. 2. Armistead. 3. Richard. 4. Goodrich. 5. Philip. 6. William. 7. John.

(VIII) Judge George Colvin Lightfoot, son of William L. and Leannah (Colvin) Lightfoot, was born January 15, 1804, in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He married Malinda Holton, and they were the parents of Laura H., of whom further.

(IX) Laura H. Lightfoot, daughter of Judge George Colvin and Malinda (Holton) Lightfoot, was born in Covington, Kentucky, and married John H. Bass. (See Bass III).

(The Goodrich Line).

When Goodrich, like most other family names, was subjected to a variety of changes and modifications, all of its forms retained in part at least their original Teutonic and Saxon signification. It is certain that Goodrich was originally Godric, from which came Godricus, Godryhe, Goodryhe, Futhrich, Guthridge, Gothridge, Godridge, Goodridge and Goodrich. The Saxon word God is the root of the name, and has the same meaning as the Gothic word Guth, and the Danish gud. In Anglo-Saxon the words god and good are written just the same; and as the word good was used not only to signify Deity, but rule or ruler, it probably had the latter meaning when applied to persons, and though the name was spelled Godric, Goodrich, Guitrick, Goodridge, or otherwise, if the primary word God, Good or Guth were retained the meaning was the same. Whether the suffix ric, rick or rich really meant rich, or had the same meaning as when added to Bishop, or Bishop(ric), signifying dominion or rule over a district is not entirely certain.

The Goodrich tribe or family evidently existed in Great Britain at a very early period, but when or at what place it first appeared is lost in the obscurity of the past. One of the earliest evidences of their existence is found in the ruins of Goodrich Castle in Hertfordshire, which was built about 1066 or before. It is shown by the Domesday Book that the landholders of the Goodrich family were then numerous. Freeman in his "History of Norman Conquest, 1066," makes repeated mention of a Godric of great importance who fell at Sanlac in the battle of Hastings. He was sheriff of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. During the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI Thomas Goodrich was Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor of Great Britain Thus it can be seen that the name of Goodrich is an ancient and honorable one.

(I) Thomas Goodrich was born in England, and died in Essex County, Virginia, before April 3, 1679. He came to America in 1653, along with his wife Anne, being brought over by Peter Sixton. He served as a major in the Militia of Rappahannock County, Virginia, in 1656. He married Anne, surname unknown. Children: 1. Benjamin. 2. Joseph. 3. Charles. 4. Peter. 5. Anne, of whom further. 6. Katherine.

(II) Anne Goodrich, daughter of Thomas and Anne Goodrich, married, in 1681, John Lightfoot, son of John Lightfoot, of Northampton County, England. (See Lightfoot III).

References—(Lightfoot): "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," Vol. 1-6, inclusive. "Visitation of Northamptonshire," Vol. 1-3, inclusive. "Historical Memorials of Northampton." Northamptonshire Parish Registers. Harleian Society Publications Vis. of Kent. Harrison's: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley's: "Dictionary of England and Welsh Surnames." Calendar of Kentish Wills. "County Churches" (Grayling), Vol. 1-2, inclusive. Pedigrees of Kent (Berry). Staffordshire Pedigrees. Sussex County English Genealogies (Berry). (Goodrich): Goodrich Genealogy. Virginia County Records.

MARSHALL, Thomas Riley,

Statesman.

For the American people the "Washington Post" spoke when it wrote of Thomas Riley Marshall:

> Lovable, generous, kindly, keenly observant and always tolerant, Thomas R. Marshall lived and died an ideal American.

Nor was he without the humor of that typical personage. His bubbling wit and sparkling sense of humor, his simplicity and entire lack of affection and self-importance, his very humanity and homeliness endeared him to the nation. He was much greater than the greatest office he held, that of vice-president, though he filled that position with modesty, with dignity, and with satisfaction to the Senate and to the people. He came to be what Mr. Lowell called another statesman, "a great public character." It was in that capacity that he died in June, 1925, when the papers of the country, flooded with kindly sentiments, voiced the love of his countrymen for him.

Thomas R. Marshall was born at North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana, March 14, 1854, son of Dr. Daniel M. and Martha E. (Patterson) Marshall, and of the finest of American Stock. His mother was a direct descendant of the famous Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. The founder of the family in Indiana was his grandfather, Riley Marshall, who about the close of the second war with Great Britain came from Greenbrier County, Virginia, and located ultimately in Grant County, where he acquired six hundred and forty acres of land, including the site of the present city of Marion. Riley Marshall was one of the first board of county commissioners of Grant County and first clerk of the Circuit Court. Young Thomas R. had an unusually thorough education in the public schools and at Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he was graduated A. B. in 1873, and A. M. in 1876. There he earned membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, a fraternity of which his kinsman, Chief Justice John Marshall, was the founder. In 1909 his *alma mater* honored Thomas R. Marshall with the degree of LL. D., and Notre Dame University, the University of Pennsylvania, of North Carolina, and of Maine similarly honored him in later years. On finishing his college course, Mr. Marshall studied law under Judge Walter Olds in Fort Wayne, Indiana, being admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, in 1875. He lived in

Columbia City, where he practiced law for thirty years, first under the firm name of Marshall & McNagny, and from 1892, under that of Marshall, McNagny & Clugston. It is said of him as a lawyer:

> He is a lawyer of note, who serves corporations and all other clients alike, but is not of the sort that forgets principle and duty to his fellow-men in the furtherance of the interests of a corporate client who seeks to array greed against public interests.

A well known political and court orator, Mr. Marshall had run for only one office before his term as governor of Indiana from 1909 to 1913; i. e., that of Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney in a Republican district, when he was defeated. But he was a diligent party leader, twice chairman of the Twelfth District Democratic Committee, and a liberal contributor toward the other man's campaign fund, though he would take no money for his own. He gave Indiana a thoroughly progressive administration as governor, which gave him the prestige and experience for his selection to run as Vice-President with Woodrow Wilson. As a matter of record it should be noted that he was renominated for the office of Vice-President at the St. Louis Convention of 1916, and his second term as Vice-President extends from 1917 to 1921. Upon his retirement, Mr. Marshall said of the Senate: "I have been in the cave of the winds. I need a rest." With kindly humor he had tided that body over many a stressful moment, and with his calmness and imperturbability in control the Senate machinery had run smoothly.

Mr. Marshall was for many years a trustee of Wabash College. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta College Fraternity, of the Presbyterian Church, and attained the supreme honorary thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry.

On October 2, 1895, Thomas R. Marshall married Lois Kimsey, of Angola, Indiana, daughter of William E. Kimsey, an influential citizen of Steuben County.

SHERIDAN, Albert Dean,

President of American Colortype Company of Illinois.

One of the foremost business figures in the country-wide interests of color printing in America, Albert Dean Sheridan, had been the means of opening a very wide range of activity for the American Colortype Company from the time of his association with its first organization in 1902, his large share in the development of the plans of the company having increased to international scope. The loss that was suffered by the company at the death of its president was not alone that of an energetic executive with hand at the helm and a clear eye and purpose for present and future prospects of the concern whose destinies he had helped to guide from the outset, but as well of a partaker and counsellor in the problems that confronted the personnel of the firm, and all his co-workers, as he was a believer in coöperation as a means to success in all the affairs of life. Mr. Sheridan was at all times a man of sound business judgment, and was endowed with a splendid capacity for organization and the general direction of the affairs of any company or institution, business or social, with which he had become associated. He was beloved as a comrade in his home, in his clubs, and in business association. He was a son of Edwin Ruthven and Eliza (McCormick) Sheridan. Edwin R. Sheridan was prominently identified with printers' and bookbinders' machinery business, having been

a partner of the firm of E. R. & T. W. Sheridan, later T. W. & C. B. Sheridan.

Albert Dean Sheridan was born October 26, 1860, in Brooklyn, New York, and was graduated from Adelphi Academy, in that city, in 1879. His business career was begun with grain activities in New York City; and he later operated on the Produce Exchange in a partnership known as Bostwick & Sheridan. About 1890, Mr. Sheridan went to Chicago, Illinois, as western manager of the T. W. & C. B. Sheridan Company, manufacturers of printers' and bookbinders' machinery, so continuing until 1900, when he removed to the East to become sales manager of The Osborne Company at Newark, New Jersey. He was active in the formation of the American Colortype Company, in 1902, and shortly afterwards he became its vice-president. In 1906, he returned to Chicago, to take the management of the Chicago plant, and became president, in which position he was active to the time of his death. He was also vice-president of the American Colortype Company of New Jersey. He was a member of the board of directors of the City National Bank, of Evanston, Illinois; and his club affiliations were those of the Union League Club, Glen View Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Chicago Athletic Association, and University Club of Evanston. While he was a lover of outdoor life, and fond of yachting, he was nevertheless a quiet and reserved man, and preferred his home life. He attended the First Congregational Church of Evanston.

Mr. Sheridan married, June 4, 1885, Mary Frances Everitt, daughter of Daniel Lawrence and Rachael (Hasbrouck) Everitt, both natives of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan were the parents of E. E. Sheridan, who continued the business as vice-president.

Albert Dean Sheridan died July 25, 1924, after an illness of several months. His distinctive place in the business world was attained through his spirited and devoted direction of activities for which he had helped to make a special field, that of color-printing; and he possessed the high regard of a host of associated interests.

WINDSOR, Henry Haven,

Founder of "Popular Mechanics Magazine."

In the forecasting of his plans for his successful editorial career, Henry Haven Windsor held in unwavering view his publishing ideals, and both during the height of his well-earned repute and since he has relinquished his life's tasks, the popular voice, and something far deeper than mere sentiment, have granted him the full attainment of the ideals he sought for. The vast republic of readers have him to thank, and his memory to keep fragrant and fresh for the uniquely instructive provision made for them in the creation of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine". Though its pages demonstrate the chief work of his life, yet through all his journalistic activities he stored up for personal study, and radiated for the public benefit, the ingatherings of his experiences and wide reading, to bring to proof his remarkable powers of interesting others, and of awakening a general enthusiasm for mechanics. His accomplishment was eminently that of rendering the technique of mechanics understandable to the everyday reader, and the latter knows how well wrought that purpose was. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William and Harriet Butler (Holmes) Windsor.

Hamilton

Henry Haven Windsor was born November 13, 1859, in a log cabin at Mitchell, Iowa, and his preliminary education was received in the public schools of Marshalltown, Iowa, after which he took the collegiate course at Iowa College, now Grinnell College. At a very early age, he settled upon what he should do in life, for at twelve years of age he had secured a printing-press of his own, and soon mastered its operation. When he completed his work in the local schools, he worked in the village post office for awhile, and during his spare time he successfully competed in the tests of correspondence courses. The money earned as a result, and with that obtained from his contributions for Chicago newspapers, gave him two years of the course at Iowa College, when he selected those studies that would be of most assistance to him in Journalism. He became city editor of the "Times-Republican" at Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1879, and consecutively was private secretary in the office of the Northern Pacific Railway, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1881-1882; secretary of the Chicago City Railway Company from 1883 to 1891; was founder, editor and president of the "Street Railway Review," from 1892 to 1901; and he founded the "Popular Mechanics Magazine" in 1901. It was his work on the "Street Railway Review" that first inspired him to establish a magazine that should give scientific news in simple language. As he at one time expressed it: "I started 'Popular Mechanics Magazine' twenty-three years ago, with the idea primarily in mind that it should be a magazine of education; and that while up to that time there was practically nothing of a technical nature set forth in plain, simple language, in other words, 'written so you could understand it', I hoped to accomplish that very thing." It has been written of the man and his work in the magazine field:

To this ideal of his magazine he gave his love and his life. He gave his work in a spirit of worship, and spent his magnificent strength without stint in its service. From a struggling weekly he watched it develop into a monthly with a world-wide circulation, and saw it occupying its own home, which is known as one of the most complete plants of its kind in the world. Drawing upon a seemingly inexhaustible store of energy, vitality and enthusiasm, editorship with him did not consist merely of inspiring or directing the work of others, although he did that surpassingly well. He was a powerful and forceful writer. He thought simply and hated pretence. He wrote simply, and loved the truth. His ready sympathy, helpful understanding, and contagious enthusiasm were an inspiration to all who came in contact with him.

The "Popular Mechanics Magazine" was at first published in the old "Journal" Building on Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois; and in January, 1923, it was housed in its own building, at No. 200 East Ontario Street, where it is published and printed on four rotary presses, whereon also are printed books written in simple language on many mechanical subjects. The magazine has over 4400 contributors in all parts of the world upon every conceivable mechanical and inventive theme; it has an extensive reference library for its editorial staff; and it has used more than 75,000 photographs since the first date of publication.

Mr. Windsor was a Republican in politics, though he had not held political office. He was a member of the following named clubs: Chicago Press, National Press, University, of Evanston, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, Evanston Country, Chicago Automobile, Atlantic Yacht, Camden, Maine, Yacht, and Hamilton. His recreations were largely motoring and motor-boating. His relig-

ious fellowship was with the Congregational Church.

Mr. Windsor married, June 25, 1889, at Marengo, Illinois, Lina B. Jackson, and they were the parents of Henry Haven, Jr., born in Chicago, Illinois, June 7, 1900. After receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his birthplace, he attended Yale University for one year, in the class of 1924. Returning to Chicago, he became associated with his father as vice-president, and after his father's death he became president of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine." He is a member of the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Yacht clubs, the Evanston Golf and Country clubs, and the University Club, of Evanston.

Henry Haven Windsor died May 11, 1924, at his home in Evanston, Illinois, after a short illness. The greatness of his mind, the modesty of his heart, the integrity of his spirit lived with him. These did not die with him, but are preserved as a bright tradition among those who had the honor of working with him, and for those who come after.

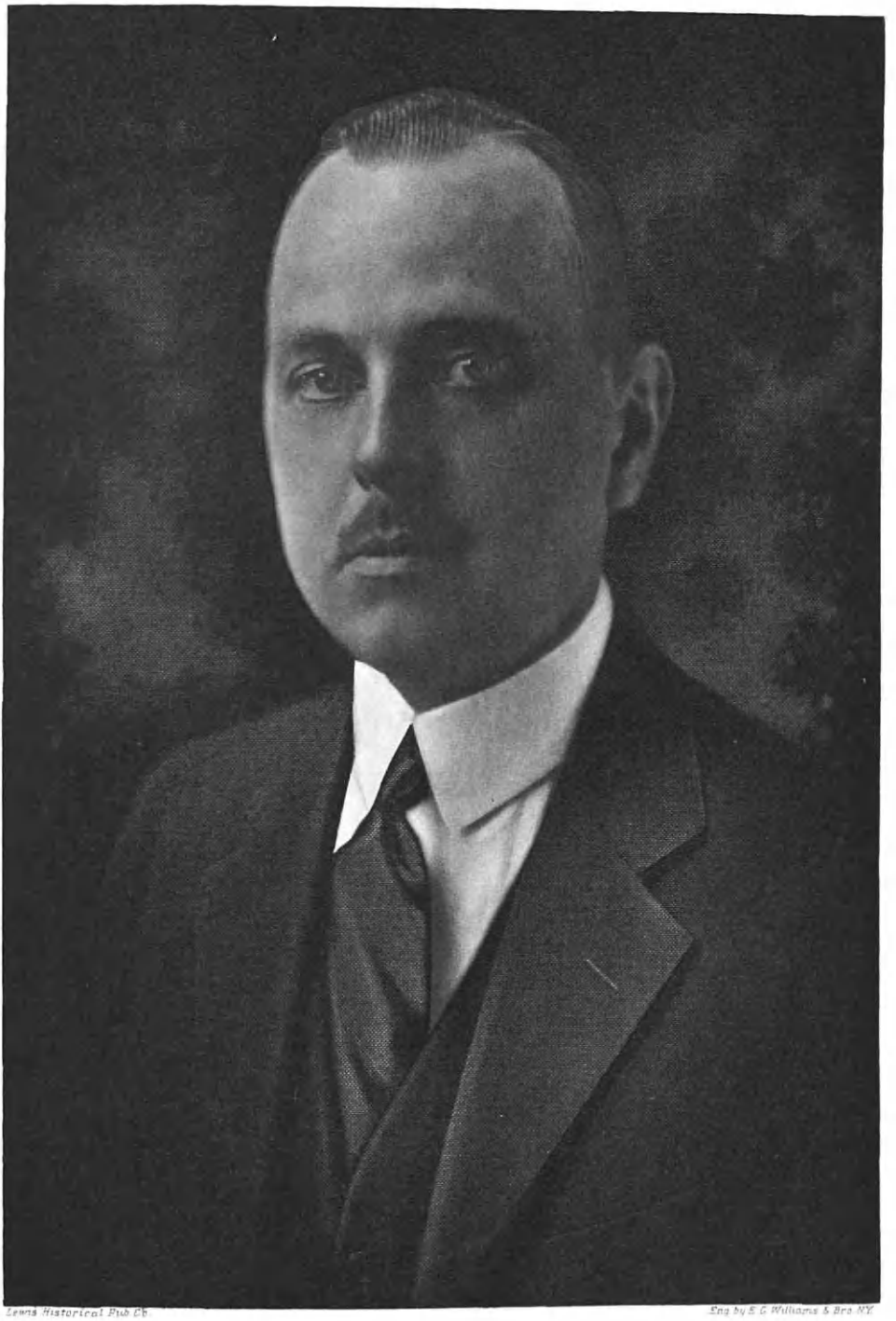
HAVILAND, Clayton Abram,

Bank Treasurer.

The banking circles of Westchester County, New York, are accounted as among the most influential and substantial in that State, and their officials are highly regarded for business acumen and efficiency. Throughout his career associated with financial concerns, and notably with those of White Plains, in Westchester County, where he had spent the most of his life, Clayton Abram Haviland, in his treasurership of the County Trust Company, has a direct status in the expanding interests of that prominent institution, his abilities as a financial leader being the outcome of a careful training, as well as the family heritage. His family has long been prominent in the professions and in mercantile affairs; he is a son of Abram E. Haviland, a financier, now retired, and Ida P. (Sutton) Haviland.

Clayton Abram Haviland was born March 25, 1889, at the family home, North Street and Haviland Avenue, White Plains, New York, where he attended the public schools. He then graduated at the White Plains High School with the class of 1904, and from the Eastman Business College with the class of 1906. His financial experience was begun in the employ of a New York City Bank, the Chase National Bank; and in 1908 he returned to White Plains, where he became associated with the First National Bank, with which he continued until 1919. It was then that he became identified with the County Trust Company, of White Plains, as assistant secretary, and he was afterwards made treasurer, which office he continues to hold. Mr. Haviland is a Republican in his political convictions, but he has not sought public office.

At the call of the World War, Mr. Haviland entered the service of the United States Army, as a member of Machine Gun Company No. 153, and he was stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta Georgia, throughout the war. His fraternal affiliations are with White Plains Lodge, No. 473, Free and Accepted Masons; Tabernacle Chapter, No. 306, Royal Arch Masons; Crusader Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar; New York City Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of the thirty-second degree; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of White Plains. He is a member



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Clayton A. Haviland

Lewis Historical Pub Co

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

George F. Kelly.

of the American Legion; and his club associations include: The American Yacht Club; White Plains Club; Gedney Farm Golf Club; and the Lions Club, of White Plains, of which he is the treasurer. His religious faith is that of the Society of Friends.

Clayton Abram Haviland married, February 22, 1923, Geraldine J. Willets, daughter of George J. and Sarah A. Willets.

KELLY, George Thomas,

Building Contractor.

The stamp of George Thomas Kelly's work as an extensive operator in building, which is that of durability, attractiveness, and first-class workmanship, is immediately recognizable throughout New York State in buildings of the higher class, and in school structures, in particular, for he is accounted one of the most popular contractors for public buildings in the city and country, and he is indeed one of the most prolific builders of schoolhouses in this part of the country. Mr. Kelly, whose headquarters are at Yonkers, New York, has long established his reputation throughout the length and breadth of the New England and Atlantic Coast States for the substantial and prompt methods that are leading features of his business; he is one of the leading citizens of Yonkers, as well as of Westchester County; and he is interested in both leading local, as well as State-wide organizations, inclusive of those of building and employment. He is the son of Thomas Henry Kelly, who came to Poughkeepsie, New York, in the early fifties, where he engaged in the hotel business, and of Marie (Ryan) Kelly, both of whom are now deceased.

George Thomas Kelly was born September 30, 1870, at Yonkers, New York, where he attended the public and parochial schools, and an evening technical school. Mr. Kelly learned his trade of carpenter and builder of P. J. Flannery, and he was afterwards employed by J. and G. Stewart. Since 1896, he has been in business on his own account, and he has gradually won his way to the foremost rank of the contractors in New York State; and he is also one of the most extensive property owners at Yonkers, and was at one time the largest individual tax-payer in that city. He is considered the largest contractor in Westchester County, employing from five hundred to one thousand men; and he organized the Yonkers Contractors' Association, of which he was the president in 1918, 1919, and 1920; he is also chairman of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Westchester County.

Among the many prominent structures that have been erected by the firm of which Mr. Kelly is the head are: The Supreme Court and Library Building, at Montpelier, Vermont; six of the United States Government buildings at West Point, New York; the post office at New Rochelle, New York; the high schools at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hastings, and Pelham, New York; at Chicopee and Pittsfield, Massachusetts; at New Brunswick and Park Ridge, New Jersey; the Washington Irving High School at Tarrytown, New York; Yonkers City Hall; Charles E. Gorton High School, erected at a cost of $1,000,000; the bath-house in the Seventh Ward, Yonkers; and many other, forty such buildings in all, and it is stated more school buildings in the State of New York than any other contractor.

A lifelong Democrat in his political convictions, Mr. Kelly performed the

duties of Yonkers' fire commissioner under Mayor Andrus. During the World War, he served the United States Government as a "dollar a year man" and he was chairman of the Labor Employment Board, which represented Putnam, Westchester and Dutchess Counties; at that time, also, he did much appraisal work for the United States Government through Yonkers, Hastings, and other cities of the Hudson Valley, and he has performed much work of this nature for the New York Central Railroad, the Federal Sugar Refining Corporation, and other great corporations. He has served as trustee of the New York State Volunteer Firemen's Home, of Hudson, New York, and he was president of the board for two years.

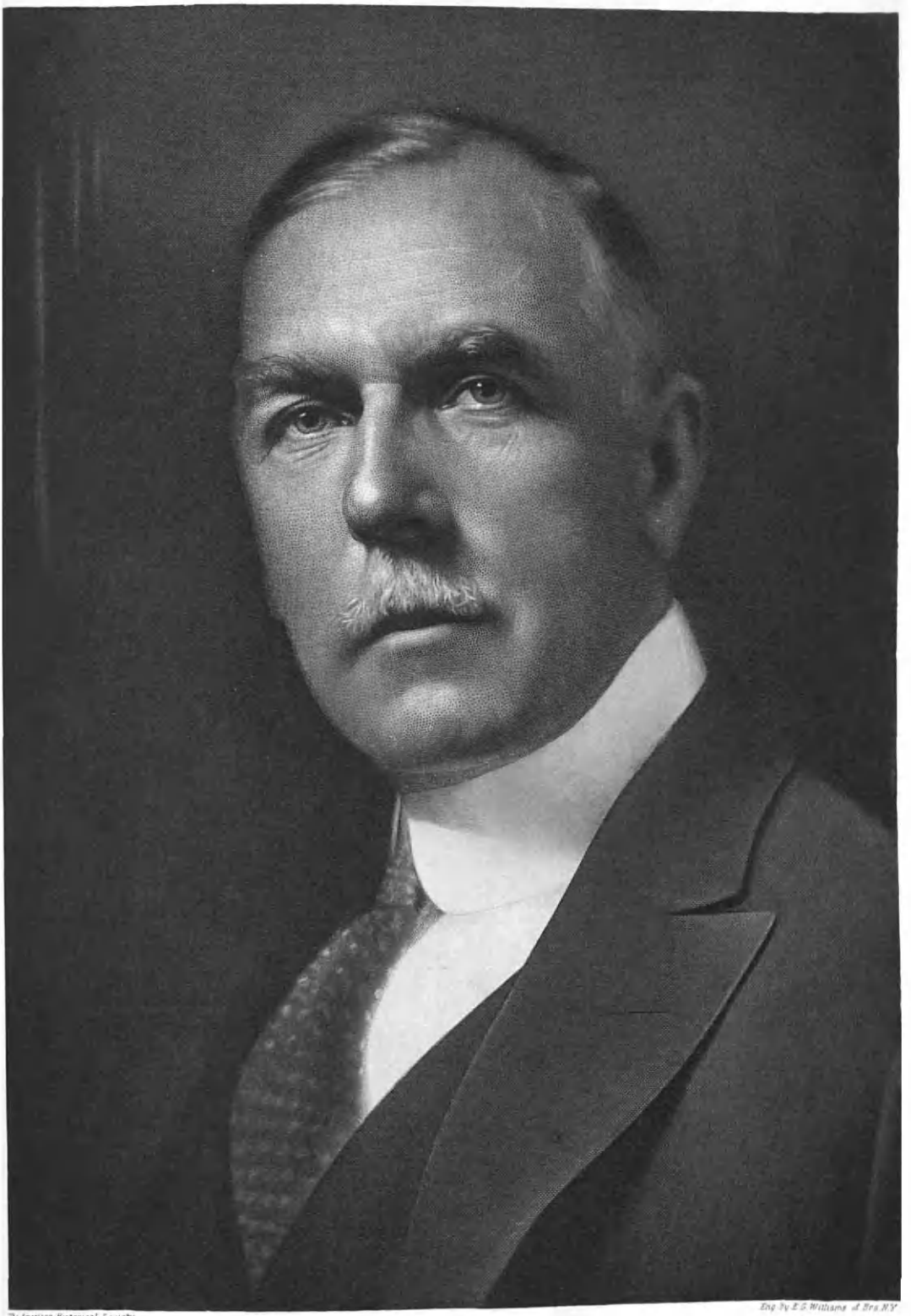
Mr. Kelly's fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, as a charter member and Past Grand Knight of the Yonkers Council; and he is well-known in the National Council of the Order, having served as a National delegate and as one of the representatives of the New York State Knights of Columbus, in the presentation to the French Government of the Statue of General de Lafayette, at Metz, France, in 1920. He is a life-member of Lodge No. 707, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was treasurer for many years; and for a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a communicant of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church at Yonkers, New York.

George Thomas Kelly married, October 14, 1896, at Troy, New York, Jennie Fitzpatrick, daughter of James and Mary Fitzpatrick, and they are the parents of the following children: George T., Jr., Howard; Raymond; Ethel; Mary; Wilbur; Thomas; Jane. The Kelly family residence is located at No. 280 North Broadway, Yonkers, New York, the former home of the late William Allen Butler, Jr.

SMITH, Alfred Holland,

President New York Central Lines.

In the domain of the world's transportation activities, and at the bidding of one of its most powerful factors, the New York Central Railroad Lines, there came forward to do its bidding, at the opportune time Alfred Holland Smith. He gave heed to that call knowing only that it was a summons to the performance of duty unaware of the presence therewith of a very potential quality that should some day lead him out and on to the summit of achievement. It was the quick attention and response that he gave that earliest call that opened the way for him. It was his readiness to obey and to serve well, whether as an employee in bridge construction, or as president of his railroad system, that made him the really great man all along through his career; for his fellow-workmen recognized the essentials of leadership, and his counsellors in high office were always cognizant of the fact of his splendidly trained and controlled powers both of service and directorship. That fine gift that he possessed of implicit obedience to routine in all the gradations of his association with the great railroad, combined with his executive force and his comprehensive knowledge of the business affairs and the workings of the various departments of the organization from the least to the greatest, won for him the frequently expressed admiration and the respect and loyal devotion of every railroad man who ever knew him, both at home and abroad. How democratic this leader was; how lacking in any sort of self-conceit was



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

A. D. White

the man who in after years declared that he "did not know how he came to be president of the New York Central Lines." His record replied to that, as much as to say: He worked in unison with the world that he lived in. All worthy endeavor found in him a ready and generous friend and co-worker; he delighted in having a share in the progress of art and science and general industry; he was a means of the promotion of the spirit of unity in all organized advance; and his forcefulness and his dynamic intellect radiated power even beyond the immediate circle within his physical reach. Throughout the New York Central organization his personality was an inspiration to every human unit, from his close associates of the executive force to the humblest employee of the road.

Alfred Holland Smith was born April 26, 1863, at Bourton, Warwickshire, England. He was the youngest of five children, and when he was twelve years old his father died, throwing the burden of support upon his two elder brothers. However, he attended school, graduating from the high school when he was fourteen years of age. He was never tired of study, and his studiousness was inclined from the first to the interests of railroad activities, to which he gave his attention from that time onwards, his first position being that of messenger in the offices of the purchasing agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad in Cleveland, at eighteen dollars a month. Railroad men bear in mind the fact that at that early period in the history of transportation the duties of messenger included the position of assistant to the janitor and the running of the elevator. Hard work, however, had no terrors for this energetic young man, who saw only the possibilities of ultimate achievement. Promotions rewarded his devotion to duty from time to time, and he passed from the desk of clerical assistant to the executive of the stationery department, and he then was clerk in the office of the purchasing agent. By this time he was nineteen years old, and drawing a salary of fifty dollars a month. For five years Mr. Smith worked in the railroad offices, and he then took a step which as he felt at the time lifted him out of the possibility of settling into a rut. His tastes and ambitions were constantly towards the construction end of railroad work, and he succeeded in securing a transfer to the construction crew, then active on the Michigan Division, to the west of Toledo, Ohio. Laying down the pen to take up the shovel, pick and sledgehammer at one dollar and a half a day, Mr. Smith found the labor fearfully exhausting. He was slight of build, and far from muscular, but his undeviating purpose carried him through the strain of readjustment, and the outdoor work gradually built up his strength. His work consisted of repairing bridges and cuts, track walking, and the like, and was a continual education in the fundamental principles of railway maintenance from a constructional angle. His first promotion in this branch was the result of his friendly spirit towards his foreman. That worthy man was far better fitted for work than the formality of reporting it to his superiors in office, and Mr. Smith assisted him with a troublesome report. The unusual excellence of the report from a clerical standpoint drew the attention of higher officials, and Mr. Smith was made assistant foreman, and not long thereafter foreman. Efficiency in this position led to his appointment at the age of only twenty-five years as superintendent of the Kalamazoo Division. It was in the office of superintendent that

Alfred H. Smith found his door of opportunity, for he had arrived at that level in the organization at a time when extensive construction operations were either in active progress or under consideration. The great need was for men capable at once of supervising the work and winning from the employees their best endeavors. Mr. Smith was recognized as such a man, for the comradeship between him and his force was remarkable, the employees under him addressing him affectionately as "Al." On such a matter he is recorded as saying:

One must never forget that men are human beings, with just as much self-respect, just as much pride, just as much manhood as you have, and that they are just as touchy when these attributes are concerned as you are. The fact that you are in a position to sit in judgment on another man, and that it may be your duty to punish him for some fault or failure gives you no right to do it harshly. Men know when there is kindness of thought behind the discipline meted out to them. A reprimand may make a man, or it may sour and ruin him.

The formality of Mr. Smith's promotion was no more than the remark of the general superintendent on a tour of inspection: "Young man, you are superintendent of this division from this time on." This rise marked the year 1890, and the following year he was made superintendent of the Lansing Division, a more important branch; then, two years thereafter, superintendent of the Franklin Division, with headquarters in Youngstown, Ohio. In July, 1897, Mr. Smith was made superintendent of the Michigan Division, with his offices at Toledo, Ohio; and four years later he became assistant general superintendent, also general superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, at Cleveland, Ohio. In the nature of the case, Mr. Smith's outstanding achievements on these subsidiary lines came to the attention of the main offices of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and in February, 1902, he was made general superintendent of the system. Seventeen months later he was promoted to general manager, and on June 6, 1906, the duties of vice-president were also placed in his hands. On April 15, 1912, he was made vice-president of the New York Central lines east and west of Buffalo, and his duties comprised full jurisdiction of all lines of the system within that area excepting the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie west, and the Rutland east of Buffalo, and the Boston & Albany. He had charge of operation, construction, and maintenance of this vast and important group of transportation lines in March, 1913, he was made senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, and thereby placed in control of all roads in the New York Central system and every department of the work. It was on January 1, 1914, that Mr. Smith was elected to the presidency of the lines, succeeding William C. Brown. In this connection, it is opportune to note that a number of years before Mr. Smith's death, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew said of his administration:

Several of the subordinate lines of our system were in a critical condition, both on the material side and the financial, when Mr. Smith took charge of them. He virtually reconstructed them, and brought them rapidly to their present efficient condition.

A contemporary in railroad advance said of Mr. Smith, after his death:

Mr. Smith brought to the railroad business a remarkably keen mind and an imagination and vision which made it possible for him to obtain results. He was a splendid organizer, and he had a wonderful knack of getting the best out of those around him. To the officials and men of the New York Central he must have been an inspiring leader. He was a great contribution to the upbuilding of that property. In the councils of the railroad industry as a whole, Mr. Smith was an im-

portant factor. He approached railroad problems with a fresh and original viewpoint. His death is a genuine loss to the New York Central and to the railroad industry in general.

The Canadian Government, recognizing his preëminent qualifications, appointed him to the chairmanship of a Royal Commission to inquire into the railroad situation of Canada, which was the cause of so much concern, and the services which he rendered were of the highest importance and value.

There came a time when the Nation vitally needed broad-gauge executives to handle the problems of transportation during war conditions. In the minutely comprehensive knowledge of railroading which Mr. Smith possessed, this emergency was adequately met within the district over which he was placed in charge. One hundred railroad companies were assigned to Mr. Smith's control by the Government. This group comprised the greatest aggregation of railroad interests ever operated under the supervision of one man. Eighty thousand miles of main lines were included in this group, which carried more than one-half the entire tonnage of United States railroads. The situation facing this resolute man was acute to the point of chaos; a freight congestion, aggravated by unprecedentedly bad weather conditions, with the most serious coal shortage in the history of railroad affairs, made the judgment of the executive of vital importance to the Nation. Almost the first step taken by Mr. Smith was towards the abolishment of priority orders. The Government cooperated in this move to the immediate relief, at least in a measure, of freight congestion, the shipping in American harbors feeling the advantage, as well as railway circles. Mr. Smith's influence then brought about a feasible adjustment of embargo conditions, which guarded against renewed congestion, also higher demurrage charges to forestall accumulations of rolling stock at any one point. Mr. Smith instituted another practical reform, namely, the making up of trains solid, or of kindred commodities, for instance, all wheat, or all raw materials or allied lines of merchandise. This averted the holding of half loaded vessels in harbor to await the completion of a mixed cargo, a delay frequently in the usual course of events absorbing weeks of time. He also cleared several piers under control of the railroads for the use of the shipping board, for the direct loading of ships carrying smaller freight in convoy to Europe. Further, during the period of ice congestion in the harbor, he personally made himself responsible, assuming also the insurance risk; he chartered the steamer "Florizel" and kept it busy breaking ice, and also maintained a battery of tugs for the same purpose in the Kill-van-Kull. Director-General McAdoo was unreserved in his commendation of Mr. Smith's work, the reports he received showing that the coördination of effort and the consolidation of interests effected by these administrative measures would accomplish an annual saving of more than $18,000,000.

On June 1, 1919, the emergency passed successfully, and war conditions over, Mr. Smith was reëlected president of the New York Central lines, having resigned this office to take up his National responsibilities. He was influential in bringing about the return of the railroads to their owners, and was largely influential in the settling of the railroad strike of 1922, his experience in the ranks of the employees giving him an infinite understanding of their situations and of the strong friendship existing between him and the

departments of operation and maintenance, down to the humblest worker. In all his efforts for the general good of the people and his loyalty to the Government, Mr. Smith never lost sight of the individual rights and privileges of what might be called his constituency, the stockholders of his system. He was never a man to generalize, rather to study keenly every phase of the situation, and to apply to one line or district the administrative measure which would insure efficiency and economy within that scope. Entirely different measures or proposals might meet his approval in different branches or under different conditions, and in all phases of railroading he was conversant with conditions. One of the most vital questions to which he had given attention since the war was the methods of freight distribution in New York City, which he asserted were "archaic," and which caused a daily waste of $200,000 on foodstuffs alone. Mr. Smith was called in consultation by the Cuban railroads upon which he had served as chairman of the board of trustees, and only about a month before his death he had returned from a stay of several weeks in Cuba on this mission. The last and crowning achievement of his career was the planning and carrying through to a practical conclusion the construction of the high level bridge at Castleton, just south of Albany, New York. The board of directors of the New York Central Railroad Company by formal resolution decreed that this structure should be known as "The Alfred H. Smith Memorial Bridge" in honor of the man who had conceived the idea of it and by his indomitable energy overcame all obstacles to its construction; and impressive ceremonies dedicating this bridge to his memory were held at the eastern end of one of the two big steel spans on July 14, 1925.

Tireless in his attention to duty as he was, his associates were known to remark frequently that he did not seem to know the meaning of the word fatigue, and although he attained the age of sixty years, he was still a young man. His death, when still thus in the very zenith of his powers, was a calamity to his world. Always interested in out-of-door life, and an excellent horseman, he had for some years made a habit of taking his exercises on horseback. In the afternoon of March 8, 1924, he was riding in Central Park, New York City, with a friend. They were in the Bridle Path together, when a woman on horseback crossed their path at a walk. Mr. Smith reined his horse sharply to avert catastrophe to this unknown woman, and this act caused him to fall, striking his head and shoulders. Although assistance was summoned instantly, and he was taken to the Fifth Avenue Hospital, the examining physicians said that he had died from a broken neck. Emery H. Smith, son of Mr. Smith, was informed immediately of the accident at the Hotel Plaza, but Mrs. Smith was at Pasadena, California. A clear track across the Continent was arranged for her special train, which was routed over the Santa Fé Railroad, the most direct transcontinental line, to Chicago, and the one most free from grades. The regular schedule of sixty-eight hours between Los Angeles and Chicago was covered in record time, forty-nine hours and seventeen minutes of actual running time accomplishing the trip. From Chicago to the Smith home in Westchester County, in the village of Chappaqua, the trip was made in less than nineteen hours, a swifter record than that of the Twentieth

Century Limited, although en route storms caused some delay. Volumes could not contain the countless expressions of regard and sympathy that were showered upon the bereaved family and friends. America's greatest men made haste to do honor to him whom they counted in the highest group of business executives in this country. The funeral obsequies were held at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York City, after private services in the Chappaqua home. Eager to honor their chief, the many lines and departments of New York Central system arrange one moment of silence over the entire organization and its affiliated roads, every shop and station observing this hushed moment in honor of the great man. During that moment, the broadcasting station W. J. Z. gave to the world the simple but impressive burial ceremony of the Episcopal Church, while every operation over 12,000 miles of railroad was ceased and 175,000 employees throughout the country listened. Fully 2,000 men of note and distinction in railroading and other realms of activity attended the ceremonies, and the body of one of America's most worthy and distinguished citizens was laid at rest. This record may fittingly close with the resolutions adopted by the board of trustees of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, of which he was a member:

Alfred H. Smith died suddenly on March 8, 1924, as a result of a fall from his horse. He had been a director of this bank since February 1, 1922, and in that comparatively short time had shown marked capacity for financial affairs. He had an unusual faculty for seeing beyond temporarily disturbing factors, and estimating broad general tendencies, which added greatly to his value as a director. His connection with this bank was one of the minor activities of his intense and useful life, yet he brought to the meetings of this board a vigor and enthusiasm which were more than could be expected of a man of so many interests. While this bank has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Smith, our city and the country at large have suffered a much greater loss, and one which it is difficult to appraise at this time. His highly constructive mind was actively engaged on two great problems which are calling for solution—the proper development of the Port of New York, and the placing of our railroads upon a sound economic basis. The City of New York is profoundly interested in the proper solution of both of these questions, and can ill afford to lose the great ability which Mr. Smith would have brought to bear upon them. He was a man of boundless energy and intelligent optimism. These qualities of body and mind made obstacles yield before him. When in time of war chaos seemed to reign on the railroads, these qualities enabled him to clear the tracks and restore normal conditions. The life of Mr. Smith is one more illustration of the fact that this still is the land of opportunity. It is well that emphasis should be laid upon this fact at a time when the ears of the rising generation are being deafened by the voices of those who have no good word to say for their own country, and of those who would stifle individual initiative by attempting to reduce all men to a common level of inferiority. His life was a demonstration that there are no "classes" in this country. He began his railroad career as a section hand, a "pick and shovel man"; and by his intelligence, his industry and his ability to create opportunity, he rose through the ranks of service to be the president of the greatest railroads in the world, meeting his death at a comparatively young age, with every prospect of greater and better work yet before him. Let his life be an inspiration to all those young men and women who are now striving to advance in all the varied industries of this country of working people. As citizens, we express our appreciation of his life, and our sense of loss at his death. As members of this board, we place on the records of this bank our tribute to his life, and convey to his family our sympathy in their bereavement.

THEODORE HETZLER, President;
W. G. GASTON, Secretary of the Board.

Alfred Holland Smith married, September 9, 1884, at Adrian, Michigan, Maude Emery, daughter of William H. and Lydia (Holley) Emery. Mrs. Smith survives him. Their son, Emery Holland, a graduate of Yale University, married Ann Hughes, daughter of Isaac and Mary

Hughes, of Poultney, Vermont, and they are the parents of Anne Charlotte Emery Smith, who unveiled the tablet at the dedication of "The Alfred H. Smith Memorial Bridge," already referred to.

LORD, General Herbert Mayhew,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Of General Lord's fitness for his task of directing the budget of the United States, and of the importance of the task, no one has spoken more graphically than President Coolidge:

> it would be difficult to estimate the help that he (General Lord) has given you and me and impossible to recompense him for the faithfulness with which he has successfully served the American people. He stands as an example of the honest, earnest, conscientious service which characterizes the government of our country.

Brigadier General Herbert Mayhew Lord was born in Rockland, Maine, December 6, 1859, the son of Sabin and Abbie (Swett) Lord. After the usual thoroughgoing course of elementary schooling provided by New England schools, he attended Colby College, Waterville, Maine, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884, which he supplemented with that of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1889. In 1920 his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The whole course of his business career fitted him for the able execution of his present important duties. The broad information, alert habit of mind, and objective point of view acquired from his years as a newspaper man now stand him in good stead. Supplementing this and specializing in his particular field were his years as clerk of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in Washington, which occupied him until 1898. In that year he was appointed major, and in addition paymaster of volunteers, from which he was honorably discharged May 7, 1901. His military advancement was as follows: Captain, paymaster of the United States Army, February 5, 1901; major, paymaster, February 20, 1902; lieutenant-colonel, Quartermaster Corps, March 4, 1913; colonel, September 9, 1917; brigadier-general, National Army, July 6, 1918; brigadier-general, United States Army, July 15, 1919. In October, 1918, he was appointed assistant to Major-General Goethals, with the title of director of finance. This office was enlarged to that of chief of finance, United States Army, July 1, 1920. During the World War General Lord was army Liberty Loan officer, and July 1, 1922, was appointed director of the Bureau of the Budget. His exceptional war record gained him a Distinguished Service Medal, for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service" as assistant to the quartermaster-general and as director of finance. His ability as director of the Bureau of the Budget has won the following praise from President Coolidge, in whose budget address, delivered June 22, 1925, to the business organization of the Government, it was incorporated:

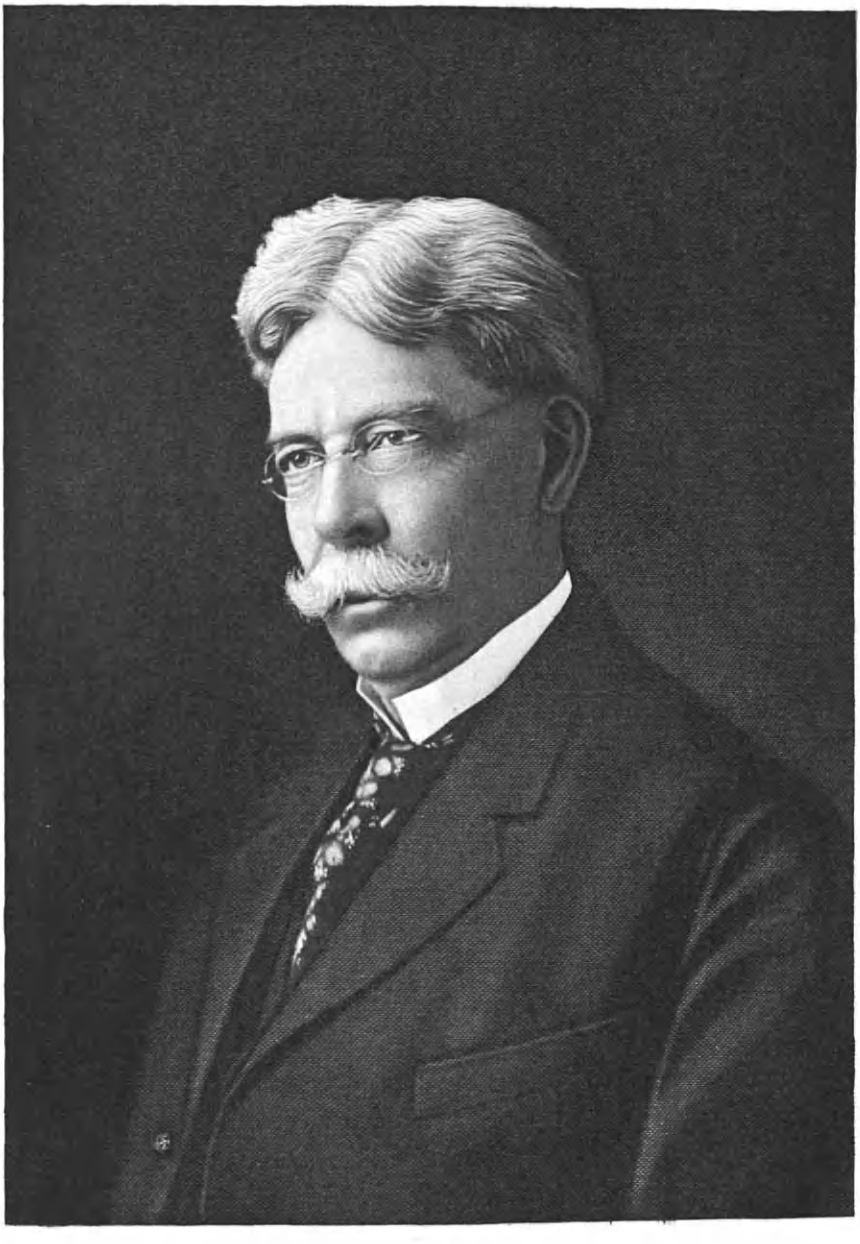
> You have no better friend (than General Lord), no more faithful adviser in your efforts for efficient public service. His broad grasp of the needs and requirements of the Government, his patience in careful investigation, his sound judgment, and wise discretion have all been devoted to his country at a very great personal sacrifice.

General Lord married, September 9, 1885, Annie Stuart Waldo, of Thomaston, Maine.

SMITH, Willard Adelbert,

Journalist, Editor, Writer.

Willard Adelbert Smith more than attained the Biblical goal of three score years



Hilland A. Smith

and ten, and of these seven decades it can truthfully be said that every year was fully and wisely lived, with virtues and noble motives so crowding each other for the paramount place in his heart that perhaps the only one which took precedence over the others was a great and all-embracing humanitarianism. So widely useful, so largely constructive and so generally beneficial was his life, viewed at every angle and from every possible phase, that no amount of eulogistic comment could do justice to it. The life of Willard A. Smith is a chapter—an epochal chapter—in the history of the great railroad industry; for in the progress and advance of this industry he was one of the moving factors and chief of the foremost protagonists.

Willard Adelbert Smith was born on a farm in the town of Pleasant Prairie, near Kenosha, Wisconsin, on September 20, 1849, a son of William Harrison and Mehitable (Allen) Smith. His father, William H. Smith, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, on November 27, 1817, where his ancestors—of old English stock—had settled as early as the year 1640. The mother was a native of New York State, and was also of English pioneer descent. The father removed to Wisconsin in the year 1841, going by boat through the Great Lakes since at that time no railroad had penetrated further west than Buffalo, and joined his brother, Gilman Smith, who had for some years been a resident in what to-day is the city of Kenosha. For twenty years William Harrison Smith made this section his home, engaging in the harness business there, and later, in one of the very first tanneries, which have since developed into an important industry in Kenosha.

In 1861, there being a depression in his business due to the climacteric advent of the long-feared Civil War, William H. Smith removed his family to Rockford, Illinois, Willard A. Smith being twelve years of age at the time. The father again entered into the harness business in Rockford, and this time with much success. Upon retiring from active business life he disposed of his interests to his eldest son, Frank. Just prior to the Civil War, during his residence in Kenosha, the elder Mr. Smith was an ardent Abolitionist. Always a firm believer in liberty and justice for all, no matter what their color, creed or nationality, William H. Smith was emphatic in his denunciations of slavery, and any movement designed to eradicate this evil obtained his hearty support and coöperation. Thus, his home in Kenosha became a station of the famous "underground" railway: a hiding-place for fugitive negroes who were attempting to make their way into Canada. Many were the persecuted blacks that Mr. Smith fed, clothed, sheltered, and sped on their way towards the border. Politically, the senior Mr. Smith was a Whig or a Free-Soiler, but later he became identified with the initial organization of the Republican party, and from that time on was unwavering in his support of Republicanism. His death occurred in the year 1890.

The early education of Willard Adelbert Smith, son of William Harrison Smith, was received in the public schools of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and later in those of Rockford, Illinois, when the family moved there in 1861. He was graduated from the East Rockford High School in 1865, and in the fall of that year matriculated at Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois. This institution had evolved from a Baptist theological school, and was the only college of that denomination between the Alleghenies and the Pacific

Coast. In this pioneer educational institute, Willard A. Smith absorbed the deep religious convictions and the strong, unalterable faith that characterized his whole life. He remained a Baptist to the end of his days, but was nevertheless exceedingly broadminded in matters of religious denominations, sects and creeds. He was an advocate of an inter-denominational church union, and to this end during many years he labored and lectured.

In the year 1869 Mr. Smith was graduated from Shurtleff College with class honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the same year he entered the Law School of Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri, becoming the valedictorian of his class by reason of his great scholarship, and gaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the year 1871. In 1870 Mr. Smith had been admitted to the bar of the State of Missouri, and during the following year he was admitted to the practice of the United States Courts. Mr. Smith, however, did not engage in the practice of his profession but for a short time. Creative writing had always greatly attracted him, especially that branch devoted to journalism. His essays written at college had elicited favorable comment from the faculty and had been hailed with delight by the student body. While still an under-graduate at the St. Louis Law School, Mr. Smith had gratified his desire to edit a news publication and had founded a monthly paper devoted to post office matters. This publication he sold during the following year, and soon after established a periodical devoted to railway interests, called the "St. Louis Railway Register." Thus, did Willard A. Smith enter the railway field, in the highly specialized branch of railroad news dissemination, and in this field he achieved great distinction.

With his customary prescience Mr. Smith realized that Chicago would become the great railroad centre of the United States, so he began a correspondence with David C. Brooks, then proprietor of the "Chicago Railway Review," which resulted in Mr. Smith's going to Chicago to become the editor of the publication. Subsequently, he took over the property under his personal ownership, and became business manager as well as editor of the paper. Thus began Mr. Smith's ownership of the "Railway Review," which covered a period of nearly fifty years, lacking, at the time of his death, a very few months of rounding out a full half-century. On the other hand, if dated from his establishment of the "Railway Register," it can be seen that his deep devotion to and indefatigable work for the interests of the railways covered a period of more than fifty-two years—a record extraordinary in the annals of American railroading. Mr. Smith was an editorial writer of incisive force and power. The files of the "Railway Review" are ample proof of this fact, and they also reveal an unusually clear style that served to augment the trenchancy of some of his writings. The newspaper world in general, and the field of railway news dissemination in particular, lost, in his passing, one of the most forceful and widely influential editors of the century.

After acquiring possession of the "Railway Review," Mr. Smith, from time to time, became connected with various railway supply companies, among which were: The Cloud Steel Truck Company, of which he was president; and the National Malleable and Steel Casting Company, of which latter organization he was for a time vice-president. In addition to

the "Railway Review," Mr. Smith had an interest at various times in the following publications: The "Railway Purchasing Agent and Supply Trade Journal," the "Railway Master Mechanic," the "Iron and Machinery World," and the "Monthly Official Railway List." First and foremost, Mr. Smith was a journalist, editor and writer, and in this broad and greatly diversified field of endeavor he achieved success and attained unusual prominence. But he was also a lawyer, an orator, and an extraordinarily efficient organizer, and in this latter capacity he became internationally known and respected.

The World's Columbian Exposition, which was held in Chicago in the year 1893, brought Mr. Smith into public prominence as chief of the department of transportation. His selection for that all-important post was urged and approved by nearly all the prominent railroad men in the United States, chief among them being the late Edward P. Ripley. The official historian of the World's Fair spoke of him as follows:

> As editor and publisher of an American journal representing the interests of railways and their affiliated manufactures, Mr. Smith has the confidence of the men who control those interests; while his view of the scope and possibilities of the exhibit, historical and actual, was so broad and comprehensive as to secure his recognition as the fittest person to undertake its realization.

The results fully justified the selection of so capable a man, and the department of transportation became one of the most successful and most permanently valuable of the entire exposition. Mr. Smith established a precedent and accomplished a feat, Gargantuan in its proportions, by collecting and assembling all transportation exhibits for the first time in history in one mammoth building. He traveled throughout Europe for more than a year, arranging for foreign exhibits and advising on the types to be used. His assistants toured the other countries and gathered specimens of early methods of transportation both by land and water, in order that the exhibit should be made historically complete and valuable. The exhibition was a great success and gave a decided impetus to modern transportation in this country.

After the close of the exposition the services of Willard A. Smith, as chief of the department, received unique recognition from the American exhibitors, in the presentation to him of the magnificent Transportation Vase. The formal presentation took place in the banquet hall of the Union League Club of Chicago, on the evening of June 5, 1894. Addressing Mr. Smith, J. G. Pangborn, the chairman of the committee of exhibitors said:

> No name of all those to be honored in connection with the exposition deserves higher place than that of Willard A. Smith. . . . This testimonial is to you as a man, to you as a friend, to you as a brother. Upon the reverse side of the vase is the inscription: "From American Exhibitors." It is there, not to indicate that other nations had no part in the triumphs of your administration, or to withhold from them recognition of the splendid achievements to which your personality so largely contributed. Proud and excusably jealous of a typical American, the determination was that as such and by Americans you should be honored. Accept then, this tribute as emblematic of love for man and love for country, the twin links in the bonds binding together a people whose highest type of development you so grandly illustrate.

The beautiful vase, of Greek design, now treasured by Mr. Smith's family as a priceless heirloom, is a superb memorial of the Transportation Building, fashioned by the foremost workers in pure silver, and intended "to perpetuate recollection of the appreciation of the efficient services rendered to the Columbian Exposition, to the world's civil, marine, and mechanical engineers, to the inventors, the manu-

facturers, the artisans; in fact, to all who have assisted to 'abridge distance,' or aided in perfecting methods of "easy conveyance of men and things from place to place." In acknowledging the presentation of the splendid testimonial, Mr. Smith said (in part):

I have deemed myself fortunate that my lines in life have been cast alongside the lines of steel which are the highways of civilization, that mighty network ever drawing closer and closer round the world and emblematic of that great cloak of humanity which shall at some time gather within its folds all the peoples of the earth. But the men —the forces back of all this—the minds of skill and daring, of patient energy and endurance, who have wrought such work, and who are still solving by slow but sure methods those great problems, hastened a thousand years by the great inventions of the nineteenth century—to know and be known among them, to be a co-worker with them in this great work—this is indeed to find life a worthy thing.

Willard A. Smith's great success in his exhibit of transportation methods and machinery and his Continental travels in the interest of the Columbian Exposition, gave him a world-wide reputation, and as a result his services were subsequently in great demand for similar work. The Universal Exposition held in Paris, France, in the year 1900, utilized his genius and experience by making him director of transportation and civil engineering of the general commission of the United States. In this capacity he introduced steel cars into Europe, having secured these cars as exhibits from American car builders and having encountered much difficulty in transporting them to Europe. After much work the American steel cars were placed on exhibition and immediately created a sensation among European railroad men and engineers; thus forming the beginning, through Mr. Smith's entirely disinterested but purely patriotic efforts, for the subsequent foreign demand for American cars of steel. His work at Paris was as successful as it was at Chicago, and in recognition of his services the French Government awarded him many diplomas. The International Railway Congress convened during the Paris Exposition, and Willard A. Smith received the appointment of delegate to this Congress from the Department of State of the United States. He was likewise appointed delegate from the Department of State to the International Railway Congress during its convention at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1905.

In recognition of his invaluable services to the railway interests of the world, Mr. Smith was decorated by the French Government in the year 1900 as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and promoted to officer of the Legion of Honor in 1905. During this same year he also received the decoration from Germany of officer of the Royal Order of the Crown, and the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun from the government of Japan. Honors continued to come to him. Shurtleff College, his *alma mater*, in the year 1906 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

At the Universal Exposition in St. Louis, 1904, Willard A. Smith was chief of the department of transportation exhibits, and added greatly to his reputation through the complete success of the exhibit which he planned, organized and gathered together. At the St. Louis Exposition Mr. Smith realized a dream of years in the establishment of a great laboratory for the testing of locomotives, an innovation he had long advocated and one for which he had worked indefatigably. The resultant success of the laboratory was complete justification of his ideas. A correlated phase of Mr. Smith's transportation work at the St. Louis Exposition was his superintendence of the

department of aeronautics, under which a considerable amount of progress was made in the then new art of aviation. He had for some time been intensely interested in the subject, and was a close friend of one of the early experimentalists, Octave Chanute, of Chicago, to whom much credit should be given for fundamental development. At the request of the exposition authorities Mr. Smith consented to add to his already over-burdened office, the jurisdiction over the department of aeronautics, and he was in charge of the first successful controlled flights by dirigible over a given course on the Western Hemisphere.

Williard A. Smith's interest in education is well known, for he often lectured and wrote feelingly on the subject. During the early years following the inception of the University of Chicago, he became officially identified with the institution, and served on the board of trustees from the year 1894 until his failing health forced him to resign a few months prior to his death. The love and esteem in which he was held and the exceptional nature of his valuable services to the university were attested by a testimonial, unanimously adopted on July 23, 1923, by the board of trustees, beautifully engrossed on parchment and presented to Mr. Smith. Excerpts of the testimonial are herewith presented:

The retirement of Willard A. Smith from the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, acquiesced in by his fellow members only with the greatest reluctance and in deference to his urgent request, is an appropriate occasion for the board to record its appreciation of the valuable services Mr. Smith has rendered to the university.

Mr. Smith was early called to duty on important committees and always responded cheerfully and faithfully. For many years and until his retirement he served on the committee on press and extension, where his knowledge of the printing business, his familiarity with materials and processes, and his wide acquaintance in the trade were of inestimable value. He thought of the University Press in terms of educational service, and was always ready to advocate, as a contribution to the educational work of the university, the publication of books of educational value by members of the faculty and others, however inadequate the promise of pecuniary return.

While particularly appreciative of Mr. Smith's coöperation . . . his fellow-members have in mind also the great public services rendered by him in many other ways. His service to transportation as the publisher of an influential Review, and through his able direction of departments of transportation at three great world expositions, the honors that have come to him from foreign governments and through election to membership in various societies, and above all the great esteem in which he is everywhere held, are so many sources of gratification to those who have had the privilege of close association with him.

Willard A. Smith was a public speaker of unusual power and brilliancy, and was always in demand to make addresses at notable gatherings and on important occasions. Mr. Smith gave his religious affiliation to the Baptist Church, and as president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union he became well and widely known in that denomination. The Chicago correspondent of "The Watchman" (Boston), said of him:

Mr. Smith makes a superb presiding officer. His equipoise is admirable, his personal presence is commanding and winning, his manners genial, and his voice full, clear, round, and under absolute control. Never at a loss for the right thing to say, or confused as to what to do, he comes up to the ideal standard as a presiding officer.

Mr. Smith held membership in so many and various clubs, and societies, that the list is almost too long to recount, but a few of the most prominent were as follows: A patron and honorary curator of the Field Columbian Museum of Natural History of Chicago; associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the American Railway Mast-

er Mechanics' Association; Master Car Builders' Association; American Association of Railway Superintendents; American Society for Testing Materials; Roadmasters' and Maintenance of Way Association of America; National Carriage Builders' Association; Western Society of Engineers of Chicago; the Engineers' Club, of Chicago; Western Railway Club, of Chicago; Railway Club of Pittsburgh, and similar organizations at other railroad centres; a member of the Art Institute, Chicago, and the Union League Club, Chicago, where for many years he was in daily association with the prominent officials of the many railroads that entered the city and with the leading business men of the great western metropolis.

Willard Adelbert Smith was married at St. Louis, Missouri, on May 29, 1873, to Maria C. Dickinson, who was born on July 22, 1854, at Ithaca, New York, and whose death occurred in 1918, five years prior to her husband's demise. Mr. Smith was survived by three children and six grandchildren, as follows: 1. Minnie B., wife of Bruce V. Crandall, of Kenilworth, Illinois; issue: Bruce N., Williard S., Mary Elizabeth, and Margaret L. Crandall. 2. Edith M., of Kenilworth, Illinois. 3. Harold A., of Highland Park, Illinois, who succeeds his father. He married Johnie Spencer Rosencrans, of Mount Vernon, Indiana, and they have two children: Jessica Spencer, and Willard Adelbert (2).

Willard Adelbert Smith's death occurred on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1923, during his seventy-fourth year, and brought to a close a long lifetime of worthy endeavor and great achievement. His passing was a shock and a source of deep sorrow for his thousands of friends, and a distinct loss to the world of education, the field of journalism and the newspaper industry, and, above all, to the great Railway systems of these United States, in whose interests he had labored for so many years. The "Railway Review," of which Mr. Smith was editor, owner and guiding spirit, published in its December 8, 1923, issue, a record of his life and works and a eulogy of him as a man, from which the following excerpts are taken verbatim and herewith recorded:

From his earliest business life Mr. Smith enjoyed a wide acquaintance and influence in the transportation industry. He gave to his work that individuality and strength which reflected his personal character, and his single purpose was for the largest good of the railroads of America. A man of extraordinary mental culture and attainments, he won and held the respect of all who knew him, and the sincerity of his personality and purposes in life endeared him to a host of friends. Having fought a good fight and achieved not only success but distinction in life, he lays down the pen to the great loss of the transportation world. The "Railway Review" will be joined in its bereavement and sorrow by many friends who still linger among the older generation of leaders in railway affairs, and by numbers of the younger men who had learned to respect, esteem and love him.

In his passing the railway industry of America has sustained an irreparable loss . . . his trenchant pen and influential voice were ever to be found on the side of what he believed to be best for the transportation system and its trade allies. . . . He was known, respected and admired by hosts of railway men, and the numerous expressions of regret and sorrow that have come from members of the supply trade indicate the high esteem in which he was held in that industry. Those who knew him best realize, in their deep grief, that they lost a great and good friend, and the sentiment feelingly expressed by a brother journalist—"He was one of the finest Christian gentlemen I ever knew"—finds corroborative echo in many hearts.

"For more than thirty years Willard A. Smith was my friend," said a great railroad engineer, in a telegram received on the day after his death. "The charm of his personality was irresistible, and his readiness to help in the advancement of any

Engd by Finlay & Lees

Elizabeth C. Cabell Gray

in 1561, was father of Richard of Buckfastleigh, County Devon; a member of Parliament, who married Susanna, daughter of John Peter or Petre, of Buckfastleigh; she died August 7, 1597.

Their son, Richard Cabell, of Devonshire, who died in 1685, married Maria, daughter of George Prestwood, Esq., of Whitcombe, County Devon, and wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Martyn, Knight, 1625. Their fourth son, William, of Warminster, born 1630, married Mary, and had Nicholas, fourth son, born in Warminster, 1667. Nicholas married, at Frome-Selwood, November 15, 1697, Rachael, daughter of George Hooper, of Frome, and they had a son:

Dr. William Cabell, born in Warminster, March 9, 1699 O. S. (present style March 20, 1700, emigrated to Virginia in 1723, and died in 1774. After a visit to England he moved to Goochland County and called his new home "Warminster." He was a vestryman of his church; agent for the Colony, 1738-39; and member of the Committee of Safety. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Davis) Burke. Their son:

Colonel Nicholas Cabell, was born October 29, 1750, and died in 1803. He was a colonel in the Revolution; member of the House of Delegates, 1779-81; and member of the Virginia Society of Cincinnatus. He was married, in 1772, to Hannah Carrington, a daughter of Colonel George and Anne (Mayo) Carrington. Anne Mayo was a daughter of Colonel William Mayo, "Gent," and Frances, a daughter of Enoch Gould. Colonel George Carrington, R. D., member of the House of Burgesses, was a son of Dr. Paul Carrington (born in the Barbadoes), and his second wife, Henningham Codrington, born in 1673, and a descendant of Simon Codrington, of the Virginia Company, London (see Record in British Museum), "the first individual Englishman to hold a foot of American soil." Colonel Nicholas and Hannah (Carrington) Cabell were the parents of:

Judge William H. Cabell, of Richmond, Virginia, born December 16, 1772, in Cumberland County, Virginia, died in 1853. He was Governor of Virginia in 1805, and for forty years served as Judge. He married (second), March 11, 1805, Agnes Sarah Bell Gamble, daughter of Colonel Robert and Catherine (Grattan) Gamble, the latter named a daughter of Major John and Catherine Grattan. Colonel Gamble distinguished himself in the Revolution, and he was a son of James and Agnes Sarah (Bell) Gamble; her parents were James and Agnes Bell, Sr., of Pennsylvania, later moved to Augusta County, Virginia. James Gamble was a son of Robert and Magdalin (Hopper or Happer) Gamble, emigrants to Augusta County, Virginia.

Hon. Edward Carrington Cabell, son of Judge William H. Cabell, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 5, 1816, in the old Gamble residence, and died in St. Louis, at the home of his son, Ashley Cabell, February 28, 1896. "A true type of the old Virginia gentleman." He was educated at Washington College and University of Virginia. He was married on November 5, 1850, in St. Louis, to Anna Maria Wilcox, daughter of Dr. Daniel Pinchbeck Wilcox and his wife, Elizabeth Moss; the former was a son of Colonel George Wilcox, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Pinchbeck, marriage bond, February 23, 1789, Rowan County, North Carolina. Colonel George Wilcox, Jr., moved to Kentucky, near Shelbyville; he served in the War of 1812, and died in the spring of 1818 in Missouri. He was son of George Wilcox, Sr., of Rowan County, North Carolina, whose ancestors in Chester County, Pennsylvania, often

Anna M. Wilcox Cabell

gave spelling Wilcoxen, Wilcockson, etc. The latter's brother, John, Sr., married 1742, Sarah, a sister of the celebrated Daniel Boone. John, a son of George Wilcox, Sr., married Sarah, daughter of Squire Boone, Jr., brother of Daniel. Dr. Wilcox died in 1831, and Elizabeth (Moss) Wilcox, (mother of Mrs. Cabell) was married (second), in 1833, to General William H. Ashley, who was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri; member of Congress many times; discoverer of the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and with his party, of Salt Lake, Utah; died 1838; his widow, an accomplished and beautiful woman, was married (third), in 1853, to Hon. John J. Crittenden, United States Senator from Kentucky and attorney-general of the United States, who died in 1863. Mrs. Crittenden returned to St. Louis and died February 8, 1873, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Cabell.

Hon. E. Carrington Cabell and wife, Anna Maria Wilcox, had, with other children who died young or unmarried, Elizabeth Crittenden, of whom further; and Ashley, born December 21, 1851, who married Margaret Stretch, and had two daughters, Selden and Margaret, and a son, Carrington. Selden died young. Margaret married Dr. Randal Hoyt and died without issue. Carrington married, in 1914, Dorothy Matteson, and has two children, Margaret and Dorothy Cabell.

Elizabeth Crittenden Cabell was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 13, 1860, a daughter of the Hon. Edward Carrington and Anna M. (Wilcox) Cabell. She was married on April 20, 1881, to Ben F. Gray, Jr., of St. Louis, born January 10, 1847, in St. Louis, a successful real estate broker—(retired) active in work of Episcopal Church and civic affairs, son of Benjamin Franklin Gray, Sr., and wife, Maria Jenkins, the latter having been born in Penmark, Wales, April 11, 1823, a daughter of Edward Jenkins and wife, Margaret, who was a daughter of John Davies and wife, Elizabeth Presbury, of Gloucester, England. Edward Jenkins brought his family to America, 1823, in a sailing vessel, the "Lord Oscar," "not wishing to sail with emigrants." He was a son of Thomas Jenkins. John Davis was son of Phillip David, who died May 5, 1755, and wife Mary, died October 11, 1767, both buried in Penmark. Earlier generations were called David, Davyes, etc., as Penmark, Wales, records show, living there many generations, as were the Jenkins. Benjamin F. Gray, Sr., born August 16, 1816, was a son of Richard Gray, of Annapolis, Maryland, and wife, Eleanor Meade, of St. Mary's Parish, Eleanor being a daughter of Samuel and Ann Meade, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Their home was called "The Vineyard," half way between Annapolis and Washington; in 1824 General Lafayette was entertained by them. Richard Gray was a son of Stephen and Rachel Gray, the former was a son of Joshua Gray and his second wife, Ruth, married July 11, 1742, she a daughter of William and Eleanor Grimes, Jr., son of William and Joice Grimes; William Grimes, Sr., died in 1676, will proved January 15, 1677. Joshua Gray was a son of John and Mary Gray, from whom he inherited the estate of "Proctors Park"—on which Annapolis was built; this land descended to five generations of Grays; this John was son of John and Mary Gray, and he is recorded a land owner in Maryland in 1663. After his death in 1682, his widow married Patrick Murphy.

Through her grandmother, Elizabeth (Moss) Wilcox, Mrs. Gray derives descent from the Randolph Branch, Moss,

Isham, Woodson, Du Puy and other ancestors of gentle and royal birth.

Robert Randolph, of Hams Sussex, "Gent.," married Rose Roberts, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Kent, England. Their son, William Randolph, of Northamptonshire, born 1572, married (second) Dorothy Lane, sister of Sir Richard Lane, who defended Lord Stafford, 1690. William and Dorothy (Lane) Randolph's second son, Richard Randolph, married Elizabeth Ryland, sister of Archdeacon Ryland. Richard and Elizabeth (Ryland) Randolph had a son, Colonel William Randolph, born 1651, emigrated to America; was speaker of the House of Burgesses; attorney-general and member of Council; died at Turkey Island, 1711; married Mary, in 1678, daughter of Henry Isham, of royal descent, and Katharine Banks (widow of Joseph Royall), his wife. They had Isham Randolph, born 1690, who married Jane Rogers, of Shadwell Parish, London; he was for some time agent for the Colony in England; returned to Virginia; appointed adjutant-general, 1738, also burgess. The fourth daughter of Captain Isham and Jane (Rogers) Randolph:

Dorothea Randolph, married, in 1751, Colonel John Woodson, of Goochland County, Virginia, burgess; and they had a son, Major Josiah Woodson, of the Revolution, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Woodson, daughter of Rev. Matthew Woodson and wife, Elizabeth Le Villian (born 1737, married 1758). Elizabeth Le Villian was a daughter of John Peter Le Villian, Jr., and wife, Philipa, a daughter of Count Bartholomew Dupuy, by his wife, the Countess Susanna Lavillon, married in 1685. Huguenot exiles from France, where the Count was an officer of the Household Guards of Louis XIV, and a lineal descendant of Hughes, the Crusader, son of Raphael Du Puy, Grand Chamberlain of the Roman Empire; Commanding General of the Roman Cavalry under Conrad, in his conquest of France, 1033. John Peter Le Villian, Jr., above, was son of John Peter Le Villian, Sr., and Judith (Le Fevre) Le Villian.

Matthew Woodson was a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Branch) Woodson; Elizabeth Branch was daughter of Matthew Branch and wife, Frances, he the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Branch, son of Christopher Branch and his wife, Mary, daughter of Francis Addie, of Darton, County York, England: Christopher Branch and wife came to Colony of Virginia in the "London Merchant," 1619; grandson of John and Judith (Tarleton) Woodson; great-grandson of Colonel Robert and Elizabeth (Ferris) Woodson (the latter of noble birth); and great-great-grandson of Dr. John Woodson, of England, and wife, Sarah, who came to America as surgeon to the Colony with Sir John Harvey, 1619, in the ship "George."

Josiah Woodson, a son of John and Judith (Tarleton) Woodson, married Mary, daughter of Joseph Royall (III) and wife Elizabeth, who was a daughter of Captain Richard Kennan and wife, Elizabeth, who was a daughter of William Worsham and wife Elizabeth Littlebury, the latter, after the death of Colonel Worsham, became the second wife of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Eppes (1628-1678). Joseph Royall (III) was a son of Captain Joseph Royall (II), who was a son of Joseph Royall and Katherine Banks, of Canterbury, England; they emigrated to the Colony of Virginia, 1623. After the death of Joseph Royall she married Captain Henry Isham, of previous mention. Josiah Woodson and Mary (Royall) Woodson were the parents of Colonel

John Woodson, who married Dorothea Randolph, and had:

Major Josiah Woodson, who married his cousin, Elizabeth, had a daughter, Mary, who was married, in 1801, to Dr. James Wynne Moss, a son of Major Hugh Moss and wife, Jane, a daughter of Captain Thomas Ford and wife, Keturah Wynne, daughter of John Wynne, of Hanover County, Virginia. Major Hugh Moss was son of Captain James and Rebecca K. Moss (her will, February 2, 1771, Goochland County, Virginia). Thomas Ford was a son of William Ford, Jr., and grandson of William Ford, Sr., and Lydia his wife, of Goochland County. Dr. James Wynne and Mary (Woodson) Moss had a daughter, Elizabeth Moss, born March 16, 1804, in Mayesville, Kentucky, who married, July 11, 1822, Dr. Daniel Pinchbeck Wilcox, and they were the parents of Anna Maria Wilcox, who married Hon. Edward Carrington Cabell and had:

Elizabeth Crittenden Cabell, who married Ben F. Gray, Jr., and they had issue: 1. Cabell Gray, born in the "Old Gray Home," St. Louis, Missouri, February 10, 1882; engaged in general insurance in St. Louis; married, June 1, 1904, to Georgie Adreon Young, born October 29, 1882, a daughter of George Woodward and Josephine (Rehm) Young, of St. Louis. Issue: a. Elizabeth Cabell Gray, born January 28, 1907; and b. William Adreon Gray, born August 9, 1909. 2. Ben F., 3d., born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 28, 1883; an attorney-at-law; married, in Santa Barbara, California, April 15, 1910, Josephine Lawrence Wright, born January 1, 1884, a daughter of Dr. James Madison and Lillie (Pawsey) Lawrence, of Kentucky and Missouri. No issue. They live in Los Angeles. 3. William Ashley, born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 18, 1888; engaged in life insurance in St. Louis; married, April 2, 1910, Mary Moss Stephens, born March 1, 1888, a daughter of Hon. Edwin W. and Laura (Moss) Stephens, of Columbia, Missouri. Issue: a. Laura Stephens Gray, born April 3, 1913; b. William Ashley Gray, Jr., born December 3, 1915; c. Elise Cabell Gray, born June 22, 1920. 4. Wastell, born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 2, 1893; a general salesman for machinery and supplies in St. Louis; married (first), May 7, 1911, Isabel K. Scullin, born November 26, 1891, a daughter of James and Isabel Neville (Buck) Scullin. Wastell Gray was married (second), October 12, 1922, to Bessie N. Daily, born June 17, 1896, a daughter of James S. and Angeline Daily, of Dallas, Texas. Issue by first wife: a. Isabel Neville Gray, born October 8, 1914; b. Elise Cabell Gray, born January 5, 1919.

Mrs. Ben F. Gray has held important offices in many lineal and patriotic societies; Regent of the St. Louis Chapter, Vice-President General of Missouri National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, State and National Chairman on Transportation, State Chairman of Jamestown Exposition (1907), State Chairman of Hospitality and Reception Committee of Lineal Patriotic Societies, World Fair, St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Her claims for membership in the above named organizations are based upon the services of the following ancestors: Colonel Robert Gamble, Major Josiah Woodson, Colonel Nicholas Cabell, Dr. William Cabell, George Wilcox, Sr., Rev. Matthew Woodson (Chaplain, Committee of Safety), Colonel John Woodson, and Colonel George Carrington of Committee of Safety, and Major Hugh Moss.

Colonial Dame Record:

Colonel William Randolph, Captain Isham Randolph, Colonel John Woodson, Richard Kennon, Colonel George Carrington, Henry Isham, Dr. John Woodson, and Christopher Branch, all of high Colonial service. Dr. William Cabell, member of Council, one of the trustees of William and Mary College; and Colonel Gamble, a charter member of the Order of Cincinnatus.

Mrs. Gray has been prominent in the State and National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, serving as Missouri State President in 1923-24-25-26, and State Chairman of Committees for the Sulgrave Manor Endowment Fund, a national move of the Colonial Dames of America to collect $100,000. (The Missouri quota was $2,850). Also representing Missouri on the National Committee Colonial Dames of America—Sesqui Centennial International Exposition, 1776, Philadelphia, 1926. In addition to the above named organizations Mrs. Gray is a member of the National Order of First Families of Virginia (1607-1620), and organized the State order, "The Missouri Court Assembly," of which she is Burgess; National Society Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, State of Missouri, and United States Daughters of 1812; the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the South Carolina Huguenot Society; The Missouri Historical Society; and many other historical, patriotic, and public welfare organizations, in all of which she had given service as a member and often on State and National Boards and important committees. Mrs. Gray served as chairman of the Mortality Committee, composed of representative members of many lineal and patriotic societies, who financed the tablet containing the names of St. Louis and St. Louis County dead, erected in the City Hall, in memory of those who gave their lives in the late World War. This beautiful but sad work was purely a voluntary labor of patriotic endeavor for city and State, also the Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, where all detail is kept. Mrs. Gray is also an historian and genealogist of proved ability, and has spent many years in the research work she loves so well. Mrs. Gray is compiling a family history giving "How Related" as a title.

The Isham lineage through marriage proves the world over sea much a kin, linking without exception the Continental and Oriental houses of recorded history, where records are to be found. Since all lineal branches run sooner or later into the Isham, this lineage is first to be recorded over sea; after American lines are given proper setting.

At the time of William the Conqueror the family of Azor or Azo became known as Isham, recording a son, Roger de Isham, year 18 of the Conquest. His son, Henry de Isham, had Thomas de Isham, had Robert de Isham, living in 1261, had Henry de Isham, had Robert de Isham, had Robert de Isham, who died March 13, 1424, had Robert de Isham, born 1402, died 14 Ed. IV, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Aston of Knoston; their eldest son, William Isham, died June 13, 1510, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Peter Jaureau or Fureau; she was widow of Thomas Braunspath; they had Thomas Isham, of Pitchley, born about 1456, died 1547, married Ellen de Vere, daughter of Sir Richard Vere, Lord of Addington, and Isabel, daughter of Sir John Green, of Drayton, Northampton; they had Euseby Isham, will proved December 11, 1546, married Ann, daughter of Gyles and Catherine (Lovet) Poulton; they had Gregory Isham, of London, died 1558, member of Mercer's Company, married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Dale, of Bristol, and wife, second daughter of William Boswell, Esq.; they had Sir

Charles S. Walton

Euseby Isham, Kt., died 1626, married Ann, daughter of John Borlas, member of Parliament for Bucks, 1586, and wife Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Litton, of Knebworth, County Hartford (family of Bulwer Lord Litton); they had William Isham, of Pitchley, County Northampton, died 1631, wife Mary, daughter of William Brett, and a sister of Sir Edward Brett; they the parents of Captain Henry Isham, born 1628, died 1676, in Bermuda-Hundred on James River, Colony of Virginia, see his will proved in London, June 5, 1680, and wife, Katherine Banks, of Canterbury, England, the widow of Joseph Royall, her will recorded October 10, 1680; their daughter, Mary, born 1678, married Colonel William Randolph, of Virginia.

REFERENCES—The Genealogist N. S., Vol. II, pp. 249-50. According to Betham's Baronetage, Vol. I, p. 298. Baker's Northampton and Some Notes on Sir Euseby Isham.

WALTON, Charles Spittall,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Now and then we meet a man so forceful in character and magnetic in personality that when he vanishes forever from the scenes where he has long been a familiar presence it is difficult to realize that he has departed. Such is the case with the late Charles S. Walton, president and treasurer of the widely known house of England, Walton & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, and officially connected with a number of important industrial and financial organizations of Philadelphia. Mr. Walton was active in charitable work and religious enterprises, taking a specially earnest interest in helping and uplifting the needy and unfortunate class of his community.

Mr. Walton was descended from Daniel Walton, one of the four Walton brothers (Nathaniel, Daniel, Thomas and William), who came to Pennsylvania in 1635, landing at New Castle, and subsequently settling in a section of Philadelphia County which they named Byberry, that being the name of their birthplace in Gloucestershire, England. They were related to Robert Walton, a prominent citizen of Virginia, and father of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1862 these brothers were honored by a visit from William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The arms are as follows:

Arms—Per pale azure and sable on a chevron indented between three swans argent, as many buckles of the first.

Crest—A griffin's head erased argent, semée of buckles azure, pierced through the mouth by a spear in bend sinister point upwards or.

Motto—*Murus æneus virtus.*

(I) Daniel Walton, one of the four Walton brothers, married, in Pennsylvania, in 1682, Mary Lamb.

(II) Daniel (2) Walton, son of Daniel (1) and Mary (Lamb) Walton, married Elizabeth Clifton, of the old Clifton family of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

(III) Daniel (3) Walton, son of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Clifton) Walton, was born July 20, 1763. He married Ann Knight.

(IV) Daniel (4) Walton, son of Daniel (3) and Ann (Knight) Walton, married Mary Woolens, born September 29, 1775, died February 9, 1832.

(V) Joseph Walton, son of Daniel (4) and Mary (Woolens) Walton, born March 11, 1804, in Sanford, Pennsylvania, died in Haddonfield, New Jersey, March 4, 1876. He married, at Robin Hood Hotel, Frankford, Philadelphia, November 22, 1827, Ann Dyre (not of Quaker faith), born March 2, 1800, died in Haddonfield, New Jersey, March 24, 1864. Joseph Walton was a prominent business man of Philadelphia for many years, and

was a member of the firm of Roberts, Walton & Company, and Roberts, Walton and Asa Packer. Joseph Walton afterward became a member of the New Market Street Baptist Church. A group of its members, including Joseph Walton, founded and built the Fourth Baptist Church, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia. Joseph Walton purchased a plot of ground between the converging streets in front of the Fourth Baptist Church, which he donated to the city as a park, and as such it still stands. Joseph Walton served for many years as a deacon in the Fourth Baptist Church.

(VI) Charles Dyre Walton, son of Joseph and Ann (Dyre) Walton, was born October 3, 1833. He married September 1, 1856, Henrietta Fisher Spittall, born July 6, 1836. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Spittall. John Spittall was of Whitehaven, England, from whence he sailed to America. His wife, Sarah, was born in Pennsylvania. The Spittall family was originally of Stirling, Scotland.

John Spittall, father of Henrietta Fisher (Spittall) Walton, died October 8, 1886, aged eighty-one years. Sarah, his first wife, died March 26, 1839, aged thirty-eight years. The children of Charles Dyre and Henrietta Fisher (Spittall) Walton were: 1. Joseph Spittall, born in Philadelphia, June 19, 1857, died April 13, 1870. 2. Anna Dyre, born September 30, 1858, in Philadelphia, married William L. Newberry, and their children were: Blanche, died March 21, 1899, aged sixteen years; Anna Dyre, married Ward J. Capern; they lived in Haddonfield, New Jersey, and have a daughter, Anne Capern, aged seven years. 3. Charles Spittall, see below. 4. Blanche May, born February 22, 1870, in Haddonfield, New Jersey; now living in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California; married Bernese Gay Holmes, and has three children: John Alden, Charles Chester and Walton. Bernese Gay Holmes is a direct descendant of the poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and John Alden, for whom his eldest son is named.

(VII) Charles Spittall Walton, son of Charles Dyre and Henrietta Fisher (Spittall) Walton, was born April 16, 1862, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His childhood was spent in Haddonfield, New Jersey, and his preparatory education was received in private schools. In 1872 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course in mining engineering, graduating in 1882. The same year Mr. Walton, as the first step in a business career which was destined to be noteworthy and successful in no ordinary degree, associated himself with the firm of England & Bryan, leather manufacturers, and the ensuing twenty-four years witnessed the steady development of the unusual executive ability with which he had been originally endowed by nature. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Walton became a member of this firm. In 1906 the firm was dissolved as a preliminary step to its incorporation as England, Walton & Company, Inc., with Mr. Walton as vice-president of the concern for one year, Thomas Y. England being president, and at his (Mr. England's) death at the end of that year, Mr. Walton became president, being at the same time its treasurer. The engrossing and strenuous duties of this dual office he discharged with a clarity of vision and soundness of judgment which were, undoubtedly, the dominant factors in the great expansion and prosperity which made the company what it is to-day—one of the leading leather concerns of the United States.

The other industrial and financial con-

nections of Mr. Walton were numerous. He was president and director of the Central Trust and Savings Company, and a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, the Tanners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Union National Bank, the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Employers' Indemnity Company, vice-president of the Steigel Lumber Company, president and treasurer of the Chilhowe Extract Company, president and treasurer of the Imperial Extract Company, president and treasurer of the Carroll Oak Tanning Company, president and treasurer of the Unaka Tanning Company, president and treasurer of the J. P. Houck Tanning Company, president and treasurer of the Schlosser Leather Company, president and treasurer of the Junaluska Leather Company, and the Hide and Leather Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Politically, Mr. Walton was a Republican, but never took any active part in public affairs, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He served for years on the School Board of Radnor Township. He was a member of the Fourth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and served as treasurer of its board of trustees. He was also connected with the Central Baptist Church of Wayne, serving both as a trustee and as superintendent of the Sunday School; was a member of the board of managers of the Baptist Publication Society, and was instrumental in securing for the society their present home at Chestnut and Seventeenth streets. He was actively connected with the Young Men's Christian Association.

It was said of one active in philanthropic work and now deceased, that he was "a man of wonderful heart." How aptly, how felicitously, does this phrase describe Mr. Walton! In all he did his heart as well as his head was a factor. In business it made him the kind, just, friendly employer, loyally respected and loved by every man in his service. It made him a citizen whose interest in the needy and unfortunate led him to devote time and thought to the best means of assisting them and also to the more difficult task of inspiring them with hope and courage in waging the battle of life for themselves. His sympathies went out to his fellowmen unfettered by considerations of race or creed.

On May 11, 1887, Mr. Walton married Martha E. England, daughter of the late Thomas Young and Emma Clarissa (Combs) England. Mr. and Mrs. Walton were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas England. 2. Martha, who became the wife of William A. (2) Wiedersheim. 3. Charles Spittall, Jr. 4. Joseph William, born June 10, 1903. The Walton home is in St. Davids (suburb of Philadelphia) and during the hot season was made a summer-day retreat for thousands of city children, this being one very notable expression of that true hospitality which pervaded the daily life of both Mr. and Mrs. Walton.

It was at his home, "Walmarthon," that Mr. Walton passed away, December 26, 1916, deeply and sincerely mourned by members of every class in the community, for his countless acts of kindness had endeared him to many. In one sense it is impossible to say of Charles S. Walton that he has "ceased from earth." He is still with us, not only in the hearts that loved him, but also in the lives of those to whom he carried relief, healing, courage and regeneration. The example and work of this one man will make the Philadelphia of the future a better and a greater city than the Philadelphia of the past.

BALDWIN, John,

Respected Citizen.

The surname Baldwin is of ancient German or Scandinavian origin, and signifies literally "Bold-Winner" or "Bold, Courageous Friend." The name or its counterpart is found in practically every language in use in medieval Europe. The Latin form, Baldwinus, takes the form Baudouin in French, in Italian Balduino, and in German Baldwin. The Baldwin coat-of-arms is as follows:

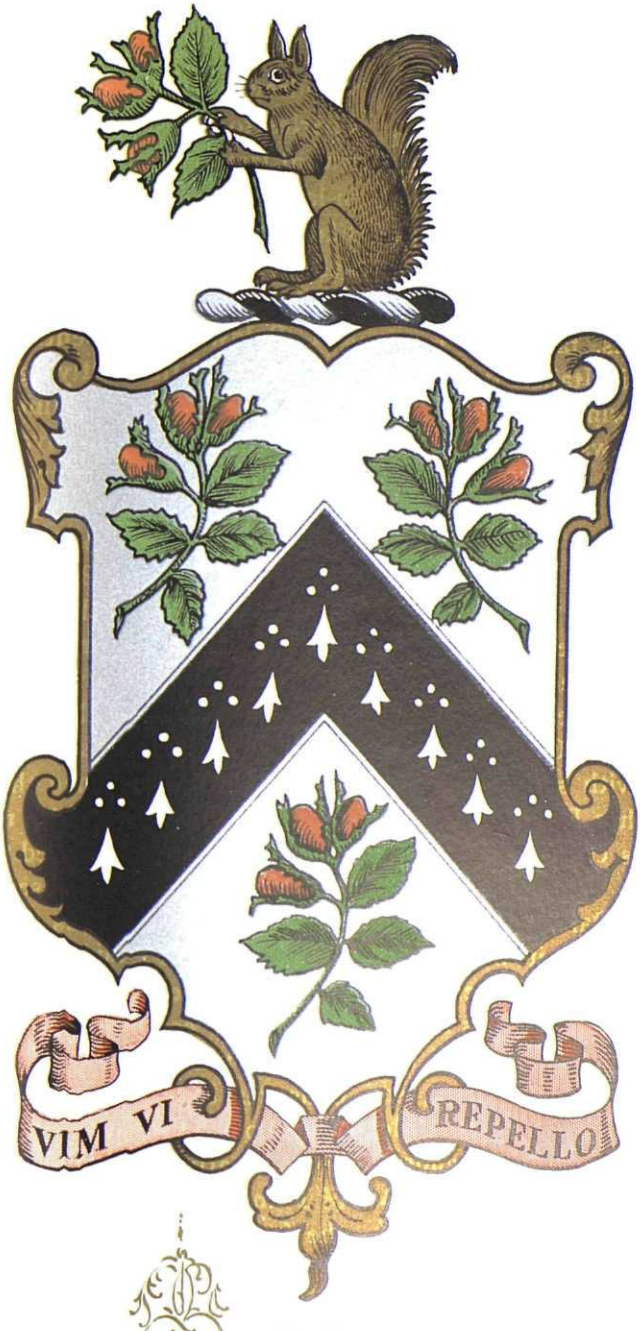
Arms—Argent, a chevron ermine between three hazel sprigs vert.

Crest—A squirrel sejant or, holding a hazel sprig vert.

Motto—*Vim vi repello.*

The first mention of the cognomen in a place of historic importance occurs after the battle of Roncesvalles, A. D., 778, when Baldwin, son of Gan, a young French knight, fell with so many other noble youths. Another Baldwin, son of Ogier, the Dane, was slain by Charlton, son of Charlemagne. This would seem to fix the name as of Danish origin, and to establish the fact that it was introduced into France by the Norsemen from whom historic Normandy takes its name. In 837 A. D. we hear of "Baldwin of the Iron Arm," the founder of Bruges, so called from his skill in wielding the battle axe. He was the first ruler of Flanders of whom history has left any record. A brave and daring warrier, and a "forester" of Flanders, under Charles the Bald, Baldwin in his visits at court fell in love with the king's daughter, Judith, the youthful widow to two English kings, married her, and fled with his bride to Lorraine. The king, then harassed by the Danes, was unable to avenge what he regarded as an insult. He applied to the Pope, who excommunicated Baldwin. The latter in turn pleaded his "cause of true love" so eloquently that the Pope withdrew his censures and induced Charles to pardon his children. Charles was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave (Marchio Flandriae) of Flanders, which he held as an hereditary fief. The Northmen were at this time continually devastating the coast lands, and Baldwin was entrusted with the possession of this outlying borderland of the west Frankish dominion in order to defend it against the invaders. He was the first of a line of strong rulers, who at some date early in the tenth century exchanged the title of Margrave for that of Count. His son, Baldwin II, the Bald, from his stronghold at Bruges, maintained, as did his father before him, a vigorous defence of his lands against the incursions of the Northmen. On his mother's side a descendant of Charlemagne, he strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great. On his death in 918 his possessions were divided between his sons Arnulf the Elder and Adolphus. Direct descendants of Baldwin I ruled the Dukedom of Flanders for several centuries.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries the Crusades convulsed all Europe. Every family of note was constrained to send its representatives to the East. The Counts of Flanders and the English branches of the family were numerously represented as leaders in the successive armies that went forth to deliver Palestine from the infidels. Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Hainaut, known in history as Baldwin I, was one of the most prominent leaders of the Fourth Crusade, which resulted in the capture of Constantinople, the conquest of the greater part of the East Roman Empire, and the foundation of the Latin empire of Romania. Baldwin,



Baldwin

Prince of Edessa, and first King of Jerusalem, was one of the "adventurer princes" of the first crusade, and as such he stands alongside of Bohemund, Tancred and Raymund. Tasso in his poem "Jerusalem Delivered" speaks often of the Baldwins:

> Baldwin he does ambitiously aspire
> The height of human grandeur to attain.

At Patti, Sicily, repose the ashes of Queen Adelaide, mother of the great King Roger, who became the wife of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. After two years' residence there, discovering that he had another wife living, she returned to Sicily, took the veil, buried her grief and mortification in a convent founded by her brother, and died in 1178.

Baldwin, Archbiship of Canterbury, with a train of two hundred horse, three hundred foot, his banner inscribed with the name of Thomas A'Becket, accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion on a crusade in 1120. Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, married William of Normandy, the Conqueror, and went to England with him. History and tradition preserve an interesting story of the romance of William and Matilda. Matilda, it is said, showed an inclination to play the coquette, and refused to give a positive consent to marriage. William was not to be trifled with and adopted heroic measures. One day, accompanied by some of his boon companions, he met her at Tours, and contrived to have her hustled and crowded through the street and even tumbled in the dust. The lady forthwith concluded not to further incur the anger of so rough a lover, and they were married shortly afterward. One of their sons ruled Normandy. Another, William Rufus, became King of England on the death of his father.

Baldwin as cognomen and surname figures notably in English history from the end of the seventh century. We read of Baldwin D'Anesnes, son of Margaret, Countess of Flanders and Hainaut. He is known as the historian of his house in the thirteenth century. William the Conqueror created one Baldwin hereditary Viscount of Devonshire and Baron of Okehampton. He was succeeded by his son Richard. Hemington was held by Baldwin de Pettour, who was obliged every Christmas to go to Saltus, Sufflus, and Pettus to retain his estate.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, who died in 1190, at the siege of Petolemais, was the author of "De Sacramento Atlantis," "Bibliotheca Patrum Cisterciensum," and several other commentaries. Rev. William Baldwin, scholar and divine, was the author of a work called "A Mirror for Magistrates," and of several plays, poems, comedies, tragedies, similes, etc. We read also of Benjamin Baldwin, an archeologist of the sixteenth century; of Sir Thomas Baldwin, a miscellaneous writer of the seventeenth century; of Fredericus Baldwin, of Wittenberg, in 1628, who wrote a Latin "Treatise on Cases of Conscience."

C. C. Baldwin, in his "Baldwin Genealogy," gives much interesting information concerning the family in England, and particularly of the Bucks County branch from which the American emigrants came. He tells us that "The most eminent Baldwin of Bucks was Sir John Baldwin, chief justice of the Common Pleas of England, 1536 to 1546, when he died. He was lord of the Manor of Aylesbury. His office was very lucrative and he was very rich. In 1540 Henry VIII granted him the home and site of Gray Friars in Aylesbury." Richard Baldwin, of "Donrigge," County Bucks, was the direct ancestor of the American Baldwins. The first Baldwin settlers in

New England were all kindred, but not all brothers. The family to-day is found in every part of the United States, and for two and a half centuries has been honorably represented in professional, business and public life. Henry Baldwin was a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Baldwins have been governors of states, members of Congress, divines, authors, and leaders in every honorable walk of life. One Abram Baldwin was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He later was instrumental in the founding of the Georgia University. Matthias Baldwin, the distinguished inventor, rose from a humble place to the foremost rank. Beginning in a small shop, of which he was the sole occupant, he became the head of an establishment employing a thousand workmen. He was the builder of the first American locomotive.

Richard Baldwin, described as of "Donrigge," in the Parish of Aston Clinton, County Bucks, yeoman, made his will, January 16, 1553, and spells the name "Bawldwyn" and "Baldwyn." He bequeathed to his son Richard, to possess at the age of twenty-three, his tenements and lands in Cholesbury. He and his wife Ellen were the parents of: John; Henry, who was to have a farm at Dongrove when twenty-three years of age; Richard, of whom further; Alice; Agnes, married William Grange; Ciceley; Lettuce, who married a Foster.

Richard Baldwin, son of Richard and Ellen Baldwin, is believed to have been the father of Richard, mentioned below.

Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, weaver, made a will, May 23, 1630, giving to his wife Isabell one-third of his goods and chattels, bequeathing also to sons Timothy, Nathaniel and Joseph, and daughters Mary, Christian and Sarah. The will was probated in the court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, in May, 1633. Research has brought to light no record of the sons Timothy, Nathaniel and Joseph after the date of the probation of the will, and there is little doubt that they were the three who emigrated to New England, appearing in 1639 in Milford, Connecticut, with the Baldwins from Aston Clinton. Richard and Isabell Baldwin were the parents of: Timothy, settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639; Nathaniel, probably the next son, also settled in Milford; Joseph, also settled in Milford and Hadley; Mary, married a Pratt; Hannah; Christian; Sarah.

(I) Joseph Baldwin, son of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, Bucks, not twenty-one years of age in December, 1630, was one of the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and his name appears on the list of free planters. He died in Hadley, Massachusetts, November 2, 1684. His first wife, Hannah, joined the Milford Church in June, 1644, when the first four children were baptized. He married (second) Isabel Northam, widow of James Northam, of Wethersfield, Hartford and Hadley, and before that of John Catlin, and daughter of John Ward. She died December 8, 1676. Joseph Baldwin married (third) Elizabeth Hitchcock, widow of William Warringer, of Springfield; she died April 25, 1696. Joseph Baldwin left property in Milford to his three eldest sons. Children: 1. Joseph, born about 1640; settled in Hadley. 2. Benjamin, born 1642. 3. Hannah, born 1644; married Jeremiah Hull. 4. Mary, born 1645; married, September 25, 1663, John Catlin, whose mother became her stepmother. 5. Elizabeth, born 1646; married, 1664, John Warriner (not James, as stated elsewhere). 6. Martha, born

1647; married, 1667, John Hawkes, of Hadley. 7. Jonathan, of whom further. 8. David, born in October, 1651, died in Milford, in 1689. 9. Sarah, born November 6, 1652, in Milford; married, as his second wife, Samuel Bartlett, of Northampton.

(II) Jonathan Baldwin, son of Joseph Baldwin, was born February 15, 1649, and died in Milford, December 13, 1739, in his ninety-first year. He was a leading citizen of Milford, generally called sergeant in the records. He married (first), November 2, 1677, Hannah Ward, daughter of John Ward, who removed to New Jersey. She died in June, 1693. He married (second) Thankful Strong, of Windsor, Connecticut, born in 1663, daughter of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong, of Windsor, Connecticut. Children by first wife: 1. Jonathan, born January 31, 1680. 2. John, born 1683. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. Hannah, born 1687, died young. 5. Daniel, baptized 1689. 6. Joshua, baptized January 24, 1691. Children by second wife. 7. Abigail, married Joseph Tibbals; settled in Durham, Connecticut. 8. Hannah, married Josiah Fowler. 9. Martha, born 1698, died young. 10. Ebenezer, born 1699, died before 1728. 11. Noah, baptized November 30, 1701. 12. Phebe, born 1704. 13. Ezra, born 1706.

(III) Joseph Baldwin, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Ward) Baldwin, was baptized November 29, 1685, and died September 20, 1776, aged ninety-two years. He received a deed of land in Newark, New Jersey, in August, 1715, and conveyed to his brothers remaining in Milford his lands in Milford, styling himself of Newark, East Jersey. He married Rebecca Bruen, daughter of John and Esther (Lawrence) Bruen, granddaughter of Obadiah Bruen, and great-granddaughter of Deacon Richard Lawrence, who was at Branford in 1646, and who was one of the founders of Newark. Children: 1. Eleazer. 2. Amos. 3. Moses. 4. Joshua. 5. Caleb. 6. Phineas, of whom further. 7. Rebecca, married (first) Daniel Matthews; (second) John Campbell. 8. Sarah Wolcott. 9. Hannah Johnson.

(IV) Phineas Baldwin, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Bruen) Baldwin, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 13, 1725, and died March 6, 1803, in his seventy-seventh year. His will names his wife Hannah, born June 29, 1740, whom he married about 1760. Children: 1. John P., of whom further. 2. Joshua, born August 31, 1768, died December 13, 1831; married Sallie Baldwin. 3. Enos, born 1770, died 1814. 4. Eleazer. 5. Rachel Jones.

(V) John P. Baldwin, son of Phineas and Hannah Baldwin, was born December 5, 1762. He married Mary Crane, who died March 16, 1850, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Mary Crane was a daughter of Joseph Crane, born in 1732; granddaughter of David Crane, born in 1693, and his wife, Mary; great-granddaughter of Jasper Crane, born April 12, 1651, married Joanna Swain, daughter of Samuel Swain, one of the founders of Newark and a signer of the First Agreement, was a son of Jasper Crane, one of the founders of Newark.

(VI) David J. Baldwin, son of John P. and Mary (Crane) Baldwin, was born February 2, 1786. He married (first) Jane Dunn. He married (second) Charlotte Crane.

(VII) John Baldwin, son of David J. Baldwin, was born October 3, 1822. He married, May 8, 1857, Effie Carhuff, daughter of Ellis R. Carhuff, born May 17, 1793, and Eleanor (Van Benschoter)

Carhuff. Her parents were married January 11, 1811.

(VIII) Jennie Elizabeth Baldwin, daughter of John and Effie (Carhuff) Baldwin, was born May 15, 1858. She married, December 29, 1881, Frank Hasbrouck Earle.

LUM, Charles Mandred,

Man of Varied Activities.

Charles Mandred Lum, of Newark, New Jersey, is one of the American professional men who see in progressive education the master key of our Republic. Mr. Lum is a native of Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, where he was born on March 9, 1860. He received his earliest education in the public school of his native village, Madison Academy, of which James Shier was principal, and the Orange Military Academy. He then entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1881 with honors and membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is president of his college class and has continued to take a lively interest in his *alma mater*.

He began his legal studies in the office of Guild & Lum, in Newark, New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1884 and some time later as a counselor. In February, 1889, he became associated as a partner with the firm of Guild & Lum, which, by succession, is now Lum, Tamblyn & Colyer, with offices in the Firemen's Insurance Building, Newark. He has been president of the Chatham Free Public Library from its beginning and his services in connection therewith have been of value to the community. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a non-denominational Christian. He is interested in art, in literature and in foreign travel, he has been president of the Chatham Fish & Game Protective Association and of the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, New Jersey. He is now president of the New Jersey Historical Society; vice-president of the Overlook Hospital Association, of Summit, New Jersey; and a trustee of the Washington Association, which maintains Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey. His fraternal and other associations include membership in the Essex Club, Newark, Columbia University Club, and the Century Association of New York City, the American Sociological Society, the National Economic Association and the Academy of Political Science. He has all the civic interests of his community deeply at heart.

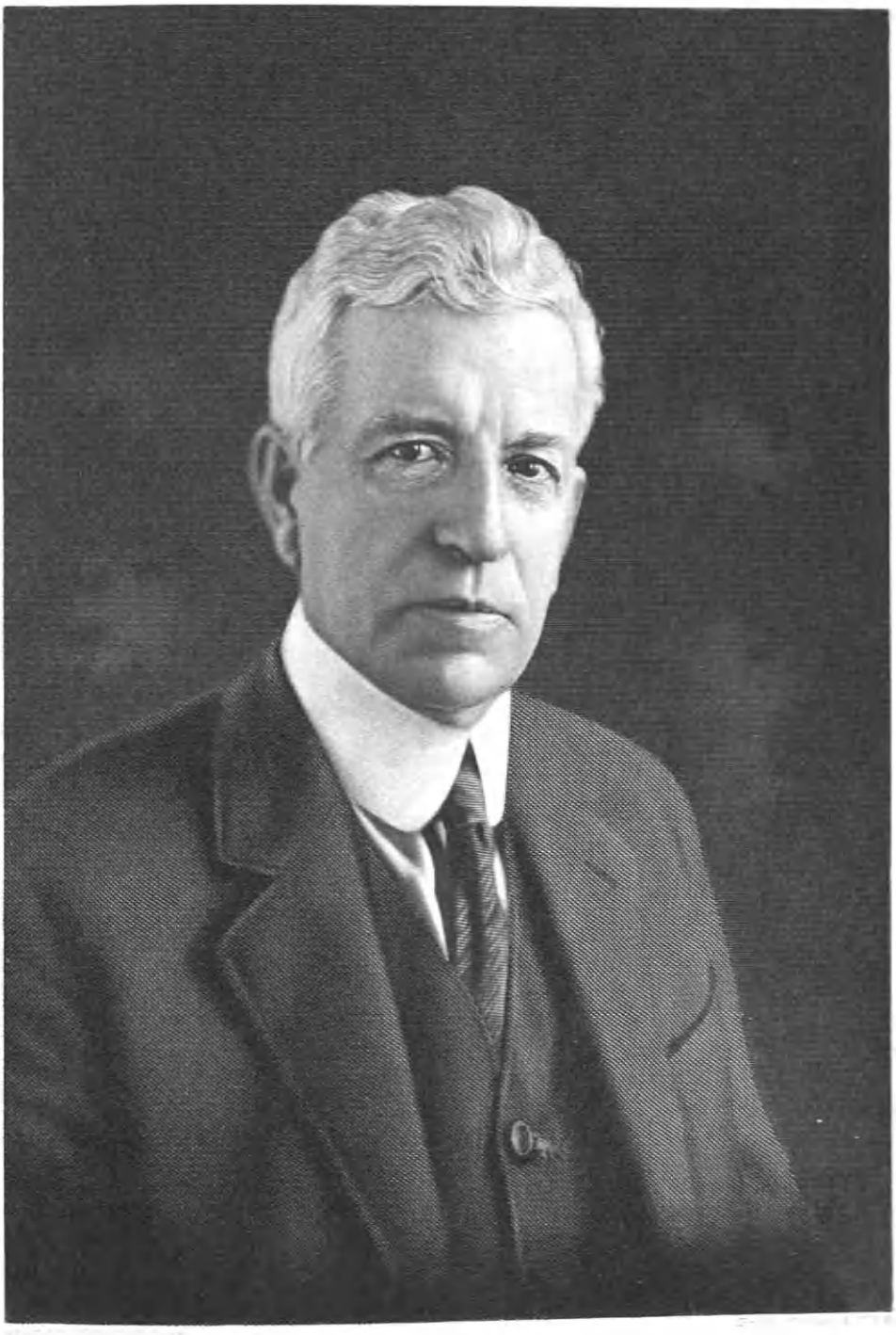
Charles M. Lum married, October 9, 1894, Elizabeth Swinnerton Kirkpatrick, the daughter of Jacob H. and Sarah H. (Swinnerton) Kirkpatrick, of Chatham. Mr. and Mrs. Lum are the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick Drake, wife of Ervin Thayer Drake, Jr., of Ridgewood, New Jersey. Mrs. Drake is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1922, and was awarded membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

MOORE, James,

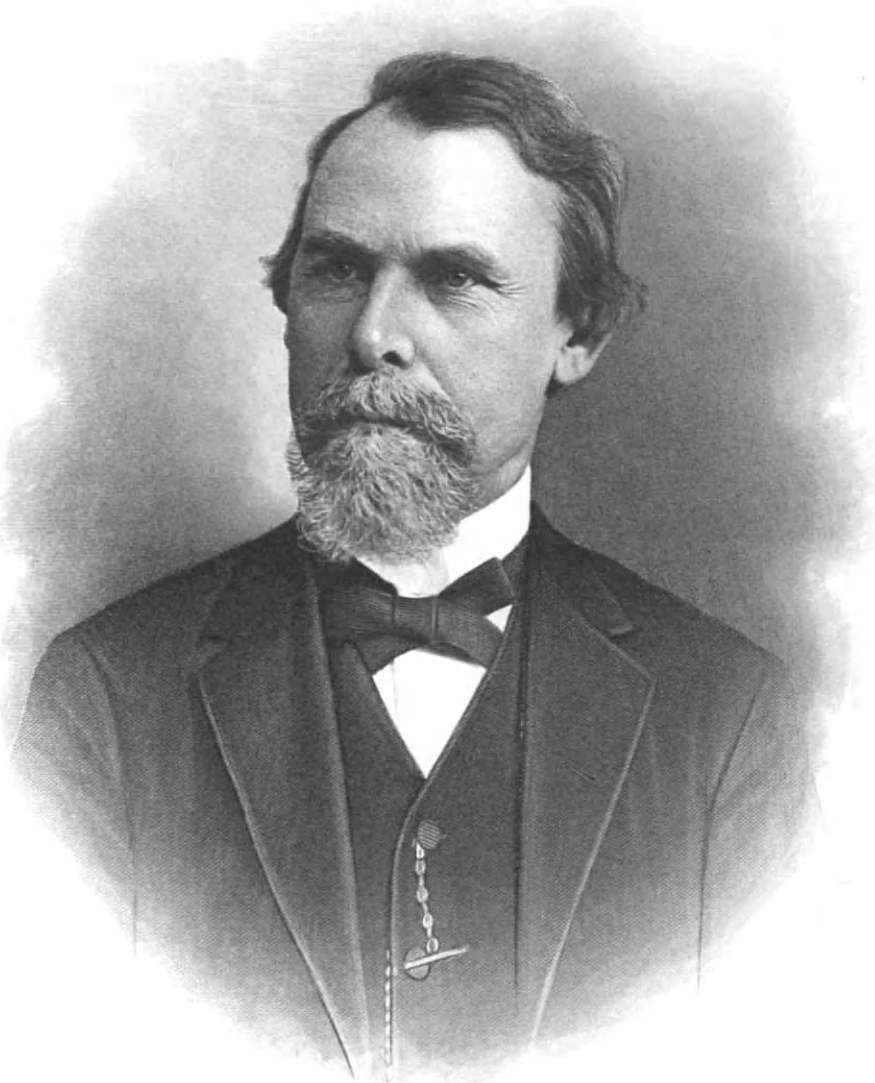
Ironmaster.

James Moore was born in County Down, Ireland, August 7, 1818, on a farm upon which his ancestors for generations had been born and raised. His father, John Moore, and his mother, Elizabeth (Cairns) Moore, were of Scotch-Irish blood. John Moore came to the United States with his family in 1827, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which has ever since been the home of the family.

James Moore, having attended schools



Chas. M. Lane



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James Moore

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until his sixteenth year, entered the works of Coleman Sellers & Sons, then in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, as an apprentice to learn the machine trade. The firm manufactured paper mill machinery, stationary engines, and were pioneers in building locomotives. Just before he was free, in 1839, he was sent to Chambersburg to assemble the two locomotives built for the Cumberland Valley railroad, then being constructed between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. Having successfully started the locomotives and trained the crews to run them, he was appointed master mechanic of the road. He shortly gave up this position to return to Philadelphia, taking charge of the Bush Hill Oil Cloth Works operated by Isaac McCawley, where he remained until 1843. Not satisfied away from his trade, he entered the employ of I. P. Morris & Company, one of the leading iron manufacturers, and in a few months was placed in charge of their machine shop. Here he remained until 1846, when, with four others, he formed the firm of Neall, Matthews & Moore, and leased the Bush Hill Iron Works at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia, subsequently purchasing the works. The business of the firm was principally stationary engines, rolling mills and heavy air furnace iron castings.

In 1850 Mr. Moore visited Cuba and laid the foundations of an extensive business in sugar mill machinery. The partners one by one withdrew until in 1870 the works passed into Mr. Moore's sole ownership. He retired from active business in 1895, and sold the real estate, the square west of Sixteenth Street, to the United States Government for the new mint, and that east of Sixteenth Street to the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The Bush Hill Iron Works was an important factor in the development of the rolling mill industry of the country, particularly in the production of iron and steel rails. Among other concerns, whose first mills were built at the Bush Hill Iron Works, may be mentioned the Pencoyd Iron Works, the Abbott Iron Works of Baltimore, the Albany and Renssalear Iron and Steel Company of Troy, New York, the Reading Iron Works, the Cambria Iron Works, the Edgar Thompson Steel works, the Bethlehem Iron Works, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, the Scranton Steel Company, and numerous plate and merchant iron mills throughout the country.

Mr. Moore married, in 1852, Abigail Sharpless Reed, and had five children, three of whom survived, namely: Sallie Everett, wife of David Townsend (see following biography); Abbie Elizabeth, wife of Esmonde H. Auston; and Henry W. Moore. Mr. Moore died February 10, 1901.

TOWNSEND, David,

Manufacturer.

In presenting to the public the representative business men of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania none can be found more worthy of a place in this volume than the late David Townsend, president of the Production Engineering Company, and officially identified with other important industrial and scientific organizations. With professional ability of a high order Mr. Townsend combined the attributes of a truly public-spirited citizen.

David Townsend, grandfather of David Townsend, of Philadelphia, was born near West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1787, and died in 1858. He was cashier of the

Chester County Bank. He married (first) Rebecca Sharpless, and their children were: 1. Washington. 2. Franklin, married Sarah Vandervoort. 3. Priscilla Ann, died in childhood. 4. Gulielma Maria, married Edward Hoopes. 5. Albert, died young, unmarried. 6. Anna Eliza, married William E. Barber. 7. Samuel Sharpless, see below. David Townsend married (second) Lydia T. Downing.

Samuel Sharpless Townsend, son of David and Rebecca (Sharpless) Townsend, was a member of the firm of Hoopes & Townsend, proprietors of a nut and bolt works. He married Anna Elizabeth Peckworth, daughter of Dr. John Purnell and Martha T. (Delaney) Peckworth.

David Townsend, only child of Samuel Sharpless and Anna Elizabeth (Peckworth) Townsend, was born February 21, 1856, in Philadelphia, and received his preparatory education in Friends Central and Hallowell Select schools. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, mechanical engineering department, graduating in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1878 he was a special student at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, serving at the same time as assistant to Dr. R. H. Thurston and Professor Albert H. Leeds. From 1878 to 1895 Mr. Townsend was with the Bush Hill Iron Works of Philadelphia, as an apprentice in the machine shop, foundry and drawing-room, and also as general manager. His specialties were rolls, rolling mills, and steel and iron works construction and equipment. In 1895 Mr. Townsend built the Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company Works, at Twenty-third Street and Washington Avenue, and until 1898 operated them as general manager. The specialties were rolls, rolling mills and products similar to those produced by the Bush Hill Iron Works. The company was a subsidiary of William Wharton, Jr., & Company, of Philadelphia. In 1898 Mr. Townsend went to Madgeburg, Germany, where, at the Krupp Works, he studied the methods and construction of the Gruson Revolving Coast Defense Turrets. On his return he designed, built and operated the Gruson Iron Works at Eddystone, Pennsylvania, holding the position of general manager. In 1903 this property was sold to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who have since occupied it for themselves and for the Remington Arms Company. From 1903 to 1912 Mr. Townsend was engaged in private mechanical engineering practice, specializing in iron and steel foundries, roll and rolling-mill designs, and general construction for iron and steel products. In 1912 he became president of the Production Engineering Company of Philadelphia, specializing in oil-burning apparatus of all descriptions. During 1916 Mr. Townsend was manager of the Philadelphia Plant of the Neidich Process Company, and the Calco Chemical Company, producing analine dyes, etc.

Politically, David Townsend was a Republican. He belonged to the Franklin Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and served from 1899 to 1901 as vice-president of the latter. His clubs were the Union League and Engineers, and of the latter he was one of the original members. He was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. As a man of strict integrity and great generosity of feeling, David Townsend was respected by all and loved by many. His nature was genial and his disposition social. He was an art lover, taking spec-

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David Townsend

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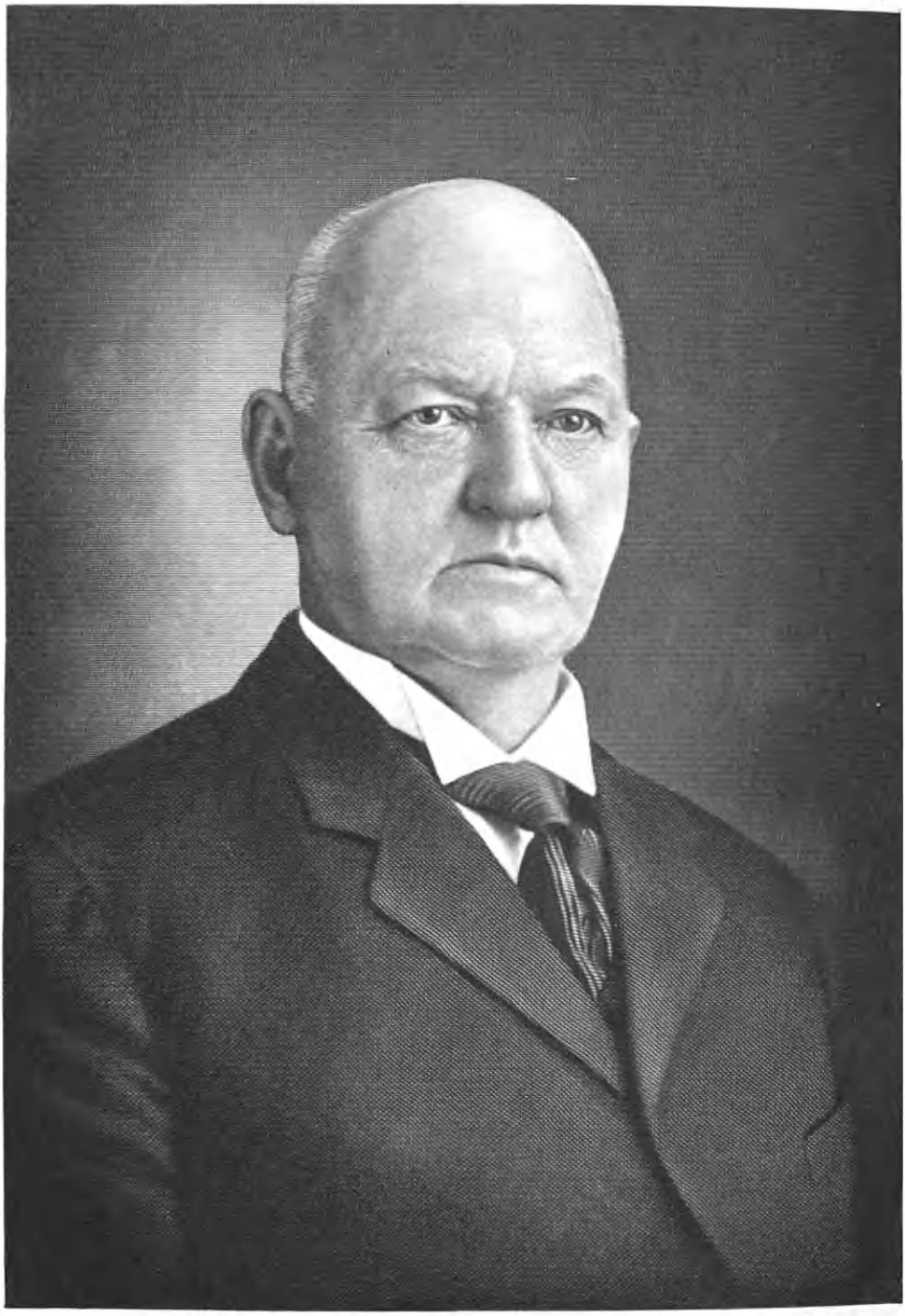


Frank S. Baldwin

ial enjoyment in the collection of Oriental porcelain.

On October 7, 1880, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Mr. Townsend married Sallie Everett Moore, born in Philadelphia, daughter of the late James and Abigail Sharpless (Reed) Moore. James Moore was the proprietor of the Bush Hill Iron Works, and his biography and portrait precede this. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend were the parents of one child, Agnes Moore, who died in infancy.

The death of David Townsend, which occurred November 27, 1918, deprived Philadelphia of a man eminent in his profession, and took from her a citizen who, in all his achievements, and they were many, was inspired by feelings of the truest patriotism.

BALDWIN, Frank Stephen,

Eminent Inventor.

Frank Stephen Baldwin, eminent inventor of many time and labor-saving devices in general use to-day, was born in the New England town of New Hartford, Connecticut, on April 10, 1838.

His father, Stephen Baldwin, and his mother, Julia (Pardee) Baldwin, were both of old New England stock and occupied prominent positions in their community. In this little village, Frank Stephen Baldwin passed the first two years of his life, and in the summer of 1840 moved with his family to Nunda, Livingston County, New York. It was here that Frank Stephen Baldwin attended the first free school instituted by the State of New York. Of his various studies, arithmetic was most interesting and much of his spare time outside of school hours was occupied in solving mathematical problems which presented themselves about the home. Later, Mr. Baldwin was graduated from the Nunda Institute where he specialized in mathematics. In class competition, he amazed his teachers by memorizing the decimal of Pi to 128 places and in his later years wrote it and recited it without effort.

In 1854, at the age of sixteen, Mr. Baldwin enrolled at Union College, but his course was short-lived, due to an accident in which his father was permanently injured. As a result, it was necessary for him to enter his father's architectural business, which he managed for some time. During his career as architect and builder, he planned and built three theatres in New York City, the Newark Theatre, Newark, New Jersey, several cycloramas in New York and Montreal and did special work on the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair in St. Louis. While engaged at his architectural profession, Mr. Baldwin devoted some time to experimental work on several ideas that he had long entertained. He had envisioned means of speeding up the day's work for business and individuals, and with these thoughts in mind, set out to realize some of his ambitions through the development of several devices. His first efforts in these lines resulted in the invention of an arrow-head self-coupler for railroad cars, but his application for a patent was rejected in 1855 on reference. This rejection served only to fire his ambition to succeed in the field of invention and, perhaps, determined his later course in this line of work.

In 1860, at the age of twenty-two, business took Mr. Baldwin to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he proceeded with other development work. The following year he went to Carlyle, Illinois, where an uncle had designed a corn-planter and

required assistance in patenting it. Mr. Baldwin built the first model and secured the patent on this machine which was a pioneer of its class and filled a long-felt want. In the latter part of the year he arranged for the manufacture of this device, his first successful undertaking in the field of invention. In the same year, the Civil War broke out. Mr. Baldwin enlisted, but stress of circumstances at home forced his discharge after the "Three Months."

In 1869, he was offered a position in St. Louis as manager of Peck's Planing Mills and at this point was able to devote more time toward working out the ideas he had in mind. One of his early inventions was the metal lace latch which came into universal use in connection with shoes, and was developed as an aid to his own quick dressing. Shortly thereafter, he invented the Anemometer, for recording the direction of the wind. This was followed by a registering step for street cars that recorded the number of passengers carried, and a street indicator geared from the axle of the car showing the name of each street in succession from an illuminated box as the car passed. Both of these devices were placed in successful operation. His next invention was the Recording Lumber Measure, a machine which automatically measured and recorded four different kinds of lumber at the same time. The successful operation of this machine and the nature of its mechanism directed Mr. Baldwin's attention to computing machines.

During the development period following the Civil War, business throughout the country started to feel the burden of its figure-work. Although some adding and calculating machines had been invented, none had come into practical commercial use. To this field Mr. Baldwin now directed his attentions, and in 1871, completed a model of calculating machine which is now in the Patent Office at Washington. The machine was an absolute departure from any principles that had been developed before. It was a reversible action calculator that added, subtracted, multiplied and divided without the pre-setting of any levers to determine the nature of the operation. Multiplication was affected through a series of additions, while division was accomplished through the direct subtraction features of the machine.

In October, 1872, Mr. Baldwin married Mary K. Denniston, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and the year after moved to Philadelphia, where he rented a small shop and started manufacturing his calculating machine. While thus engaged, he saw the expediency of a smaller figuring device and designed an adding machine, which was called the Arithmometer. Patents were issued July 28, 1874. This was one of the first adding machines sold in the United States.

The Baldwin Calculating Machine which had meanwhile been developed, was placed on exhibition at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and was awarded the John Scott Medal as the most meritorious invention of the year (1874). The United States Government granted patent rights in the following year (1875). The first sale of the Baldwin Machine was to the Pennsylvania Railroad where it was used to verify freight tables, and others were sold to the State Department at Albany, New York, and to government departments at Washington. Insurance companies were among the first commercial concerns to recognize the advantages of the machine. The encouragement which attended the reception of the calculator prompted Mr.

Baldwin to arrange for the production of the machine by the Reliance Machine Works, of Philadelphia, but with the ensuing panic and the stagnation of business, he was forced to cease, temporarily, the further introduction of the calculator. He returned to St. Louis in 1876 where he completed several improvements on the calculator.

In 1900, Mr. Baldwin patented a Computing Engine, a type of device which has since come to be known as a direct multiplying machine, with which multiplication or division was performed by one stroke of each digit. In 1902, further developments were made on the Baldwin Calculator, in which were preserved the principles of his first machine, employing a reverse action in dividing and subtracting. In 1905, Mr. Baldwin designed and patented a ten key listing machine, and in 1908 was awarded a patent on the Baldwin Recording Calculator, which combined the features of his listing machine and his calculator.

In 1911, Mr. Baldwin met Jay R. Monroe, at that time associated with the Western Electric Company in New York, where he came in contact with the various kinds of calculating machines. Aside from his regular business, Mr. Monroe studied these devices for their weaknesses and limitations and endeavored to devise means for their improvement. It was while investigating these devices, generally, that Mr. Monroe became interested in the Baldwin Machine and realized its possibilities. Together with Mr. Baldwin, in a small shop in New York, various changes in design and mechanical improvements were worked out. Mr. Monroe took an option upon Mr. Baldwin's patent rights and formed a working arrangement with him. The ideal before them was a portable machine, capable of performing all processes of arithmetic, each with utmost speed and with visible proof of the accuracy of all work. Their efforts resulted in the production of the first Monroe Adding-Calculator, the direct successor to the Baldwin Machine, a portable, full-keyboard, reversible action calculator that recorded in two dials, showing all factors used in the problems, thereby giving visible proof of the accuracy of the work. Shortly thereafter, the Monroe Calculating Machine Company was founded and Mr. Monroe became its president and general manager, which position he has occupied ever since.

Mr. Baldwin continued to take a keen, active interest in the further development of the product while the manufacturing organization of the company was expanding to meet the increasing demand. Since the first model was placed on exhibition at the New York Business Show in October, 1912, the growth of the company has been nothing short of phenomenal. Starting with one or two offices with the founding of the company, the Sales and Service organization has grown until Monroe machines and Monroe service are available in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Europe and throughout the world. The Monroe Calculating Machine Company, Ltd., with headquarters offices at the Bush House, London, and branches at Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow, forms the background of the organization that serves the British market.

Monroe agencies in fifty foreign countries testify to the completeness of the Monroe service chain which reaches every point of the compass. The position of Monroe leadership in the field of adding-calculators was further cemented by

the award in 1923 of the first four prizes for Speed and Accuracy at the International Adding-Calculating Machine Contest at Paris, and also by the award in the same year of the Grand Prize and Gold Medal by the International Exhibition of Inventions at Turin, Italy, for mechanical excellence and design and the award in 1924 of the Gold Medal and Grand Prize at the Industrial Exhibition at Sestri Ponente, Italy.

Frank Stephen Baldwin, the man who gave birth to an idea, happily lived to see the struggles of a half-century culminate in a remarkable success—machines incorporating his principle in faithful economic service wherever figures are handled; a modern factory equipped with the latest improved machinery to insure quality being built into the machine; the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of calculating machines; an organization equipped to render service, both mechanical and instructional, wherever machines are in use.

Mr. Baldwin died on April 8, 1925, at his home in Denville, New Jersey, within two days of his eighty-seventh birthday. Mr. Baldwin is survived by his widow, four sons: George, Frank, Eugene and Elbert, and two daughters: the Misses Emma and Blanche Baldwin.

MONROE, Jay Randolph,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

The progress and advancement of any country is predicated solely upon the progressiveness of the citizenry. But as is always the case in any constructive endeavor where initiative is imperative and a lack of precedents discouraging, it devolves upon a small minority of citizens to lead the majority. The rapid growth of America proves that in this country the portion of leaders has been unusually large. Every field of human endeavor has had its outstanding leaders, and this has been especially marked in the correlated fields of business, manufacturing and commerce.

Twenty years ago, such a commercial necessity as a calculating or adding machine was looked upon with disfavor and distrust by the conservative merchants and industrialists. To-day, this same invention is indisputably part and parcel of the necessary equipment of any successful commercial or industrial concern. This entire change in public opinion was not abrupt; it did not take place over night. On the contrary it took men with initiative, foresight, energy, ability and unshakable belief in their product several years to convert the business world to the excellencies of the calculating machine.

One of these men was Jay Randolph Monroe, chief executive of the Monroe Calculating Machine Company, of Orange, New Jersey, concerning whose business career and achievements is the following biographical review:

The Monroe adding-calculator, as an invention, is the product of the brain of Frank Stephen Baldwin, but the merit of the invention was not recognized until Jay Randolph Monroe became interested in it, and certain improvements were made as the result of an agreement which was reached between the inventor and the promoter. Although young in years of service, fundamentally the "Monroe" is practically the oldest adding-calculating machine on the market in the United States. Although its commercial life began in 1912, with the organization of the Monroe Calculating Machine Company, the original machine, invented in 1874, was the first successful calculator of its type developed in the world, and many

Engd by Campbell N.Y.

Kay R. Monroe

of the machines manufactured in Europe are the direct offspring of Frank Stephen Baldwin's original machine.

For two years after the forming of the Monroe Calculating Machine Company, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Monroe devoted themselves to perfecting the mechanical construction of the Monroe machine, therefore, its real commercial birth was the year 1914, the newest machine to be placed on the market, but in many respects the best of all calculating machines. During the thirteen years of its existence, 1912-1925, the Monroe Calculating Machine Company has developed so rapidly that six hundred and fifty men are employed in the company plant at Orange, New Jersey, and in the eleven years during which the perfected "Monroe" has been on the market, a business has been developed which exceeds in volume that of any other calculating machine. Besides its home organization, the company maintains more than one hundred and fifty Agencies in the United States alone, as well as having many distributors in all parts of the world.

At the head of the organization is Jay Randolph Monroe, whose rise in the business world has been most remarkable, for he is a man young in years, not yet having reached his prime. He is a born executive, and has the faculty of surrounding himself with men who become imbued with his spirit, and the heads of departments are men working in perfect harmony with their chief. Modest, unassuming, believing in his product and in his men, Mr. Monroe is a true type of the executive that encourages progressiveness in those with whom he is surrounded, through the sheer force of the example he sets.

Jay Randolph Monroe, son of Lyman Sylvester and Carrie Jane (Curtiss) Monroe, was born in South Haven, Michigan, January 6, 1883. The first twenty-three years of his life were spent in acquiring a classical and professional education. During that period of preparation, he was a pupil in public and private schools, his higher training being in the John B. Stetson University in Florida, Kalamazoo College, Michigan, and the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated LL. B., class of 1906. After graduation he became associated with the Western Electric Company and from 1906 until 1910 was connected with the Chicago and Pittsburgh offices of that company. In 1910 he was transferred to the New York office of the Western Electric Company and later to the legal department.

Shortly thereafter, he learned that Frank Stephen Baldwin had been working on calculating machines, a subject in which Mr. Monroe was very keenly interested. He promptly got in touch with Mr. Baldwin and a very close and lasting friendship was formed. Mr. Monroe saw immediately, in Mr. Baldwin's invention, a calculating machine which was destined to revolutionize the calculating machine industry. Mr. Baldwin's machine had not yet been perfected nor placed upon the market. Inasmuch as Mr. Monroe's natural inclination tended toward mechanics, he recognized the possibilities of Mr. Baldwin's crude model. Mr. Monroe took an option on Mr. Baldwin's patents and made a working arrangement with him. Later the Monroe Calculating Machine Company was founded with Mr. Monroe as president and general manager, a position which he has held, since the inception of the company.

A period of two years elapsed before the machine was developed to a point where it met the demands of Mr. Monroe

and his co-laborer, Mr. Baldwin. With the completion of the first model, the machine was placed on exhibition at the New York Business Show, and the reception it was accorded at that time by executives of internationally-known organizations was significant of the signal success which has followed the course of this remarkable machine. The Monroe has won its way to a high place among the most useful inventions of the world.

The original plant of the company in Orange, New Jersey, was equipped with three drill presses and one lathe, all valued at about five hundred dollars. A part of one floor in the old section of the present factory furnished an abundance of room, but progress was rapid, production facilities were expanded, and to-day the plant stands, the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of calculating machines.

No less remarkable than its product is the management of the company. The spirit which pervades the entire organization is the outcome of the very human relations which the management strives to promote in every department of its business. The company does not limit a man, promotions are from the ranks, and the policy of the "square deal" prevails. Good work in any line is recognized not only with words of commendation, but in a substantial way, and a spirit of loyalty pervades every department. As the head of a most successful manufacturing enterprise which he inaugurated, developed and manages, Mr. Monroe, although in years but forty-two, has earned a place among the captains of industry whose achievements will endure. In addition to his interest in the Monroe organization, Mr. Monroe is a director of the Maplewood Bank of Maplewood, New Jersey.

Mr. Monroe is very fond of all out-door sports, especially golf. He belongs to several well-known organizations specializing in such sports. He is vice-president and a member of the board of governors, as well as chairman of the Greens Committee of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, New Jersey; chairman of the Greens Committee of the Canoe Brook Country Club; member of the board of governors of the Maplewood Country Club; member of the Essex County Country Club; the Maplewood Club; the Pine Valley Golf Club, of Clementon, New Jersey; the Accomack Club, of Cape Charles, Wachapreague, Virginia; and the Hickory Mountain Gun Club, of Sanford, North Carolina. He is also a member of the Fraternity Club; the Lawyers' Club; National Arts Club, of New York City, and the Arts Club, of Washington.

Mr. Monroe was married on August 22, 1908, to Betty Belle Baughman, daughter of Jerome B. Baughman, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe are the parents of four children: Jay Randolph, Jr., (deceased); Marjorie; Malcolm and Marilyn.

MILLARD, Charles Dunsmore,

Attorney-at-Law.

In any profession, no matter how seemingly over-crowded, there is always room for a man with ability and energy. This is especially true of America's great and vastly ramified legal profession, for in addition to the usual prerequisites upon which success is predicted, an unusual forensic ability always assures its possessor of a decided forward impetus in achieving prominence. That Charles Dunsmore Millard is one of Westchester County's (New York) most successful legal practitioners is a generally accepted

Charles D. Millard

fact, and this achievement is based upon proved ability, a comprehensive experience, unflagging energy and enthusiasm, probity, and a rigid code of professional ethics. In Tarrytown, Westchester County, especially, are his abilities widely recognized, and for several years his activities have reacted to the progress and advancement of his town, county and State.

Charles Dunsmore Millard was born in Tarrytown, New York, December 1, 1873, a son of James S. and Elizabeth A. (Purdy) Millard. Receiving his early education in the local public school, he attended the Washington Irving Public School of Tarrytown, from which he graduated in the class of 1888. Later attending Phillips-Andover Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, he was graduated from that institution in 1893. His graduation from the liberal arts college of Brown University occurred in the year 1897, and he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution, then received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from New York University Law School, upon his graduation in 1899. On May 2 of that year Mr. Millard began active practice in Tarrytown, and following general lines of advance early gained an assured footing in his chosen field of endeavor, and has now risen to wide prominence. He serves as attorney for the Westchester County Savings Bank, also for the Tarrytown and North Tarrytown Building and Loan Association, and is further affiliated with business progress as treasurer and director of the Westchester Ferry Corporation, which operates ferries from Yonkers, New York, to Alpine, New Jersey, also is a director of and attorney for the Hanford Realty Company and other corporations of a similar nature.

A Republican by political affiliation and active as Republican State Committeeman of the Fourth Assembly District of Westchester County (1915-1924), Mr. Millard's earlier public services began in 1907. He was then first elected supervisor of the town of Greenburgh, and this office he has held continuously since. He has further served on the committee on finance, the committee on equalization of assessments, and is chairman of the committee on public welfare. He was also for two years chairman of the Board of Supervisors. During the World War Mr. Millard was a leader in the founding of the Public Safety Committee, and also served as chairman of the Board of Supervisors in the appointing of the Committee of One Hundred, which carried on all local war activities. Mr. Millard organized and served as attorney for the Tarrytown War Chest, which furnished the funds for all the various organizations, including Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, and other memorable professional successes, and in many branches of organized endeavor, Mr. Millard now holds a leading position in this part of Westchester County.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and Westchester County Bar Association. He is fraternally identified with Solomon Lodge, No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons; Irving Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Westchester Commandery Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lodge No. 535, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Psi Upsilon fraternity of Brown University. He is widely prominent in social circles, holding membership in the National Republican Club; the Automobile Club of America; Knollwood Country

Club; Milton Point Casino, of Rye, New York; Brown University Club of New York City; and the Psi Upsilon Club, also of New York. He is further affiliated with the Mohican Club of Dobbs Ferry; Tarrytown Lyceum; and the Young Men's Christian Association of Tarrytown. His leisure interests follow the line of outdoor sports, and while attending Brown University he was active on the regular football and baseball teams during the entire four-year course. Mr. Millard attends the Second Reformed Church.

Charles Dunsmore Millard married, in Grace Church, New York City, July 15, 1901, Ethel Lee Williams, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Lee) Williams, esteemed residents of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Millard are the parents of two children: Charles D., Jr., who died in the year 1906; and Ethel Lee. The Millard home is at No. 51 Grove Street, Tarrytown.

OAKES, David,

Manufacturer.

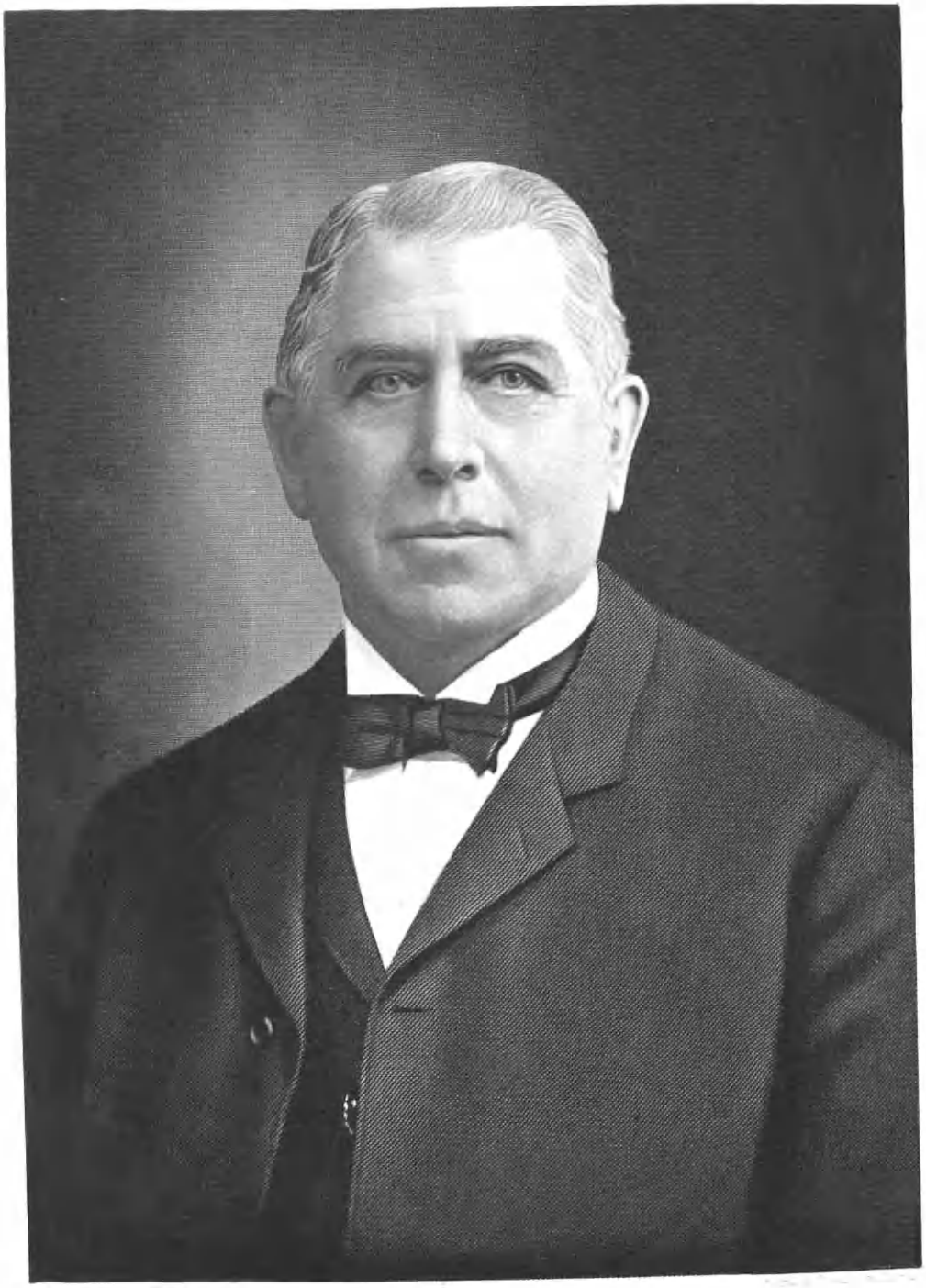
The progenitor of the Oakes family in America was Thomas Oakes, who was born in Ellastone, Staffordshire, England, on August 13, 1777, and came to the United States in 1802, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in his profession as consulting engineer. For some years he acted in this capacity for the Philadelphia Board of Water Works, later becoming the superintendent of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Mr. Oakes, while an official of the Schuylkill Canal, removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he died on August 14, 1823. Thomas Oakes was married on April 19, 1808, to Rachel Kingsland, and to them were born five children. Through David, the oldest, does the direct line continue.

David Oakes, son of Thomas and Rachel (Kingsland) Oakes, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, on January 13, 1809. He was a member of the second generation of his family in America. In the town of his birth David Oakes lived until his seventieth year. He acquired his education in the local schools, and later entered upon an apprenticeship in the woolen industry. When his apprenticeship days were over he returned to Bloomfield and established a woolen manufactory on his own account. In 1836 a disastrous fire removed every trace of the rapidly growing business, but with his usual resourcefulness Mr. Oakes immediately rebuilt the factory, which, upon its completion, was devoted to the manufacture of flannels and yarn exclusively. In 1842 the product of the mill was again changed, this time tweeds being manufactured. Due to the excellent quality of the material, the business grew rapidly, which necessitated almost yearly additions to the factories up until 1882 in order to provide sufficient floor-space.

David Oakes was one of the most progressive and forceful business men and manufacturers of his day. Politically he was a Whig, becoming a Republican upon the former party's metamorphosis. He was a member of the State Legislature, a director of the National Newark Banking Company, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Howard Savings Institute. His religious affiliation was given to the Bloomfield Presbyterian Church, of which body he was an earnest and sincere member, serving at one time as a member of the Board of Trustees.

David Oakes was married, on January 19, 1831, to Abigail Harrison Baldwin, who was born on March 18, 1810, a

D. Oakes



Thos. Oakes

daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth (Ward) Baldwin, and who died on May 26, 1875. The Baldwin family was descended from colonists of Milford and Branford who established the settlement which became the city of Newark, later also founding Bloomfield. Simeon Baldwin was one of the builders of the Old First Church of Bloomfield. To David and Abigail H. (Baldwin) Oakes were born three children, as follows: Sarah Elizabeth, married Cornelius Suydam Van Liew, and is now deceased; George A., deceased, married Harriet G. Morris; and Thomas, whose sketch follows this.

David Oakes died on July 26, 1878, and was survived by the third child, Thomas (q. v.), who was destined to carry on the great industrial enterprise so well and firmly established by the father. The passing of Mr. Oakes lost to this community an industrial pioneer whose beneficent activities had contributed in great measure to the growth and commercial progress of Bloomfield. As an upright man whose every business identification was influenced by the same rigid ethical code that characterized his religious and private life, and as a loyal citizen whose first thought was always for the general good of the local citizenry, he will long be remembered and revered in the community where he spent his long, useful and active life.

OAKES, Thomas,

Industrial Executive, Financier.

Few names have come to bear greater significance to the progress and well being of Essex County, New Jersey, than that of Thomas Oakes, who, as an industrial executive, financier, and public official, gave to his time an example of worthy achievement rarely achieved. The efficiency, energy and integrity which counted so largely in the development of his own interests and the economic progress of the nation were also applied to various civic and general activities which bore more directly upon the public welfare, and both as a worthy individual and as a useful citizen Mr. Oakes will long be remembered in the town, county, and State in which his activities were known. His recent death, in the summer of 1924, was a heavy blow to industry and public interests alike, although the long usefulness which made his figure a type to be emulated as well as admired, comprised a well-rounded life devoted to all that makes for advance. Mr. Oakes lived to a great age, yet until the last he was alert to the movement of the times and keenly interested in the special enterprise of which for so many years he was a leading spirit. A great man of Essex County has gone, but in his memory is an inspiration for everyone who shall follow, for no worthy cause lacked a supporter and no useful endeavor could reach him with its appeal without receiving practical and generous response.

Thomas Oakes, third child of David and Abigail Harrison (Baldwin) Oakes, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, June 6, 1838, and died June 13, 1924. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace and he was later graduated from the Charles W. Davis Boarding School, of Bloomfield, which was known as the Bloomfield Classical School. With this practical foundation for his success, Mr. Oakes identified himself with the woolen mill which had been established by his father, David Oakes, in 1830. It was said that he grew up with the plant, and this was indeed the case, for he was interested in its activities from childhood. Several times dur-

ing his active career the plant was enlarged, and upon the death of his father, which occurred July 26, 1878, he succeeded to the management of the interest. For a great number of years he was actively identified with Thomas Oakes and Company and during the greater part of this time was the head of the interest.

The great mill of this concern, which now holds leading rank in the East in industrial organizations of its kind, stands on the banks of the Yanticaw River, where David Oakes nearly a century ago founded the enterprise. As long ago as the early forties the Oakes Woolens were recognized over a very extensive territory in America as of a rarely excellent quality and have always been held in the highest standard. Several woolen mills were erected on the various water powers in this Nation, but the Oakes Mills comprise the only surviving plant of all the early industrial ventures. It is said in Essex County that, "all the early traditions of the establishment of the woolen cloth industry in America are associated with the Oakes Mills, but all that is modern in the production of woolen goods is also found there." In the production departments, as well as in the management, family lines are traceable for generations, early employees of the founder having reared their children to mill work, and they in turn having encouraged generation after generation to this means of economic independence. Many social problems have also been solved in the progress and prosperity of this great enterprise, for the management has also always served constructively in the civic, benevolent and religious activities of their time. A leading Bloomfield newspaper said of this phase of the family history in a lengthy review of the life of Thomas Oakes following his death:

Two elements in the early population of the town that were largely represented in the mills were the Germans and the Irish. When in 1855 the Germans undertook the organization of a church society of their own Mr. Oakes gave aid to the movement and helped support the society in its early and struggling years. When in 1878 the Catholics of Bloomfield undertook the establishment of a Bloomfield parish they found in Mr. Oakes a supporting friend and on every important occasion in the history of this parish Mr. Oakes was invariably invited and regarded as an honored guest, and on the occasion of the opening of the new auditorium last week, while it was well known that circumstances would not permit his attendance at the function, the courtesy of extending him an invitation was maintained and was acknowledged by the family.

In the public affairs of community, county and commonwealth Thomas Oakes held a leading position for many years. Supporting the Republican party and an enthusiastic advocate of its principles, his influence was felt even in the National Republican organization. He was frequently delegated to county and congressional conventions and on more than one occasion his name was brought forward in connection with congressional honors, but he always discouraged any effort to place him in public office. For many years he was a member of the local Board of Education, his election to that body first occurring on June 7, 1880. In March, 1890, he was made president of the board, which office he filled ably and acceptably until his retirement in 1915, after a quarter of a century of service as president and thirty-five years of activity in the body. On the occasion of his retirement his fellow-citizens tendered him heart-felt tributes of praise and appreciation for his long and faithful service. It is interesting to note in this connection that David Oakes, Mr. Oakes' father, was made a member of the first Board of School Trustees of the town of

Bloomfield. Mr. Oakes was considered one of the most influential citizens of this community and, from old "town meeting" days until recent years under the later form of government, his advice or counsel was always given the most respectful attention, and in practically every case, followed. Mr. Oakes was also a member of a group of progressive citizens who organized the Bloomfield National Bank in 1889, and he was selected as president of the institution, which position he filled until the time of his death. For thirteen years Mr. Oakes was president of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, of which he was a director throughout the remaining years of his life. He was a well known member for many years of the Bankers Club of New York City. As his entire life testified, he was broadly open-minded in his religious tolerance, his own faith being that of the Presbyterian denomination, and throughout his entire mature lifetime he was an earnest and sincere member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield. Mr. Oakes died from complications, following an attack of indigestion, a week after the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth.

Thomas Oakes married, October 12, 1865, Juliet Guion Maxfield, who was born on September 8, 1842, a daughter of John G. and Mary E. R. (Guion) Maxfield. Her father, John G. Maxfield, was a native of England, having been born at Brighton, England, May 4, 1812, a son of William and Alice (Benton) Maxfield. His death occurred on April 21, 1893. The mother of Juliet Guion (Maxfield) Oakes, Mary E. R. (Guion) Maxfield, was born August 5, 1822, a daughter of Jeronemus H. and Julia Ann (Carver) Guion. Her death occurred on March 16, 1886. To Thomas and Juliet Guion (Maxfield) Oakes were born four children, of whom three are living, as follows: David (q. v.); George Augustus (q. v.); and Mary Guion. The family home is at No. 249 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

OAKES, David,

Business Man, Financier.

One of the foremost business men, industrialists and financiers of Essex County, New Jersey, is David Oakes, a descendant of an old honored English family long prominent in their native country. He is the eldest son of Thomas and Juliet Guion (Maxfield) Oakes, and the second of that name in the four generations of American Oakes. He was born at Bloomfield, New Jersey, on May 21, 1869. His early education was received in the local public schools, following which he entered the Newark Academy, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1888. Upon the completion of his education he entered the employ of his father in the latter's woolen mills at Bloomfield, and by his innate ability and industry has become a member of the firm of Thomas Oakes & Company. Mr. Oakes is also a special partner in the firm of Schuyler-Chadwick & Burnham, members of the New York Stock Exchange, having held that position since 1906. He is identified with financial interests through his directorship with the Bloomfield National Bank. In all of his business connections, Mr. Oakes has evinced the same resourcefulness and ability that was characteristic of his forebears.

Politically David Oakes is an advocate for and adherent of the principles and ideals of Republicanism, but has never sought political preferment with view to

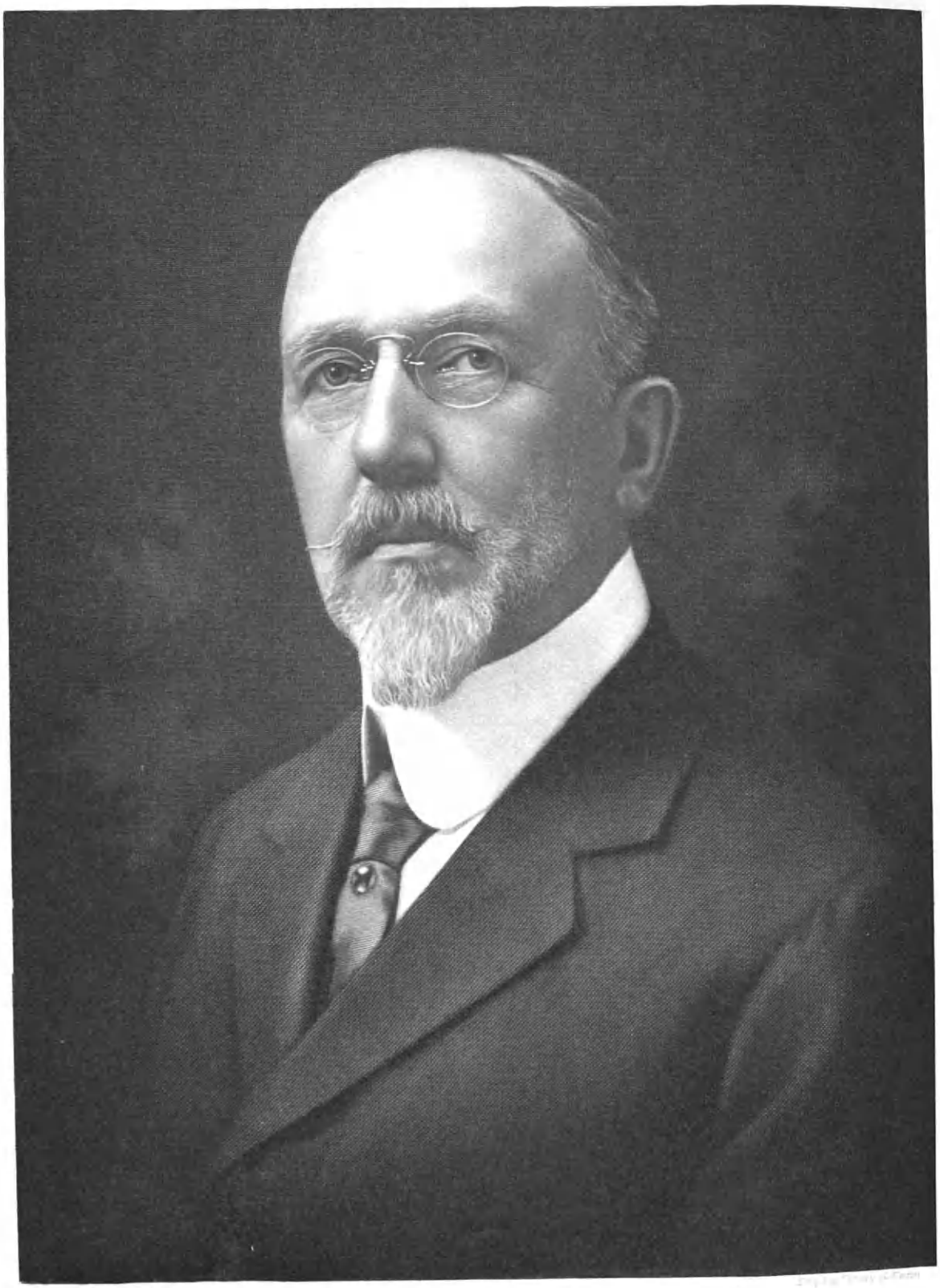
office-holding. Fraternally he is a member in good standing of Kane Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City; of Salaam Temple, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies. He also holds membership in the Essex County Country Club, the New York Club, the Bankers' Club of America, the New Jersey Auto and Motor Club; the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club, of Easton, Maryland; the Bloomfield Chamber of Commerce and the Bloomfield Tennis Club. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, and, like his forebears before him, he is a sincere and earnest member of this body.

David Oakes was married, on January 12, 1910, to Jean Wortham Doswell, who was born at Doswell, Virginia, on September 12, 1887, a daughter of T. Bernard and Ellen B. (Morris) Doswell. The father, T. Bernard Doswell, was born on April 7, 1860, and died on November 21, 1921. His parents were Thomas W. and Frances A. (Sutton) Doswell, the latter a daughter of James T. and Mary (Oliver) Sutton, born on August 25, 1837, and died on September 2, 1903. His grandparents were Thomas and Susan B. (Christian) Doswell. The mother of Jean W. (Doswell) Oakes, Ellen B. (Morris) Doswell, was born on April 11, 1852, and is still living (1924). She was a daughter of Dr. Barton W. and Anne F. (Woolfolk) Morris, the former of whom was a son of Dr. Charles and Emily (Taylor) Morris. Her maternal grandparents were Jordan and Elizabeth (Winston) Woolfolk. David and Jean W. (Doswell) Oakes are the parents of four children, representatives of the fifth generation of the American branch of the English house of Oakes, as follows: Eleanor Morris, born August 24, 1911; Juliet Guion, born November 6, 1912; Jean Wortham, born November 7, 1915; and Thomas, the third, who bears the name of his English ancestor, born on October 17, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. David Oakes are active in the social circles of their community and always give their personal and pecuniary assistance to any worthy movement of a charitable, public welfare or progressive nature. The family residence is at No. 240 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

OAKES, George Augustus,

Manufacturer.

George Augustus Oakes holds a leading executive office in the business world of Essex County, New Jersey. George A. Oakes has not only accepted the responsibilities entrusted to him as a family legacy, but has abundantly proved his individual right to a position of honor and distinction in the world of industry. The bearers of the patronymic Oakes, past and present, have contributed to a great extent to the upbuilding and progress of their native city, county, and State. Through constructive efforts they have developed commercial and productive enterprises, which in turn give impetus to the vocations and professions. The name of Oakes is therefore an honored and important one in Essex County, and George A. Oakes is a worthy scion of this old family. George Augustus Oakes was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, July 9, 1872, and is a son of Thomas (q. v.) and Juliet Guion (Maxfield) Oakes. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, he entered Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in due course. He then matriculated at Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, with the class of 1893. Upon the completion of his scholastic and



Wm Pahnestock

collegiate training he at once associated himself with his father in the latter's woolen establishment. He soon became a member of the firm, and as such he has given excellent service to the advancement and growth of Thomas Oakes & Company, of Bloomfield, New Jersey. At the present time, Mr. Oakes is still discharging the duties devolving upon his executive position. In addition to the above connection in the industrial world, Mr. Oakes is identified with local financial interests through his membership on the Board of Directors of the Bloomfield National Bank.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Zeta Psi Fraternity and is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York City, the Essex County Country, the New Jersey Auto and Motor, the Bankers Club of America, and the Bloomfield Tennis and Newark Athletic clubs. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield. Mr. Oakes maintains his residence at No. 249 Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

FAHNESTOCK, William,

Man of Varied Activities.

William Fahnestock, son of Harris C. and Margaret A. (McKinley) Fahnestock, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1857. His education was received in private schools, and as a young man his choice of a career was finance. Undoubtedly his father's prominence in this realm more or less definitely determined the trend of his activities, yet it was by his own effort and initiative that Mr. Fahnestock took his stand in this important line of progress and rose to his present rank. He entered the First National Bank of New York as a clerk, in the year 1875, and his practical training in his chosen field was gained in this organization. In 1881 he founded the firm of Fahnestock & Company, which maintains offices at No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, and he has led this firm to one of the foremost positions in the financial investment and brokerage field. Mr. Fahnestock is still a member and leading advisor in the business, although he now delegates much responsibility to others in order to attend to the duties connected with his many other affiliations. He is a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the New York & Long Branch Railroad Company, the Gold Dust Corporation, the New Jersey General Security Company, and has been a director of the First National Bank of New York for twenty-six years.

Every phase of community or general progress holds strong appeal for Mr. Fahnestock, and as a young man he served for five years as a member of Company K, 7th Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York. From the time when his mother's name was given to the Margaret Fahnestock Training School for Nurses by his father, Mr. Fahnestock has felt the deepest interest in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, including all its various units and wide-reaching activities. He is now treasurer and a member of the board of managers of this important institution, a member of the executive committee, and of the finance committee. He also serves on the board of managers of Saint Luke's Hospital, New York City, and lends his influence to every phase of progressive endeavor, particularly of a philanthropic or benevolent nature. In all that pertains to present day progress

in Westchester County he endorses every forward looking effort. His more personal interests and affiliations include membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, while his clubs are: the Union, Union League, Century, Racquet & Tennis, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Riding, Bedford Golf & Tennis (of Bedford, New York), and the Lawyers. In politics he is a Republican. He attends Saint Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, of New York, of which he is a vestryman, and Saint Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bedford, New York, in which he holds the offices of warden and treasurer.

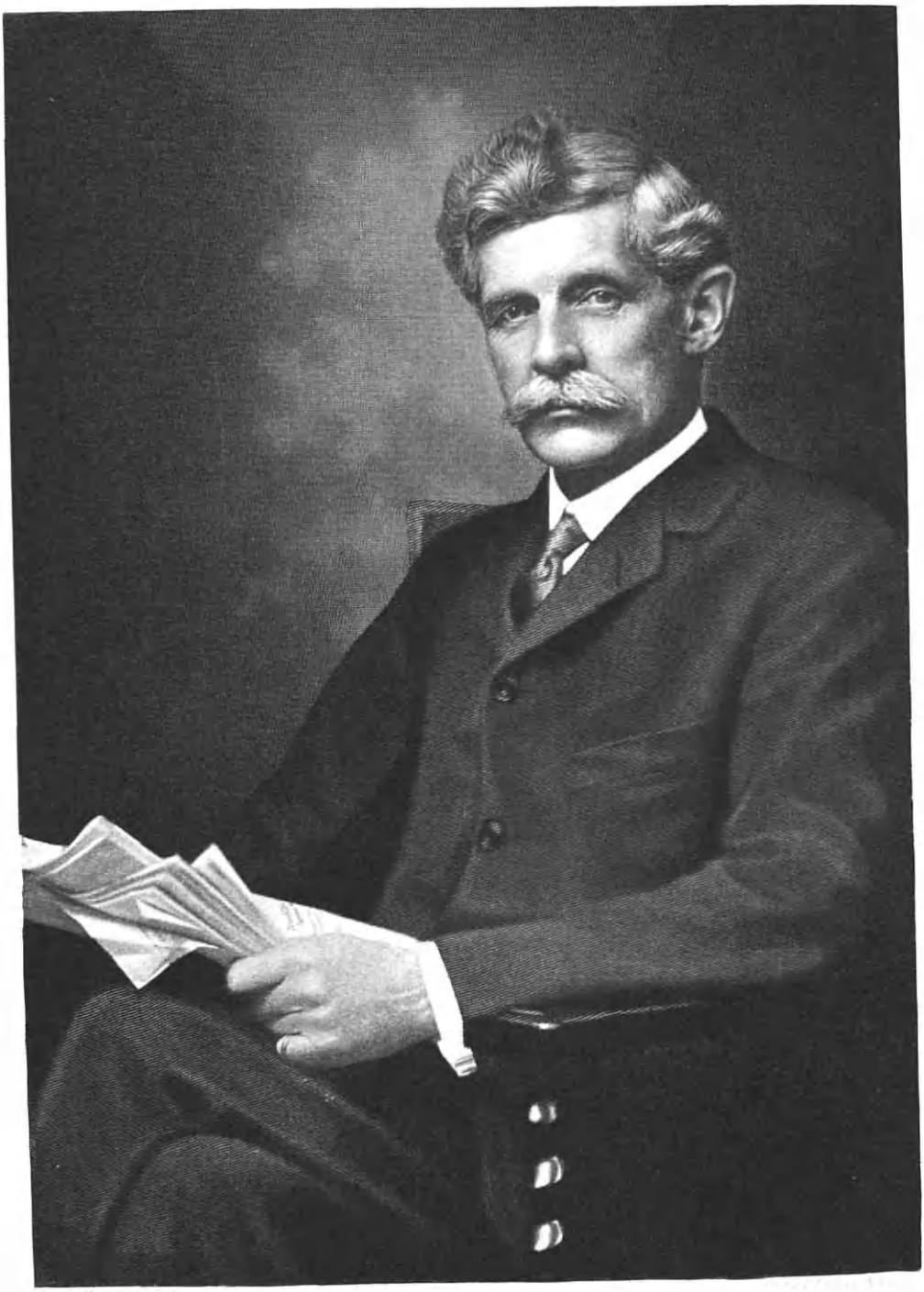
William Fahnestock married, November 10, 1898, Julia Goetchius, daughter of J. Milton and Sarah K. Goetchius, and they are the parents of one son, William Fahnestock, Jr., born November 17, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock have a beautiful summer residence near Katonah, New York.

On the Bedford Road, about two miles east of Katonah, with its northern boundary touching the beautiful Cross River Reservoir of the New York City water supply system, lies Girdle Ridge, one of the finest country estates in the East. The battle of Bedford was fought on the estate of Girdle Ridge, as well as on the adjacent properties, one of which was the old historic home of Colonel William Jay, now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Islin. For miles around its white mansion is pointed out with pride and admiration as the most beautiful as well as the most prominent landmark of the region, and Westchester County has good reason to be proud of the broad acres which have been transformed by William Fahnestock into one of the most complete, scientific, and artistically planned estates that can be found in this part of the country.

Several well improved farms went to the making of this ideal farm and country home, the Rathbone, Dickinson, and Franklin farms, with an adjacent holding purchased by Mrs. Fahnestock, known as Little Farm, all being included within its well ordered acreage. The name, too, was acquired with the site, for since the stirring days of the Revolution, when a portion of the Continental Army under General Rochambeau camped on the spot, and the horses, hungry but finding no proper food, girdled the trees in a vain effort to satisfy their need, the place has been known as Girdle Ridge.

Upon one of the most imposing points of this five hundred acres of highly developed land stands the ideal country residence planned by the noted architect, Charles Platt, of New York City, and erected by Mr. Fahnestock. Built of reinforced concrete, overlooking a landscape of surpassing loveliness and infinite variety, with the silver waters of the Cross River and more distant woodland touching its northern border with the magic of stream and forest, and near-by flower-gardens and shrubbery contributing the studied art of the landscape gardner, this structure of genuine architectural beauty fits into its surroundings like some rare gem in an exquisite setting.

But the loveliness which appeals to the eye and charms the senses is but the outward expression of the more substantial qualities of successful and highly useful achievement. Mr. Fahnestock, like the late Seth Low, believes in helping the community along and has made of Girdle Ridge an efficient stock raising and dairy plant where pedigreed cattle contribute to the productiveness of as fine a medium sized herd as can be found



John R. Hardin

in the State, and where a scientific dairying plant, an up-to-date chicken farm, and well kept vegetable gardens aid in converting some of the loveliness of Girdle Ridge into substantial food for the everyday needs of the people.

Beginning with one or two thoroughbred Guernseys and some grades, shortly after his home was completed in 1911, Mr. Fahnestock now (1924) has a very creditable herd of about forty-two head of cattle. The herd is led by "Grand Champion," a prize-winning pedigreed bull; by "Delwood Defender," whose dam had a record of 832.23 lbs. butter fat; and by "Chief of Girdle Ridge," who took first prize and a junior championship at the Mt. Kisco Stock Show, and two prizes at the Danbury Fair in 1923. "Chief of Girdle Ridge" was sired by "Falcon's Governor," of the J. Pierpont Morgan herd, "Falcon's Governor" in turn having been sired by "Bellfounder," the sire of the world's record cow, "Countess Prue," and a first prize winner bull in his class at Danbury this fall. The herd also includes the old "Jolly Pioneer," who has taken many first prizes and was Grand Champion at the Danbury Fair in the fall of 1924. At this fair the herd captured four first prizes, two championships, two second prizes, and six thirds. In addition to the patriarchs and matrons of the herd some twenty-four milk cows, twenty of which are thoroughbred Guernseys, are daily supplying about three hundred quarts of milk which is distributed by means of a well-established retail route to patrons in Katonah and vicinity.

The cattle barns and the dairy are of the most modern type, the former being equipped with paddocks and cattleruns and providing egress to splendid pastures, and the latter representing the last work in electrical apparatus for the handling of milk and cream and the making of butter. Part of the grain and hay for the stock is raised on the place, and the vegetable gardens produce enough not only to supply the estate but to supply a considerable list of patrons as well. Even in the erection of the dairy plant care has been taken to make every unit of the great estate as beautiful as possible, and with this end in view the group of dairy buildings is uniform in architecture and attractively arranged.

The rearing of prize cattle does not represent the full extent of Mr. Fahnestock's interests in pedigreed stock, however. He is also interested in the breeding and rearing of horses, and the stables are located at some distance from the dairies. There is kept the stud "Rendlesham Scout," who is a well known prize winner both in this country and in England, also many prize winning mares. Nearby are the hog and poultry plants; the blacksmith and wood-working shops, where new farm implements are made and old ones repaired; the paint shop and the greenhouses for raising vegetables and storing shrubs in the winter.

Girdle Ridge, with its historic associations, its natural beauty and its rich possibilities was an ideal spot for the realization of an ideal, and the estate as it is at the present time cannot fail to bring to its owner the joy of those who succeed in making a beautiful dream come true.

HARDIN, John Ralph,

Lawyer.

Were one to judge from the number of high political and even judicial appointments and elections John Ralph Hardin has declined to consider, the erroneous conclusion might be reached that he was

a man without ambition. The truth would probably be, however, that the political honors he gathered in his younger years convinced him that political and professional life were not compatible with his ideals of the profession he had embraced and he decided to center his ambitions upon the law. This explains why his political activities ceased many years ago, and while gubernatorial and senatorial honors were possibly within his grasp, he steadfastly declined to be taken from his loved profession. These purely political opportunities he refused from his own party—the Democratic—but he was impartial and declined to accept professional appointment from the hands of Governor Murphy, who would have made him a Circuit Judge, and he did not accept the vice-chancellorship of the New Jersey Court of Chancery that was tendered him by Chancellor Magie, or the appointment as Supreme Court Justice tendered him by Governor Stokes. So he has kept himself free from entangling alliances that would have interfered with his career at the bar, but he has been keenly alive to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen and has filled various positions of public trust and honor solely with the idea of service to his fellow-citizens. He has rendered valuable public service—non-political—non-professional—but decidedly public-spirited and well-appreciated. He is a native son of New Jersey, his parents Charles and Abbie M. (Hunt) Hardin, of Sussex County.

John Ralph Hardin was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, April 24, 1860, and is yet a resident of the State of his birth, Newark, the seat of his law practice. After due preparation in Chester Institute, Chester, Morris County, New Jersey, he entered Princeton University, there receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1880, his Master's degree following in 1883. He prepared for the profession of law in the offices of McCarter & Keen and its successor firm, McCarter, Williamson & McCarter. At the June term of the Supreme Court held in 1884, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in 1887 as a counsellor. He remained in the McCarter offices as clerk until 1889, when he began practice in Newark on his own account, and so continued until April, 1902, when he formed a partnership with John O. H. Pitney, under the firm name of Pitney & Hardin. In December, 1906, Alfred F. Skinner resigned his seat as presiding judge of Essex County courts and became a member of the present firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, with offices in the Prudential Building, Newark. The practice of the firm is along all lines save the criminal branch. While not under regular retainer to any corporation, Pitney, Hardin & Skinner have a large business in that branch of practice. Mr. Hardin has been prominent in corporation litigation and has at different times been associated with Attorney-Generals McCarter, Wilson and Westcott, in important taxation cases to which the State of New Jersey was a party. On January 9, 1924, John R. Hardin was elected president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Frelinghuysen, January 1, 1924. For nineteen years Mr. Hardin has been a director of that company, and for many years had been directly associated with Mr. Frelinghuysen not only in connection with the affairs of the Mutual Benefit, but also on the Municipal Sinking Fund Commission, of which Mr. Hardin is now president, and in other local activities. He became a member of

the Newark Sinking Fund commission in 1904 and was elected its president in 1905. He is a director of the National Newark & Essex Banking Company, of the American Insurance Company, and a manager of the Howard Savings Institute. He is a life trustee of Princeton University. He is a manager of the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary and of the Babies Hospital, and actively interested in other local charitable organizations. He is a member of the American Bar Association; former president of the New Jersey Bar Association, and of the Essex County Bar Association, his standing being high among his contemporaries of the bar and of the business world. In political faith a Democrat, Mr. Hardin received from his party in earlier years several evidences of appreciation of his ability. From 1887 until 1890 he was attorney for the Newark Board of Health; in 1890-91 he was an alderman of Newark; in 1891-92 a member of New Jersey House of Representatives. That was the ending of his official career and he has since held no offices save those of an honorary nature, but these have been important. In 1900 he was appointed by Governor Voorhees as one of the board of managers of the New Jersey State Village of Epileptics, his service on that board continuing until 1903. In 1905 he served as a member of the commission that prepared judiciary amendments to the State Constitution. Since 1903 he has been, under appointment of Chief Justice Gummere, a member of the Essex County Park Commission, of which he is treasurer. His service on the Newark Sinking Fund Commission has already been referred to. In 1897 he was made, by Gubernatorial appointment, a member from New Jersey of the National Conference on Uniform Legislation. In 1904 and again in 1908 Mr. Hardin was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention; was chairman of the New Jersey State Democratic Convention of 1904, and of the convention of 1910 which gave Woodrow Wilson to the State of New Jersey as the Democratic candidate for governor.

Mr. Hardin seeks relaxation in the activities and social features of several well known clubs: The Essex, of Newark; Essex Country, of West Orange; Baltusrol Golf, Short Hills, New Jersey; Somerset Hills Country, Far Hills, New Jersey; and the Princeton and University of New York. He is a member of the Masonic Order, affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newark, Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Episcopalian Church, being a vestryman of Trinity Cathedral Parish of the Diocese of Newark. The family home in the city is at No. 40 Mt. Prospect Place, Newark, New Jersey, and the country home is at Chester, Morris County, New Jersey.

John R. Hardin married, at Newton, New Jersey, on February 1, 1894, Jennie Josephine Roe, daughter of Charles Roe, of Newton, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin are the parents of three children: 1. Charles Roe, who was graduated from Princeton University, class of 1915, with the degree of A. B., Harvard Law School, LL. B., 1919; during the World War he was first lieutenant in the 48th United States Infantry; and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as attorney and counsellor, respectively, in 1920 and 1923, and is now a member of the firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner. 2. Elizabeth A., who was graduated from Vassar College, class of 1916, and is now the wife of Wright D. Goss, Jr. 3. John Ralph, Jr., who was graduated from Princeton University, class of 1917, with the degree of A. B.; during the World War was a first

lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps; was graduated from Columbia University Law School, class of 1924; was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, November 7, 1923; and is in the offices of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner.

BALDWIN, Samuel Ward,

Insurance Executive.

Samuel Ward Baldwin, to-day one of the prominent business men of Newark, New Jersey, through the important executive position he holds with one of the old-time insurance companies, is a representative of the eighth generation of the Baldwin family in America. The patronymic Baldwin is an old and honored one in England, Joseph Baldwin, the progenitor of the American branch, coming to this country and settling in the State of Connecticut. Descendants of Joseph Baldwin later migrated to New Jersey, locating in Newark. Samuel Ward Baldwin traces his ancestral line down from Joseph to Jonathan, to Joseph, to Moses, to Caleb, to Caleb W., to Caleb W. (2).

Samuel Ward Baldwin was born at Orange, New Jersey, February 15, 1851, a son of Caleb W. (2) and Theresa (Oliver) Baldwin, respected and life-long residents of Orange. Samuel W. Baldwin received his education in the private school of the Rev. Frederick A. Adams, from which institution he was graduated in 1865. Soon afterward he entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in the capacity of clerk, and for several years creditably filled this position. His ability and efficiency received suitable recognition, however, in 1889, when he was appointed to the office of assistant treasurer of the company, and so praiseworthy was his work in this position that in 1905 he was advanced to treasurer of the company. In 1913 he was elected a director, and in 1916 he became vice-president. Mr. Baldwin has given more than five decades of constant service to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—convincing proof of his loyalty and his earnest regard for duty and responsibility.

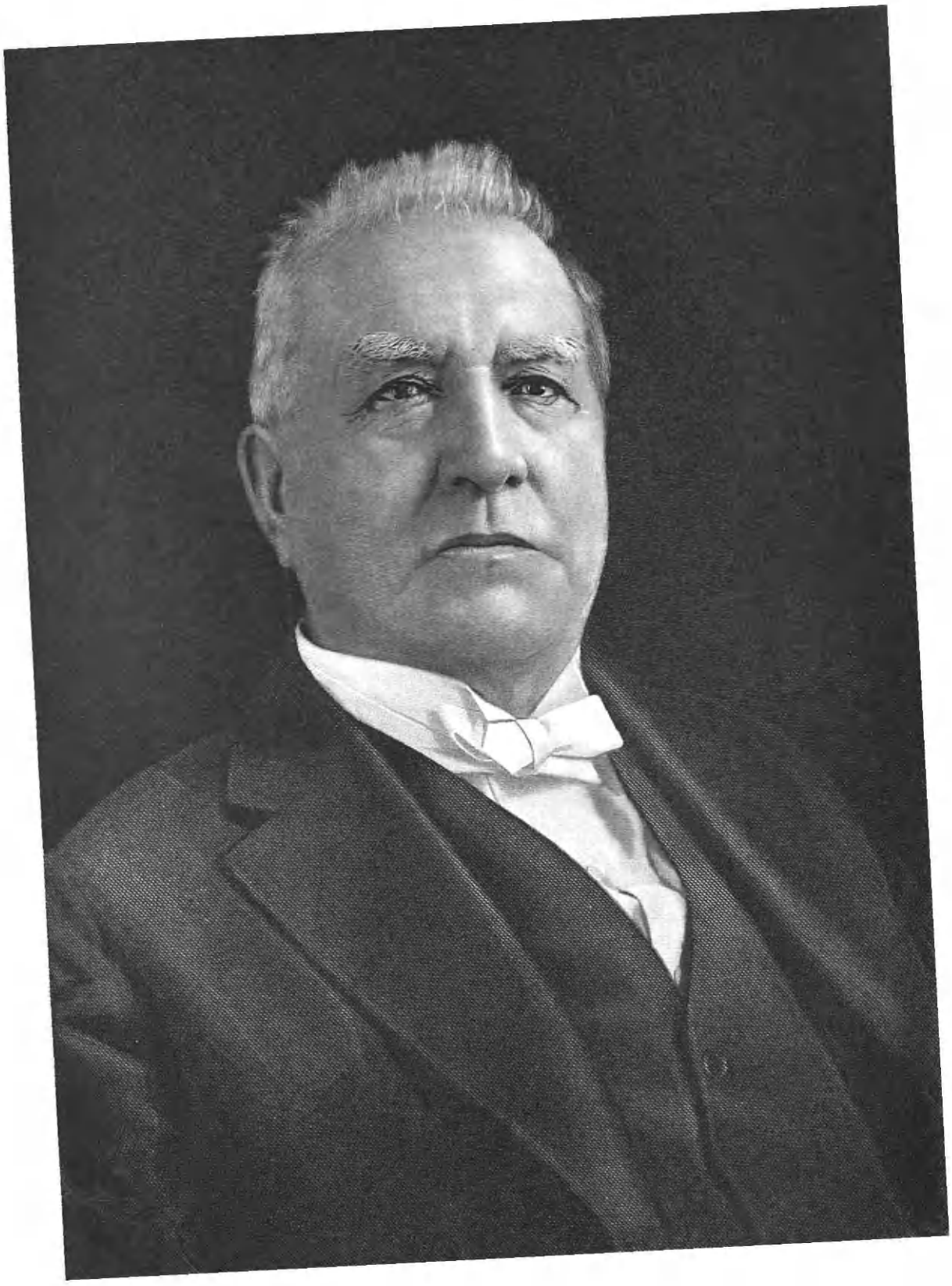
Mr. Baldwin's only other business connections are with banking institutions, he being a director and vice-president of the National State Bank, and director of the Firemen's Insurance Company, of Newark. Politically, Mr. Baldwin has always been an advocate of, and an adherent to, the principles of Republicanism. He holds membership in the New Jersey Historical Society, the Newark Chamber of Commerce, the Essex Club, the Essex County Country Club, and the Lotos Club of New York City. Mr. Baldwin is unmarried. His residence is at No. 73 Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

RYAN, William,

Business Man, Public Official.

A man whose life embraced the great days of the Golden West, the pioneer days of thrill, who loved art and music and had the shrewdest business acumen coupled with poetic fancy and imagination, and who lived to review the period of adventure in the calm light of a successful maturity was William Ryan, of Port Chester. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, March 8, 1840, the son of John and Eliza Ryan, who brought him to America when he was in his fourth year. They found a home in the little village of Stanwich just across the Connecticut State line.

John Ryan, the father, was a farmer,



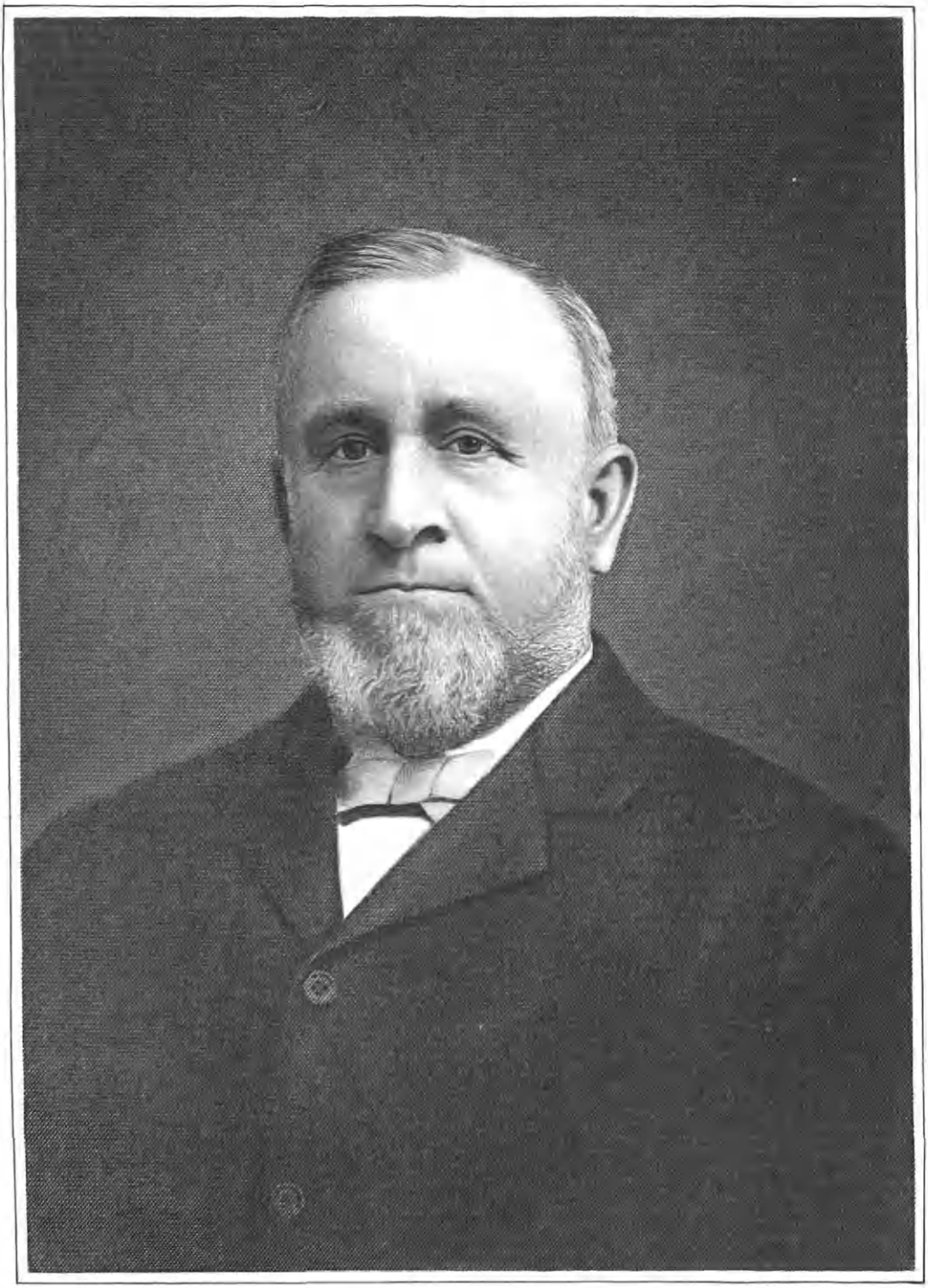
and as soon as he was able young William worked with him on the farms where he was employed. His first day's employment was picking apples from sunrise to dark for which he was paid ten cents. In the winter he attended the rural schools, but had to forego this advantage at the age of twelve, as his father needed the help his labor could give in bringing up the large family, of which he was the eldest. An incident of his short school career, which he was fond of relating, was the pride he felt when one day he was loaned the only soapstone slate in the school to work his "sums." From the age of twelve to eighteen Mr. Ryan was employed as a "hired man," doing always a man's work, for various farmers in the neighborhood. Then he decided to go to New York City, where he hoped to start a peddling business, getting the idea from the itinerant peddlers from whom his mother bought most of the purchases she found herself able to make. When he reached the metropolis he heard tales of the wonderful fortunes to be found in the West, and his adventurous spirit thrilling to the call he left New York for that great land of promise. With just enough money to reach Buffalo, he worked his way from there to the banks of the Missouri River, his ambition being to join one of the many companies who were leaving to cross the plains to the gold fields of Colorado. Having no funds to contribute for the purchase of equipment or supplies, he was unable to attach himself to any party until he found one who badly needed someone to drive their oxen, and he was given his "grub" in return for this service. Then began a journey across frequently trackless plains, and mountains, through a lawless region infested by red men, and even worse by renegade whites. It would be difficult for anyone to recall in the astute, conservatively progressive business man of later years the gaunt, powerfully built carefree lad who ventured forth into the West in those pioneer days. Life there required a stout heart and a strong body, and William Ryan had both, which enabled him and those of his companions who survived the experience to finally reach their goal, and one night make their camp on the site of the present city of Denver. Here they helped build the first house ever erected there. Sixty-two years later, when Mr. Ryan made the trip by motor over the old pioneer trail, he was welcomed by the mayor on his arrival in Denver, and the keys of the city were placed in his hand. During the summer of 1859, he mined in the mountains near Central City, Colorado, and some of the same mines, which, with the crude methods of those days, had to be abandoned as worthless later yielded the richest ore ever found in the State of Colorado.

Mr. Ryan had many interesting experiences during his stay in the pioneer camps, one of which he prided was being chosen as a member of a committee of twelve to welcome Horace Greeley when that great editor and publicist made a visit to inspect and study mining camps. And upon the very spot where the official greeting took place the city of Greeley, Colorado, was established. Incidents in the early history of those pioneer days, which Mr. Ryan related to Mr. Dawson, the State Historian, on his last visit to Colorado in 1921, were found of such interest that they are preserved in the archives of the State library, no previous records of such data having been obtainable since the founding of the institution. When winter approached and mining was no longer possible, Mr. Ryan came East as far as the Mississippi, intending

to work on the levees there until spring, when he planned to return to the gold fields where he had met with a small measure of success; but he fell a victim to a form of tropical fever and, utterly broken in health, he came back to his parental home in Stanwich. However, the flame of adventure still burned in his breast, and he tried twice to enlist in the Union Army during the Civil War, and was twice rejected as physically unfit. Then he settled down to a life of civic service.

He hired out as a farm hand to Edmund L. Smith, who owned a farm at Byram Bridge, Port Chester, a tract of land which Mr. Ryan years afterward bought and developed into Hillside Park, one of the most populous sections of the village. It was not in his nature, however, to be content with the life of a farm hand, and after his hard day's work he devoted himself to study in the garret of the farmhouse, acquiring there the foundation of the knowledge which later made him one of the most learned men in the section. The immediate result of these efforts was to secure for him a position as teacher in the Byram School at a salary of $30 a month. Two years later he was engaged as principal of a school in Mamaroneck with two assistants, and still later became head of a school in the Bronx, supervising the efforts of four teachers. Mr. Ryan was fond of relating an incident of his career as teacher, when he was one day surprised to find some of his pupils more advanced in mathematics than himself. He purchased a geometry forthwith, and applied himself so assiduously that no delay was made in the regular schedule for the classes. He studied going from his boarding place in Westchester and while returning, and in three days called the class in geometry, and from then on there was never a lesson in higher mathematics he was not able to teach. Indeed through life he was a wizard at manipulating figures. In 1870 he put aside an ambition to study law, and forming a partnership with the late John Duffy, at one time sheriff of Westchester County, opened a grocery business on Liberty Square, Port Chester. Mr. Ryan attempted to teach school at the same time, working in his store in the early morning and late at night. But the business grew so rapidly that he gave up teaching altogether, and devoted as many as sixteen hours a day to the grocery venture. In 1874 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Ryan continuing the business under the name of William Ryan & Company, which later became The William Ryan Company.

In 1870 he was elected a member of the Village Board of Trustees, and so well did he serve in that capacity that he was continued in office for six years. This was the beginning of what later proved a most active political career, for following his service as a member of the Board of Trustees, he was elected justice of the peace. Following a term as member of the Board of Education he was elected president of that body, and it was during his term that the Union Free School on Irving Avenue, Port Chester, was completed in 1881. Mr. Ryan was elected in 1883 without opposition to the office of supervisor of the town of Rye, receiving a similar compliment in 1884 and 1885. During his second term in this office he was elected chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and chairman of the taxation committee, and at this period drafted a bill which made the erection of the bridge between East Port Chester and Port Chester a county charge, thus saving the village thousands of dollars. In



R S Haviland

1890 Mr. Ryan was elected to the State Assembly, and due to a splendid record in this capacity was elected a member of Congress in 1892. While in the State Legislature, his most notable achievement was introducing and having passed by both houses the bill which established the great Adirondack Forest Preserve; and because of his untiring efforts in accomplishing this he was referred to as "Father of the Adirondack Preserve." Upon being re-nominated for Congress in 1894, Mr. Ryan, along with most other Democratic candidates, was defeated in a great anti-Democratic upheaval. From this time on Mr. Ryan resisted all efforts made to prevail on him to run for any office, devoting all his time to his business which had become the leading establishment of its kind in the section. However, he was forced once again to accept public office when as the unanimous choice of both parties he was made president of the village of Port Chester for two years. At the end of this term he again assumed active charge of his business and continued its president until his death, February 17, 1925. In spite of the fact that he was in his eighty-fifth year, Mr. Ryan, at the time of his death, was president of the Port Chester Savings Bank, and a director of the First National Bank of that village. He was also director of the Westchester Title and Trust Company, as well as of the Port Chester and Greenwich Water companies, and took an active part in the affairs of each, as well as of many fraternal, patriotic, and social organizations.

In 1875, Mr. Ryan married Mary O'Malley, of Port Chester, who died a few years later, leaving two daughters.

In religion he was a devout Roman Catholic, and always took an active and prominent part in the affairs of his church. William Ryan was a man of purpose, achievement and vision. Of confidence in his adopted country, and unvarying loyalty to it. In business his name was as good as his bond, and his firm rule of life was to help build up, not to tear down. He was considerate, helpful, generous, was trusted with their all by many men, women, and children, and the confidence of no one of them was ever misplaced. He never had a college diploma. Nature, training, study, and observation were the text books of the university he attended. His early ambition to enter law caused him to spend many nights in the study of Blackstone, which helped develop his clear mind and splendid power of analysis. He knew how to separate the chaff from the wheat in religion, politics and business. He was strong alike in mind, body and spirit, truly "an old Roman—a type which passes into history in company with the adventurous calling of the pioneer."

HAVILAND, Robert S.,

Lumber Merchant.

The Havilands are an old Anglo-American Quaker family settled in New York State, of whom the late Robert S. Haviland, of Chappaqua, was a prominent member. His self-reliant, strong and independent character was demonstrated at his father's death, when, as a lad of sixteen, he took charge of the farm, the old Underhill homestead, where his mother, Esther (Underhill) Haviland, was born in 1800.

Robert S. Haviland was born at Mamaroneck, New York, on September 3, 1838, a son of Robert, a farmer, and Esther (Underhill) Haviland. At the age of six years he moved with his parents to Chappaqua, New York, where he attended the public schools. He later became a student in the Friend's Academy

in Providence, Rhode Island, but when his father died, he at once devoted himself to work on the farm, giving it his whole attention until November, 1867. At that date he started a lumber and coal business at Chappaqua, and later on opened a branch of the same business at Pleasantville, New York. Until 1885, when the partnership was dissolved, he was associated with S. Wood Cornell, of Pleasantville, who took over the Pleasantville business, Mr. Haviland taking that located at Chappaqua. Mr. Haviland continued in the lumber business until January 9, 1902, the date of his death, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Haviland.

Mr. Haviland was a Republican in politics, a prominent minister of the Society of Friends, and for many years discharged the important function of clerk in the New York yearly meeting of Friends. He was one of the founders of the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, and an active member of the board of managers until the school was discontinued. He was a friend and contemporary of Horace Greeley, and was connected with him and others in many local activities in the village of Chappaqua.

Robert S. Haviland married, August 13, 1862, at Croton Lake, Rebecca J. Sutton, a daughter of Moses and Rebecca (Underhill) Sutton, the marriage taking place on her father's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Haviland are the parents of three children: 1. John M., born in Chappaqua, New York, January 10, 1864. 2. Robert, a biography of whom follows. 3. Edward C., born in Chappaqua, April 19, 1874.

HAVILAND, Robert,

Business Man, Financier.

When the late Robert S. Haviland, who had played an important role in the Society of Friends and was prominently connected with the public life of Chappaqua, died, he was succeeded by his son, Robert, who was born in Chappaqua, on April 4, 1868. Robert Haviland was educated in the public schools of his native town, and after that became a student of the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, at Chappaqua, New York. At the age of sixteen he left school and worked in his father's business, growing up with it. When he became of age he was taken into the firm as a partner and continued in that relation up to the time of his father's death in 1902, when he assumed sole charge of the business, which in 1911 became incorporated under the name of The Haviland Sutton Company. Mr. Haviland is vice-president and director of the Mount Pleasant Bank, and was a member of the committee constituted in the matter of the erection of a monument to Horace Greeley, which was unveiled in Chappaqua in 1914.

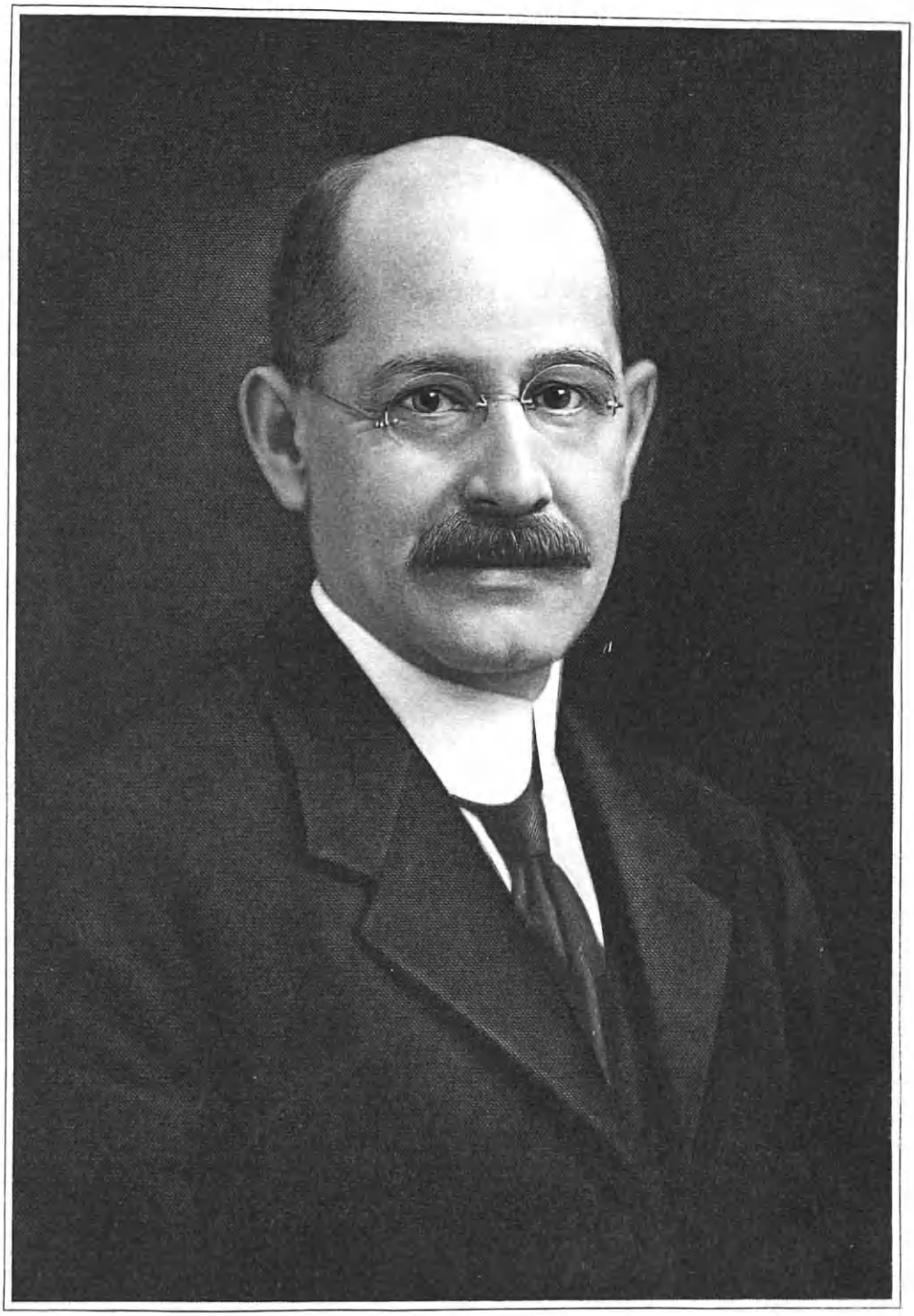
In politics Robert Haviland is a Republican, and in religion, like his father and his ancestors, is a loyal member of the Society of Friends. He is also a member of the Mount Kisco Lodge, No. 708, Free and Accepted Masons.

Robert Haviland married (first), in 1890, Matilda A. Hunter, who died in 1902. He married (second) May 10, 1915, Betsey L. Palmer, daughter of Stephen S. and Hattie (Blakeman) Palmer, and they are the parents of two children. 1. Rebecca May, born in Chappaqua, New York, June 20, 1917. 2. Esther, born in Chappaqua, January 24, 1921. The family home is in Chappaqua, New York.

WALTHER, George William,

Business Man, Masonic Leader.

An active business man for almost fifty years and a leader in the Masonic frater-



Geo. H. Walther

nity which honored him with many of its highest offices in the State of Maryland, George William Walther filled many posts of usefulness in his long career in the business and banking circles of Baltimore and Washington.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 4, 1855, his father being in the saddlery and harness business. He attended the public schools and the Maryland Institute; and went into business in 1878. At one time he was an electrical contractor. He retired from this line in 1918; he left the business he had developed and made profitable to several of his most faithful employes, in expression of his appreciation, and they have conducted the enterprise since that time under the name of Mr. Walther. He was for a number of years treasurer of the Builders' Exchange Company. He was also a director in the Parker Metal Decorating Company; the S. B. Sexton Stove and Manufacturing Company, and the Fidelity Building Association of Annapolis and Baltimore. He was vice-president of the Park Bank; was vice-president of the Park Mortgage and Ground Rent Company, and a director of the Union Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. Walther was honored by the Masonic fraternity by election to some of its most important offices. He was raised in Landmark Lodge, No. 127, October 23, 1889; exalted in St. John's Chapter, No. 19, January 15, 1890; greeted in Concordia Council, No. 1, January 17, 1890; knighted in Crusade Commandery, No. 5, in 1890; elected Eminent Commander in March, 1899, serving one year; elected treasurer in 1906, and served until his death. He was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Maryland, in May, 1916; elected Grand Treasurer in May, 1917, and held the office until his death. He was also vice-president of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Maryland. He was a member of Chesapeake Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; St. Cyprian Conclave, No. 41, Red Cross of Constantine, and of Boumi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Walther married, February 18, 1879, Sophie R. Oehrl, of Baltimore. She was the daughter of John and Christina (von Renner) Oehrl. They were the parents of three daughters: Lilian, now the wife of Thomas Barton Ewalt; Florence Sophia, married Judge George A. Solter; May Christine, the wife of Chester M. Cloud, of New York City. George Walther Ewalt, born June 27, 1903, is the only grandchild. Mr. Walther had several brothers and sisters. The family follows the Presbyterian faith in religious belief.

Mr. Walther died from pneumonia, March 28, 1925, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Barton Ewalt, in Baltimore. He was buried from the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, March 31, 1925, Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar, conducting the services.

BELL, Charles James,

Banker.

A man of international outlook in politics and economics, as he is by birth and education, Charles James Bell is an outstanding figure in any gathering of financiers. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 12, 1858, son of David Charles and Ellen Aldine (Hyland) Bell. After a careful elementary and high school education in his native city, which he absorbed and adapted to his own needs with an independence of thought and a quickness that was prophetic of his later suc-

cess, he completed his schooling at Wesleyan College, Dublin, Ireland. He migrated to America in 1873. From 1875 to 1880 he was associated with the Imperial Bank of Canada at Toronto. With unusual aptitude he comprehended the details of banking and quickly sensed the larger principles of finance. Opportunity for trying out this new knowledge and for testing his executive ability came when the young man, in 1880, became general manager of the National Telephone Company, for whom he organized exchanges in the North of England. Completely successful in this work from his employers' point of view, he was at the same time broadening his own vision and strengthening his own powers. In 1881 he organized the banking house of Bell & Company, in Washington, District of Columbia. Such was his prestige that the enterprise flourished. By the year 1893 the American Security & Trust Company was seeking Mr. Bell as its president, which he became and continues to be in the year 1925. Many other industries have sought to profit by his judgment and initiative in recent years, and he is a director of the Washington Railway & Electric Company and affiliated companies, of the Potomac Electric Power Company, of the Real Estate Title & Insurance Company, of the Austen Coal & Coke Company, of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, of the International Bell Telephone Company, of the Columbia Granite & Dredging Company, of the Security Storage Company, of the Washington Post Company, a variety that testifies to his manifold abilities. Mr. Bell is a trustee of the Carnegie Public Library, for his thoughtful interest in public education remains a constant factor in his life. This is further exercised by his active membership in the Washington Memorial Association, the National Geographic Society, and the Archæological Institute of America. He is a Republican in political affiliations, a Mason, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A popular club man, he is a member of the following: Metropolitan Club, Cosmos Club, Commercial Club, and Chevy Chase Club.

Charles James Bell married, April 23, 1887, in Washington, District of Columbia, Grace B. Hubbard, of that city.

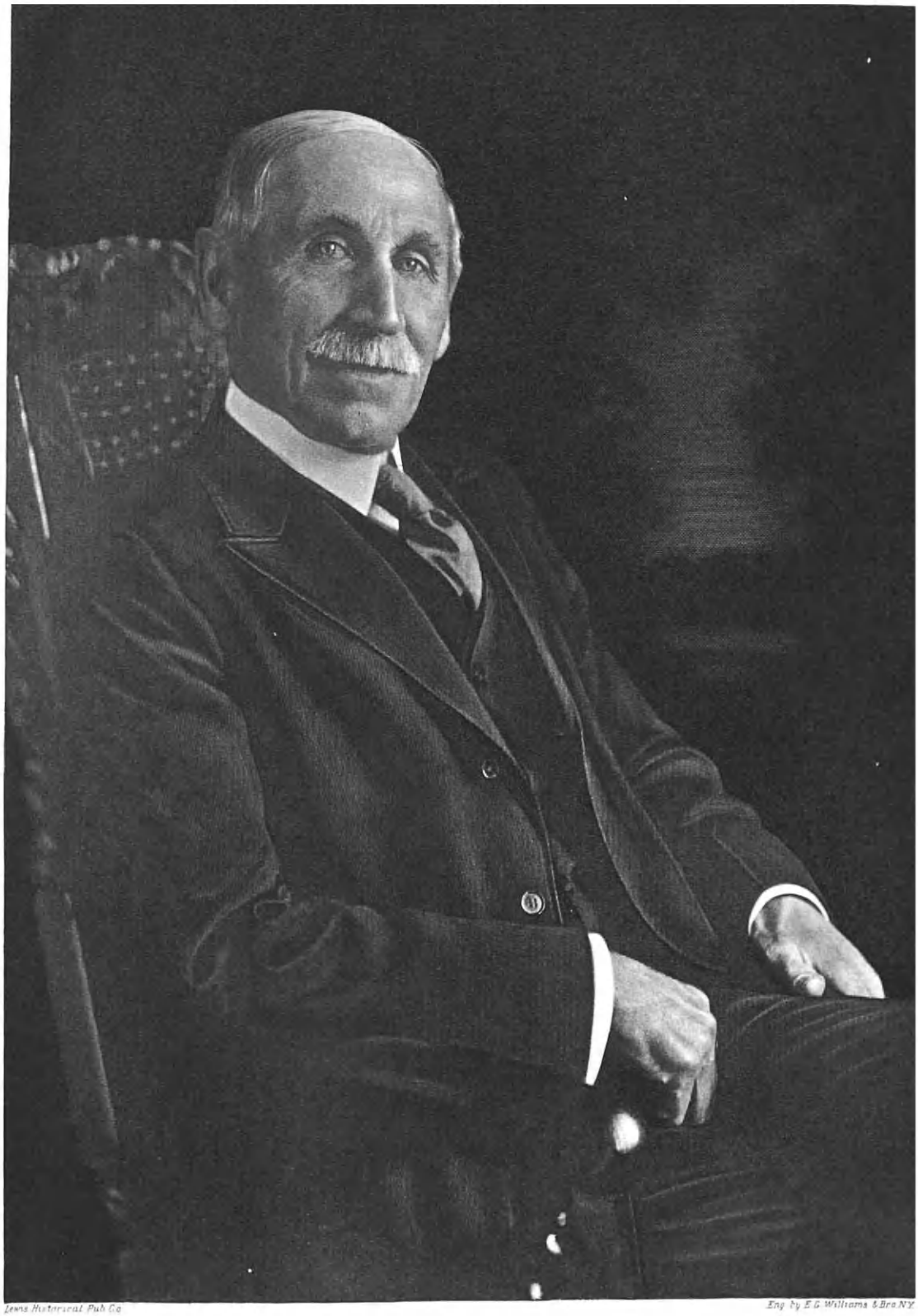
HAVILAND, Charles Carpenter,

Prominent Agriculturist.

There is no career which Charles Carpenter Haviland would have preferred to that of farming, no occupation which would have been a matter of greater pride to him. For farming well and at the same time serving their community politically and educationally is hereditary in the family of Havilands. This family settled in early days in Westchester County. Benjamin Haviland, great-grandfather of Charles C. Haviland, was a resident of Purchase, where he passed a useful and dignified life as a successful farmer and a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers).

His son, Solomon Haviland, followed his example and lived much the same kind of life.

William F. Haviland, son of Solomon Haviland, was born, reared, and spent his life on the farm of his forefathers, was a well-known man of the neighborhood, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He married Sarah Ann Carpenter, a daughter of Charles Carpenter. She died during her sixtieth year. To Mr. and Mrs. William F. Haviland were born two sons: Charles Carpenter, of whom further; and James



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Chas. C. Haviland

S., born in 1848, now residing at No. 58 Forest Heights, New Rochelle, New York.

Charles Carpenter Haviland was born in Purchase, New York, August 28, 1845. His early education was acquired in the district school, and his schooling was completed at Flushing Institute, Flushing, Long Island. His entire adult life, like that of his ancestors, has been devoted to farming and to executing what Mr. Haviland considers the duties of a good citizen. A staunch Democrat, he has been town clerk and supervisor of the town of Harrison. He was also for a time postmaster of Purchase, New York. As education is a matter of particularly vital interest to him, he is trustee of School District No. two, for the town of Harrison, and president of Flushing Institute Association. Mr. Haviland is director of the County Trust Company of White Plains, where his business acumen and sound judgment are highly esteemed. Like his ancestors he is a loyal member of the Society of Friends.

Charles C. Haviland married, October 20, 1868, Mary Carpenter, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Underhill) Carpenter. Mrs. Haviland died May 19, 1902, leaving two sons: 1. William Carpenter, born December 3, 1870; married (first), in Philadelphia, October 20, 1896, Alverda Fowler, who died November 23, 1909, leaving one son, Willard F., born June 12, 1898. This son married Dorothy Spencer, and they have a daughter, Dorothy Virginia, born May 29, 1920. William C. Haviland married (second) Grace Capron, and they have one daughter, Barbara Jane, born February 24, 1921. 2. Charles Herbert, born March 6, 1876, died January 9, 1914. He married Esther Carpenter Pierce Purdy, daughter of Charles E. and Joanna W. (Pierce) Purdy, of Greenwich, Connecticut. To them were born the following children: Charles Herbert, born May 7, 1901; Carlton Carpenter, born March 19, 1903; Grace Lane, born March 5, 1906, who married Carl E. Waite, December 25, 1923, and is the mother of a daughter, Patricia, born April 1, 1925; Arthur Pierce, born May 7, 1909; Eleanor Cornell, born December 29, 1912.

HOUGHTON, Alanson Bigelow,

United States Ambassador to England.

Birth, education, and the circumstances of his business life have combined to make of Alanson Bigelow Houghton the ideal representative of the United States in a foreign country, and particularly one for which his temperament is so congenial. This responsibility and honor make a fitting climax to a career filled with nobly conceived and ably executed work for the public good.

Alanson Bigelow Houghton was born in Cambridge, October 10, 1863, son of Amory Houghton, Jr., and his wife, Ellen Ann (Bigelow) Houghton. This son of a fine old New England family, reared in the delightfully cultured atmosphere of this country's proudest university town, is thus endowed by temperament and training for gracious and dignified social life. He graduated from Harvard College in 1886 and completed his post graduate course at Gottingen, Germany, and in Berlin and Paris. In 1889 he entered upon a business career as a manufacturer of glass at Corning, where he has held the positions of second vice-president (1903-1910), president, (1910-1918); and chairman of the board, of the Corning Glass Works. He is also vice-president of the Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia, and director of the Metropolitan Life Insur-

ance Company. Thus the practical knowledge and balance of an active man of big business affairs was added to his equipment. His activities in the way of public service have been varied. He is ex-president of the Board of Education of Corning, New York; has twice been a Republican presidential elector; was a member of the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses (1919 to 1923) from the Thirty-seventh New York District, from which representation he resigned to become Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany in February, 1922. Here he showed such unusual tact, such suavity of manner, with poise, judgment, and sincerity to counterbalance these diplomatic traits, that he won universal European approbation, as well as the confidence of his own people. He is therefore conceded to be an excellent choice of representative to handle the sometimes delicate questions arising between this country and England. In addition to these varied activities, Mr. Houghton has long been president of the Board of Religious Education for Western New York (Protestant Episcopal), and trustee of Hobart and St. Stephen's colleges.

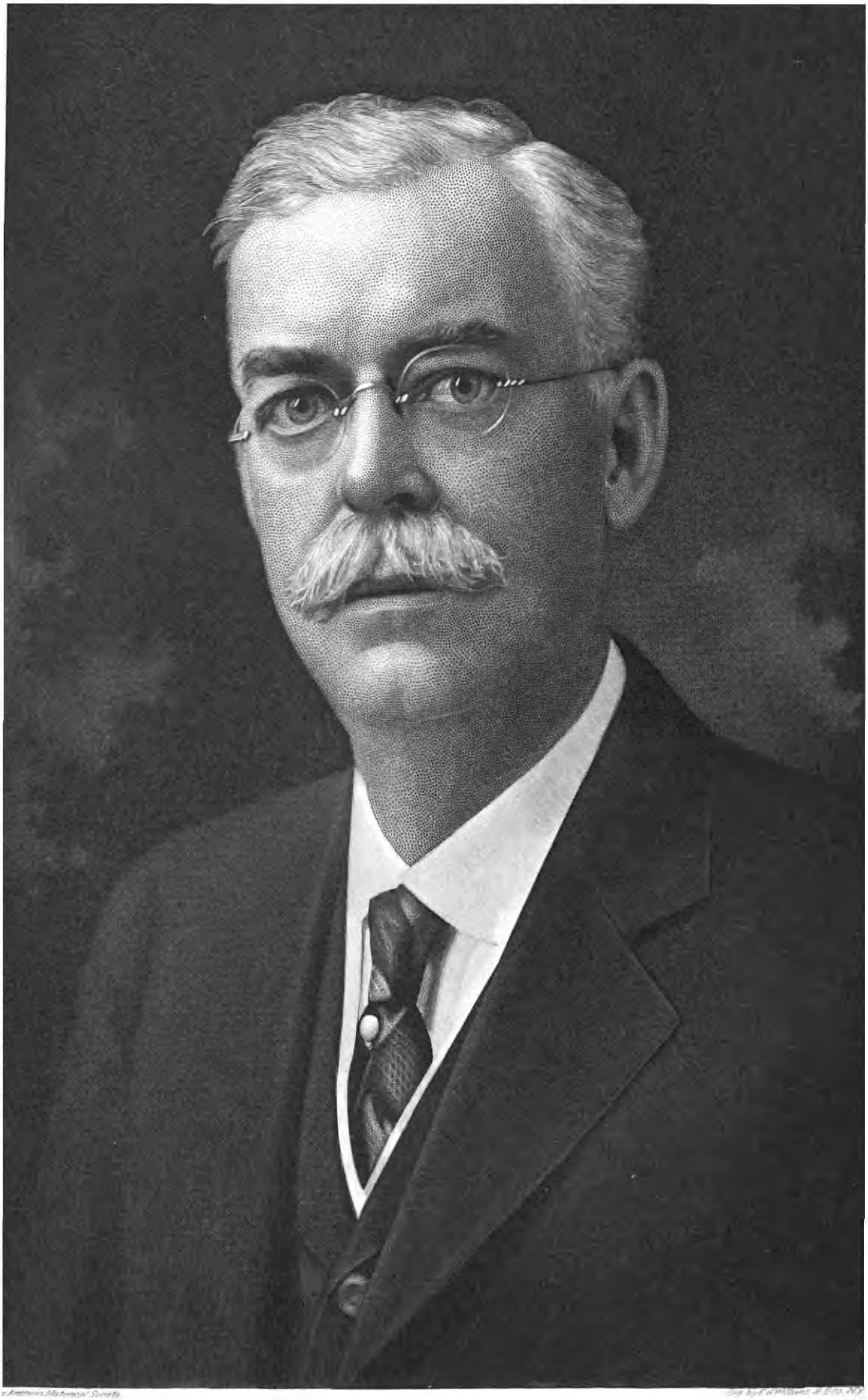
A very popular club man, he is a member of the Corning Club, the Elmira Club, and the Country Club of that same city, the Harvard Club, the Metropolitan, the New York University Club, and the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs in Washington, District of Columbia.

Alanson Bigelow Houghton married, June 25, 1890, Adelaide Wellington of Corning, New York.

BENZ, George G.,

Realty Leader.

Business sagacity of an unusually dominant quality was a distinguishing characteristic of George G. Benz, senior member of the real estate firm of George Benz & Sons, of St. Paul, Minnesota, upon whom were laid the burdens and the direction of one of the outstanding realty concerns in the entire state of Minnesota. His enterprises required the potential qualities of a great business chief and he was enabled throughout his career to guide with sure thought and steady hand the destinies of large undertakings that were of no lesser import than the building up of a portion of the city of St. Paul itself. In St. Paul he was born, there he made his home and established his friendships throughout his life, and it was there that the monument of his industry was reared. Northern Central States men in the same line of activity acknowledged him as a leader, and he was held in the highest esteem for his life-work and worth. He was a son of George and Rosa (Voerhinger) Benz, who emigrated from Germany and were early settlers in St. Paul. George Benz, Sr., was born April 23, 1838, at Osthofen, Germany, and died in 1908. Coming to America in 1854, at the age of sixteen years, he at first located in Chicago, Illinois, and two years later, in 1856, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there made his permanent home. Entering upon a business career, he established the United States Billiard Hall and Restaurant, disposing of his holdings therein after three years in order to engage in the wholesale liquor business, in company with F. A. Renz. A few years later, Mr. Renz sold out his interests to Major John F. Becht, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of Benz & Becht, until the death of the junior partner, in 1878. Mr. Benz continued under his own name until 1887, when he associated his sons with him as George Benz & Sons. In 1904 he incorporated under the same name, thus con-



Georgel Bunt

tinuing, the sons conducting a real estate and investment business. While engaged in the liquor business, Mr. Benz had stores in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and, for a time, at Duluth, Minnesota. In 1900, having acquired the Blue Ribbon Distillery, at Eminence, Kentucky, for the manufacture of a product exclusively their own, the firm maintained an office at Louisville, Kentucky. George Benz, Sr., was a Representative to the Minnesota Legislature three terms, and for a number of years he was a member of the St. Paul board of education. He was a member of the Minnesota and Commercial clubs, the Sons of Herman, and the Free and Accepted Masons. He married, April 23, 1861, in St. Paul, Rosa Voerhinger.

George G. Benz was born February 3, 1862, in St. Paul, Minnesota. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of St. Paul, and later studied in private laboratories in Wiesbaden, Germany, and then at the University of Zurich, in Switzerland, from which he graduated in 1882, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His business and professional career was begun in 1883, in the capacity of chemist, and in the employ of Charles Cooper & Company of Newark, New Jersey; and later he was employed in the same line by W. H. Schieffelin & Company, of New York. It was during the fall of 1884 that he joined his father in St. Paul, in the business of George Benz & Sons, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers, later being made vice-president of the company, and after the death of his father, in 1908, its president. He so continued until the large holdings of the liquor business became re-organized into the real estate and investment firm of the same name. He was largely instrumental in the building up of St. Paul and owned some very valuable property in both St. Paul and Minneapolis; in the latter city his realty holdings were chiefly income property in the loop district, one of the outstanding properties owned by the company being the Northwestern National Life Building, and the Auditorium Building. He was a member of the committee that helped to establish the Ford plant at St. Paul. Mr. Benz was elected a member of the St. Paul Association in 1912, and he was likewise a member of many St. Paul clubs, including the Minnesota, Automobile, Curling, Hillcrest Golf, Athletic, Somerset Golf, and the Town and Country Club.

Mr. Benz married, January 30, 1894, Josephine Hamm, of St. Paul, daughter of Theodore and Louise (Boucholz) Hamm. Mr. Hamm was born in Baden, in Southern Germany, and he came to the United States in 1854. He first located in Buffalo, New York, where he remained one year, thence went to Chicago, and to St. Paul, in 1856, with his first place of business at Robert and Third streets, and afterwards at Seven Corners. His undertakings were successful, and he purchased the brewery owned by A. F. Keller, which stood on the site of the present Theodore Hamm Brewing Company building; it then had a capacity of only 3,000 barrels, but it is now the largest in the northwest. William Hamm, his son, is now the president, and his son, William, Jr., the vice-president of the company. Mr. Hamm was very much interested in real estate matters. He died July 31, 1903, and Mrs. Hamm died February 2, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Benz were the parents of the following children: 1. Herbert George, now vice-president of George Benz & Sons; he married Carol Ramaley. 2. Laura Louise. 3. Josephine M. 4. George W.

George G. Benz died July 14, 1924, at the age of sixty-two years. A public-spirited man, he was at all times deeply interested in whatever pertained to the advancement of his native city. He was very fond of golf and fishing.

STRANDWITZ, William John,

Marine Engineer.

Reared and educated as an engineer, his father before him having had the same profession, Mr. Strandwitz has had a broad experience, his special line as a marine engineer taking him practically all over the world, where he has benefited by his contact with people of various nationalities. A student of human nature, and interested in the customs of the countries he visited, his background and his outlook on life are colored by his career. The Strandwitz coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, two roses in bend or.
Crest—Three ostrich plumes, one azure between two or.

William John Strandwitz was born November 20, 1875, in Bergen, Norway, son of Carl August and Amelie (Sande) Strandwitz, his mother born in 1852, and now deceased; his father a mechanical engineer, born March 17, 1852, and still living, in Hangesund, Norway. One of Mr. Strandwitz's forefathers was aide-de-camp under Napoleon Bonaparte, and one was aide to the King of Sweden. Mr. Strandwitz was educated in private schools in Norway and in a private high school, and later graduated from the Marine Engineering School of Norway, and also the School of Technology. He became an officer in the Norwegian Navy, after having spent four years in machine shop practice, and going to sea for four years as a member of the Merchant Marine, leaving this latter service as chief engineer. After coming to America, he served in the Spanish-American War having previously attended the school of Technology, and while in that service, in the Gulf of Mexico, was given up as dead. Upon his recovery from this supposed condition, he had the peculiar experience of visiting his own (supposed) grave. He settled first in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a draftsman in the Cramps shipyard. In 1903, he came to Camden, New Jersey, as mechanical engineer for the Bingham Company, and later started in business for himself with James J. Scott, under the firm name of Strandwitz & Scott, dealing in sheet metal work of all descriptions, their plant being two stores, with a floor space of 15,000 square feet. The success of this venture was assured by the competency of the members of the firm, and Mr. Strandwitz has made an esteemed place for himself in the community, where he has become a well known and established character. He is a director of the West Jersey Trust Company; the Camden Business Men's Building and Loan Association; and vice-chairman of the Board of the Feeble Minded Male Colonies of New Jersey. He is a Republican in his politics, and in his fraternal affiliations is a member of Haddonfield Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons; Damascus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Haddonfield; Excelsior Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and belongs to Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Trenton; Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Camden. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been vice-president and president; the Rotary Club of Camden, of which he was vice-president

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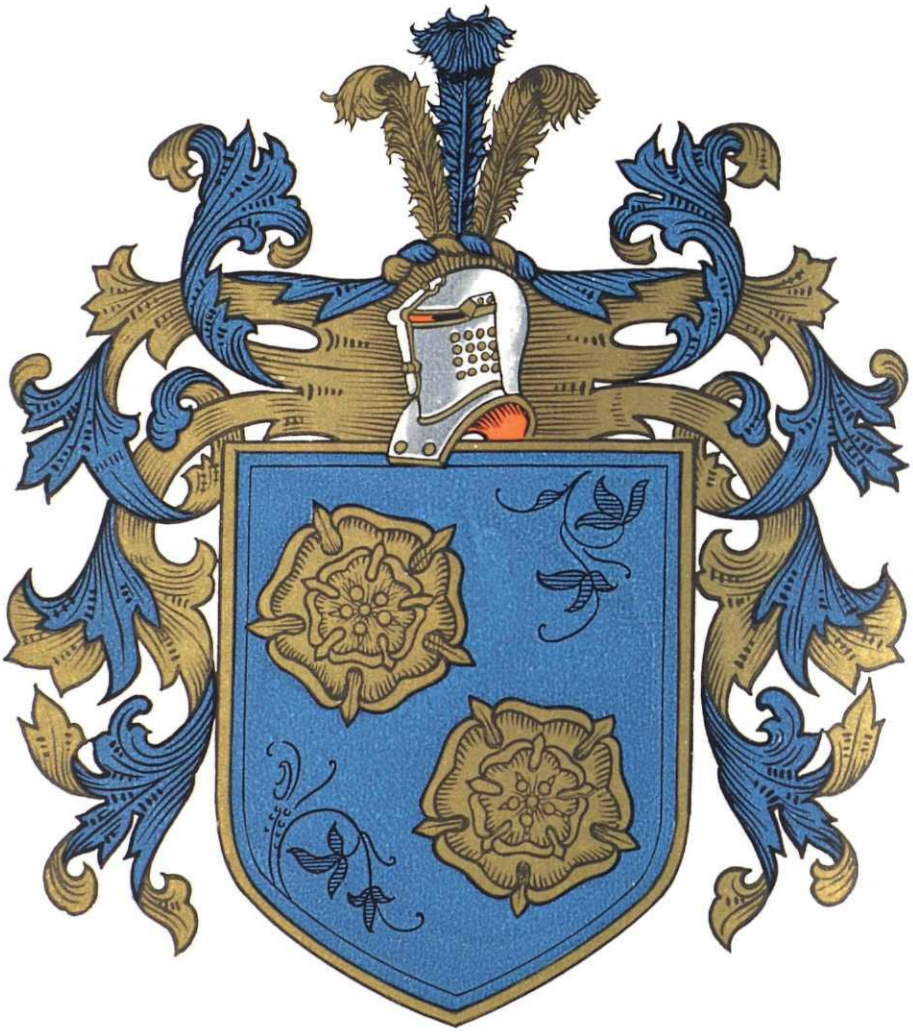
Wm. J. Standwitz



Strandwitz

and president, and director for six years; member of the Travistock Country Club; the Camden Club; the Shrine Club; and the Old Colony Club. He was instrumental in the reorganization of the Board of Trade, when it was changed to the Chamber of Commerce, and throughout his career in South Jersey has lent his best efforts and powers to the welfare and betterment of the community.

During the time that he spent at sea, Mr. Strandwitz visited among the many countries of the world, Egypt, India, Japan and China, and his cosmopolitan experiences fit him well for the active civic duties in which he shares. He is a member of the Episcopal church at Haddonfield, and he and his family are very highly thought of in the community having, through character and service, established an enviable position for themselves in the public consciousness. Mr. Strandwitz has been president of the Boy Scouts of Camden for the past seven years. He is very fond of the out-of-doors, enjoying Ski sports, golf and gymnasium work. During the World War, he was active in the Liberty Loan Drives in Haddonfield, and the Young Men's Christian Association Drive in Camden.

William John Strandwitz married, May 23, 1900, in Camden, New Jersey, Dorothy May Trotman, of Camden, born May 4, 1883, daughter of E. F. and Emma Trotman, her mother still living (1924); her father having served as attorney and title officer of the West Jersey Trust Company of Camden, and of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, at the time of his decease. Mr. and Mrs. Strandwitz are the parents of five children: Margaret Olive, born September 23, 1907; William John, Jr., born November 9, 1909; Norman, born April 25, 1912; Robert Scott, born August 13, 1913; and John Trotman, born April 23, 1918.

ALLEN, James Lane,

Author.

James Lane Allen, novelist and short story writer, has etched delicately, subtly, in softly romantic words, pictures of outdoor Kentucky. His very titles convey the distinctive flavor of this fortunate land, whose genial climate and fertile soil make the "Blue Grass" region as dear to those who know it only from literature as to Mr. Allen who loved the land which nourished his youth. Wood and field and early morning bird songs are suggested by "The Kentucky Cardinal," and "The Mettle of the Pasture."

James Lane Allen was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1849, the son of Richard and Helen (Foster) Allen. The local schools furnished him the rudiments of education, which he continued at the picturesque old Transylvania University. From that institution, as well as from Tulane University, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. As a young man, he taught in public and private schools and at Kentucky University. Later he became professor of Latin and higher English at Bethany College in West Virginia. About 1884 he abandoned teaching in order to devote his whole time to writing. Through six years of obscurity in struggle in New York City, hard apprenticeship to the trade of writing, he evolved brilliant pictures of the happy and gracious life in his native State. His first published story, "Flute and Violin," and his "The Blue Grass Region and Other Sketches of Kentucky," failed to attract a large audience, and he had to continue dreaming his refined and delicate dreams, phrased in lucid, graceful, and polished style, until 1897. In that year his "Choir Invisible" captured the imagination of readers North and South. A delightful story, it succeeded in doing for Kentucky

what George W. Cable was accomplishing for the Creoles of Louisiana. Later books struck the same note: "John Gray"—A Novel, 1893; "The Kentucky Cardinal," 1895; "Aftermath," 1896; "A Summer in Arcady," 1896; "The Reign of the Law"; "The Mettle of the Pasture," "The Bride of the Mistletoe," 1909; "The Doctor's Christmas Eve," 1910; "The Last Christmas Tree," 1914; "The Cathedral Singer," 1916; "Kentucky Warbler," 1918; and "The Alabaster Box," 1923. A new book of stories, entitled "The Landmark", with an introduction full of autobiographical notes, was in process of preparation for MacMillan publication when Mr. Allen was removed to the hospital in December. After a long and rather lonely life, filled chiefly with the beauty he was constantly creating in his own mind, and after long months of illness at Roosevelt Memorial Hospital, James Lane Allen died February 18, 1925.

HALSTED, J. Henry,

Business Man.

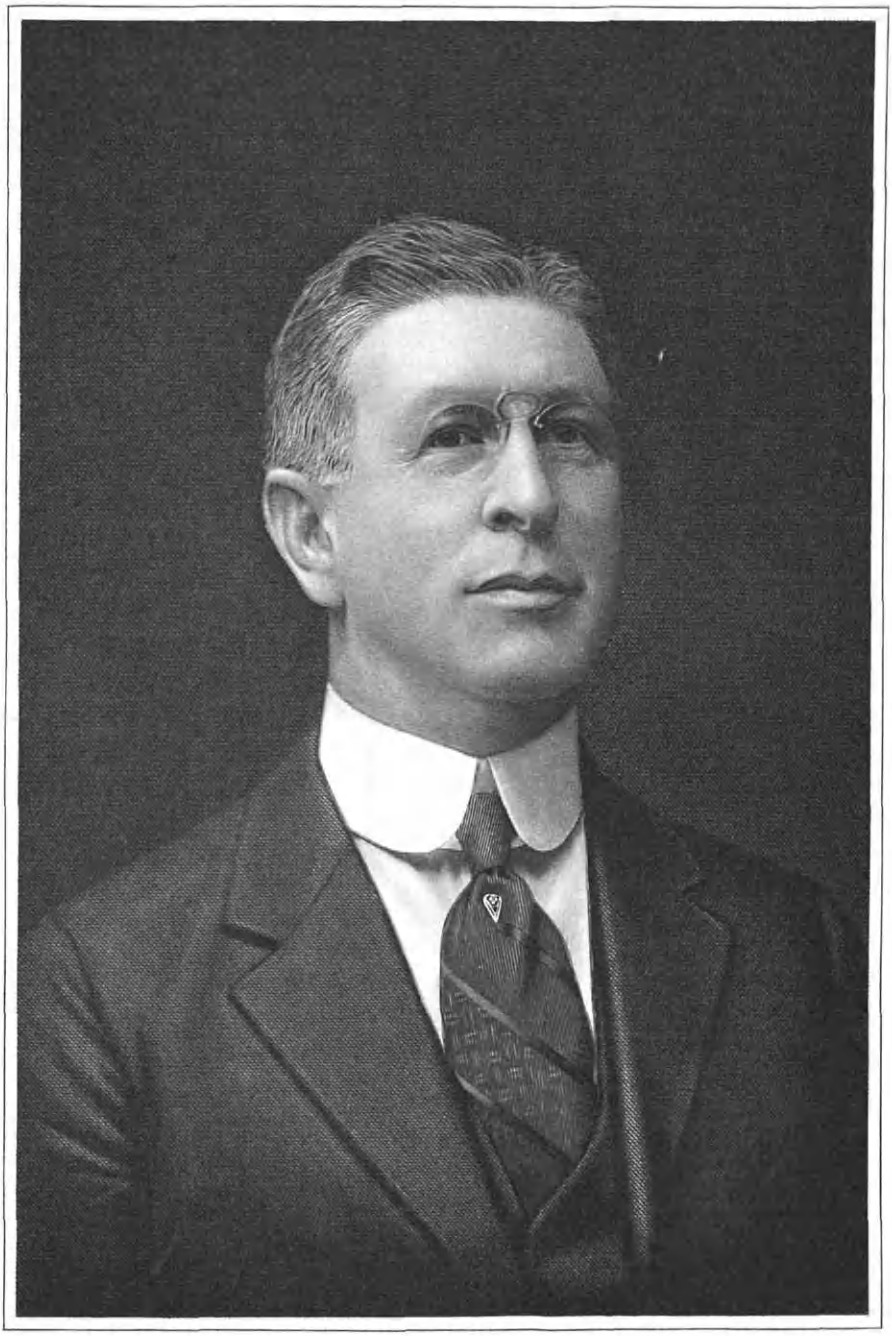
As owner of the Rye Garage and Milton Garage and the Milton Boat Yards at Rye, New York, J. Henry Halsted has become well known and very popular with the devotees of both classes of sports, motoring and boating. The Milton Boat Yards is particularly well known, having been conducted by Mr. Halsted since 1906.

He is the son of Augustus M. and Amanda M. (Hayward) Halsted, a grandson of James D. Halsted, great-grandson of Ezekiel (2) Halsted, and great-great-grandson of Ezekiel (1) Halsted, who was a pioneer of Rye, New York, coming to this village in 1746, when he purchased a large tract of land including what is now Oakland Beach Park (Rye Town Park acquired from Augustus M. Halsted in 1908) and the old homestead still standing at Milton Road and Rye Beach Road. Augustus M. Halsted, father of J. Henry Halsted, was inventor and manufacturer, one of his inventions being the first self regulating incubators, and these he manufactured for the poultry raisers of this country and foreign countries, a business in which he was well known. He died September 14, 1912, aged seventy-six years. His widow, born in 1839, is still living and in good health.

J. Henry Halsted, the present representative of the family in Rye, was born in Rye, New York, October 7, 1867, and there he attended public schools, finishing in a private school. For ten years after leaving school he was employed by his father, after which he engaged in a commercial line in New York City, continuing until 1906, when he engaged in boat building at Rye, established the Milton Boat Yards on Milton Road, which is widely known and patronized by yachtsmen. In August, 1920, he purchased the Rye Garage, which was established by his brother in 1909 and has been kept in the most modern condition. It is located on the Boston Post Road, No. 137, in the Village of Rye, and has storage facilities for one hundred cars.

Mr. Halsted is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, the Transportation Club of New York City, Milton Point Hose Company and Milton Casino, and in 1923 he was elected trustee of the village of Rye.

Mr. Halsted married Laura J. Rundall, daughter of Henry Rundall, of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, in 1895. The family home is at No. 312 Rye Beach Avenue in an old family homestead which was built by one of his family, Philemon Halsted, in 1824.



J Henry Halsted

JARDINE, William M.,

United States Secretary of Agriculture.

All the factors in Mr. Jardine's life have dovetailed to make his entire career one of preparation for his present all-important position. Such fitness for public office, generally bestowed by political preferment, enhances public confidence in the wisdom with which government officials are generally chosen. Practical experience in the shape of youthful apprenticeship on ranches, years of theoretical and laboratory work in colleges, and continuous contact with modern agricultural experimenters and business experts on the economic aspects of the subject have given Mr. Jardine a thorough and well-rounded knowledge, which his native gifts enable him to utilize advantageously.

William M. Jardine was born in Oneida County, Idaho, January 16, 1879, the son of William and Rebecca J. Jardine. His boyhood was spent on the ranches of Montana and Idaho in hard manual labor at the business of farming until his twentieth year. In 1904 he received his degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture, from the Agricultural College of Utah; in the summer of 1906 he pursued his studies in the Graduate School of the University of Illinois; and received the degree of Doctor of Law from Campbell College, Holton, Kansas, in 1916. During this period of seeking higher education, Mr. Jardine was an assistant in the department of agronomy, in 1904, then an instructor, and finally, in 1905 and 1906, a professor in the Agricultural College of Utah. In 1907 he was assistant United States cerealist in charge of dry land grain investigations. The year 1910 found him agronomist of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, where he became acting director of the station, dean of agriculture January 1 to April 1, 1913. He was director of the Kansas Experiment Station and dean of agriculture from 1913 to 1918, and president, in 1918, of the Kansas State College of Agriculture. In 1912 the Graduate School of Agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College, was so fortunate as to secure Mr. Jardine as lecturer. Thus he is thoroughly conversant with the agricultural problems of this great farm belt of the United States comprised by the Middle Western States between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. His professional affiliations have been: Member and chairman of the Agricultural Production Committee, Kansas State Council of Defense, 1917; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the International Dry-Farming Congress and Soil Products Exposition, 1915-16; president of the American Society of Agronomy, 1916-17; member of the Executive Board of the National Research Council; member of the Advisory Council, Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Jardine has published numerous papers and bulletins on dry farming and crop production, where there is a happy combination of solid merit and readable style. Mr. Jardine is a member of the Congregational Church; and of the Masonic Order, the Rotary Club, the Cosmos Club in Washington, and the Kansas Authors' Club. Sigma Xi, Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta are Greek letter societies honored by his membership.

William M. Jardine married, September 6, 1905, Effie Nebeker, of Logan, Utah.

KAMM, Louis,

Realtor.

Louis Kamm in 1907 entered the ranks of real estate dealers in Newark, New Jersey, and during the more than a decade and a half of years which have since elapsed he has advanced in position and business importance until he is numbered with the leaders in that field of business activity. He operates on a large scale, and has been concerned in some of the largest "deals" through which Newark has benefited permanently. He is a man of keen intelligence, has a strong, forceful personality, and a genius for hard work that has won him an influential position in his city.

Louis Kamm, son of Samuel and Matilda (Finger) Kamm, was born September 29, 1884, and attended the public schools until reaching the age of thirteen years. He early developed an energy and ambition that caused him at that age to leave school and become an errand boy in a Newark department store. His willingness and his intelligence brought him quick and frequent promotion and in three years he had reached the post of assistant buyer. He next entered the employ of a manufacturing jewelry house, remaining until 1905, when, having reached the age of twenty-one, he engaged as a manufacturing jeweler. He met with fair success during the two years he continued in business, but in 1909 he disposed of his manufacturing interest and entered the real estate field, having become convinced that there he would find profitable and congenial occupation.

For three months Mr. Kamm operated alone, then, on October 25, 1909, he entered into an association with one of the local real estate men. Two years later, a corporation was formed, of which Mr. Kamm took a forty per cent. interest. A very short time thereafter he acquired another ten per cent. interest, making a fifty per cent. interest in all. This partnership or association was terminated a few years later. Mr. Kamm withdrew from the concern and formed the concern of Louis Kamm, Incorporated, of which he is taking the active management and control. The succeeding years have been years of prosperity for the company he is so closely identified with.

Mr. Kamm's personal confidence in Newark real estate has been demonstrated by the fact that he is the owner and holder of some of the most important business corners in the city of Newark to-day. Properties which he acquired years ago have been developing. Within the last year he has become largely interested financially in the department store business with S. S. Kresge, of Detroit, Michigan, accepting the vice-presidency of this corporation. The Kresge Department Stores, Incorporated, have recently acquired the firm of L. S. Plaut & Company, which concern is one of the oldest and largest in the city of Newark to-day, having been in business for a period of over fifty years, and occupying a complete block of property, bound by Canal, Broad, Cedar and Halsey streets. One of the first things that Mr. Kamm insisted upon doing, in participating in the active management of this concern, was to acquire the Holt building, which was the only parcel on Broad Street which was not included in the Plaut business. The firm of L. S. Plaut & Company to-day, of which Mr. Kamm is the active vice-president also, are preparing plans for a mammoth structure to cover this entire block.

In politics Mr. Kamm is an independent. He is a member of the following

Louis Kamm

Miles W. Rubsamen

clubs and organizations: Progress Club, Newark Athletic Club, Down Town Club, Mountain Ridge Country Club, and the Chamber of Commerce; he also takes an active interest in all local charities.

Mr. Kamm married, in 1907, Edith Emily Jones, daughter of Joseph Jones, her father, senior member of the firm of D. Jones & Sons, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Kamm are the parents of a daughter, Dorothea.

RUBSAMEN, Ernest B.,

Silk Manufacturer.

Ernest B. Rubsamen, son of the late Charles L. Rubsamen, a member of the New York City Stock Exchange, was born June 2, 1861, at Hoboken, New Jersey, where he attended the Hoboken Academy. During his thirty years of association with the manufacture of silk in the United States, Ernest B. Rubsamen, President of the Cedar Cliff Silk Company, of New Jersey and New York, was accounted one of the foremost builders and promoters of the industry, and an expert in the production and distribution of the commodity concerning whose history and whose methods of manufacture he was a frequent public speaker and authentic writer. He had a profound knowledge of the manufacture of lining silks and of the clothing trade, acquired in the course of a long and practical experience in the varied processes of both, and he stood with the foremost group of men engaged in the industry in this country. Public-spirited in civic matters, as well as in industry, Mr. Rubsamen, for a series of years as Councilman and Mayor of the Borough of New Providence, New Jersey, directed the affairs of his office with great efficiency, and rendered unto his community a service remembered for its coöperation and its constructiveness to such an extent that shortly after his death a tree was planted in his memory by the children of the community.

Mr. Rubsamen was a Republican in his political convictions, and often stated that politics were his hobby. In 1915 he was a member of the New Jersey Republican Finance Committee. From his nineteenth to his twenty-first year, Mr. Rubsamen was a member of the New Jersey National Guard. He was for many years a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Highland Club, of Summit, New Jersey, the New York Athletic Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Thousand Islands Country Club, and a former Governor of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club.

Mr. Rubsamen married, February 27, 1890, in New York City, Orla Schultz, daughter of the late Carl H. Schultz, mineral water manufacturer in New York City, and for many years chief Assayer in the United States Assay Office. Mrs. Rubsamen was graduated from Miss Porter's School, at Farmington, Connecticut, and is a member of the New Providence, New Jersey, School Board. Mr. and Mrs. Rubsamen were the parents of: Pauline R., wife of Samuel C. Cutler, of Brookline, Massachusetts; Orla Louise; Ernest B., Jr., treasurer of the Rydal Oil Company, of San Antonio, Texas, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Herbert Schultz, associated with the J. H. Oliphant banking business in New York City.

Ernest B. Rubsamen died February 23, 1925, at his residence at Murray Hill, New Jersey, resourceful and influential in business; devoted to his home and his social life, and beloved by all who knew him.

HARDING, William P. Gould,

Banker.

William P. G. Harding is the banker who perhaps best comprehends in principle and application the Federal Reserve Act of the United States. Since its inception he has been in close contact with this system of banking, and it is indeed not too much to say that its happy development has in large measure been due to Mr. Harding's knowledge and ability.

William P. G. Harding was born in Greene County, Alabama, May 5, 1864, son of Horace and Eliza Procter (Gould) Harding. He showed early signs of unusual intelligence, for he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Alabama in 1880, and that of Master of Arts in 1881. By thus completing a full college course at the age of seventeen, he made a record as the youngest graduate in the history of the University. Alabama University gave him a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1916, and Harvard University and Columbia University followed suit in 1922. Mr. Harding's long career in banking began with a clerkship in the private bank of J. H. Fitts & Company, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he also acted as bookkeeper, in 1882. From 1886 to 1896 he was associated with the Berney National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, where he advanced from bookkeeper to cashier. In 1896 he was made vice-president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, of which institution he was president from June 28, 1902, to June 24, 1914. In that year he became a member of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, D. C., whose work he ably directed as governor in 1916. It is difficult to estimate highly enough the value to this country of the able and continuous service Mr. Harding gave to the Federal Reserve Board from 1914 to 1922, since he brought to it a knowledge of the minor details of private as well as national banking, and the grasp of large affairs that his executive experience had given him. His able service is continuing in the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, where he has been governor since January 1, 1923. In 1918, Mr. Harding was managing director of the War Finance Corporation. He has written an admirable exposition of the Federal Reserve Act, "The Administration of the Federal Reserve Act," published in 1924. He was in 1908 president of the Alabama State Bankers' Association and in 1913 of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. His clubs are: The Metropolitan and Chevy Chase, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Algonquin Club, of Boston.

Mr. Harding married, October 22, 1895, Amanda Moore, of Birmingham, Alabama, who died in 1910.

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